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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1842.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

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THE commencement of the year 1842 found the Conservative Administration occupying a position of great apparent strength, commanding large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. At the same time, when viewed with regard to the actual condition of the country, and to the terms on which he had succeeded to office, the tenure of Sir Robert Peel's power could hardly be pronounced so secure as a mere reference to his Parliamentary strength would, under other circumstances, have appeared to indicate. A revenue, which had now for several years exhibited the alarming symptom of an annual deficiency, with an expenditure which our warlike operations in the East were at the same time tending to increase; excitement and agitation at home, widely diffused on the subject of the

Corn-laws, and a necessity now generally acknowledged for some re-settlement of that delicate and arduous question; increasing disunion between the agricultural and manufacturing interests; loud and general complaints of depression in all the principal branches of trade, accompanied by distress among the poorer classes, which, making every allowance for exaggeration, was beyond all doubt both real and extensive;—all these causes seemed to impose upon the ministry which had lately been called to office a task which it would require no ordinary resources of statesmanship to discharge in a manner commensurate with the exigencies of the times. To allay the popular outcry for cheap food, without withdrawing its due support from agriculture; to impart a new stimulus to trade without detriment to interests which claimed protection, and to retrieve the deficiencies of the revenue without imposing new burthens on industry, were problems on the solution of which the credit of the new Administration was staked, and on which its existence might be considered, notwithstanding its present apparent strength, to depend. Moreover, to these requisitions of the country, Sir Robert Peel had, on accepting office, declared himself prepared to minister, stipulating only for time to mature his remedial measures, while the interval thus necessarily employed, of which his opponents did not fail to take advantage against him, served in no small degree to enhance the expectations and hopes of the public, and to prepare them to feel a keener disappointment in the event of any short-coming in the promised measures of relief. The Ministry, therefore, to which the country had given by anticipation so large a pledge of its confidence at the late elections, was still only a Ministry on its trial, and that trial as keen and severe as any Cabinet in modern times has been required to undergo. It was consequently impossible even for those whose political creed led them to place the greatest confidence in the ability and resources of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, not to feel an anxious solicitude when the time approached for the development of those measures of which the prudence of the Prime Minister had hitherto refused to allow even the slightest outline to transpire to the curiosity of the public. The embarrassments of the country were beyond dispute; the capacity of the existing Administration to grapple with them was warmly controverted, and the disclosure of their plans was anticipated by the different parties in the country according to their respective predilections or interests, with all the eagerness of hope or fear. The only incident worthy of remark which occurred previously to the opening of Parliament to excite public speculation and throw some degree of light upon the forthcoming policy of the Government, was the announced retirement in the month of January of the Duke of Buckingham from the office of Lord-keeper of the Privy Seal. It was palpable that dissatisfaction with the measure projected by his colleagues for the settlement of the Corn-laws had induced this step, and the original admission of the Duke, the uncompromising advocate of the landed interests, into the Cabinet, having been looked upon as a pledge and security to the agriculturists that their interests would be adhered to, his

secession at this moment caused some anxiety to that body. The opponents of the protective system, on the other hand, rejoiced in the hope that a division was taking place, which would tend to weaken a Cabinet from which they expected little satisfaction to their views, and deprive it of that support of the farming body which was so essential to its strength. How far these expectations were realised will appear from the events hereafter to be unfolded.

On the 3rd of February the Session was opened under circumstances of unusual splendour, occasioned by the presence of the King of Prussia, at that time making a visit to England in order to stand sponsor at the christening of the infant Prince of Wales, and who accompanied Her Majesty to the ceremonial. The recent birth of a male heir to the Throne likewise added an interest to the appearance of the Sovereign, who now addressed her Parliament in the following Speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince my son; an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government by my faithful and loyal people.

"I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia; who, at my request, undertook in person the office of sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

"I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with great satisfaction that I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade; which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

"There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Tehran, has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia; which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China. The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that Power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Govern-

ment of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you. I rely with entire confidence on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the Finances and of the Expenditure of the country. You will have seen with regret, that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges, and I feel confident, that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

"I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the importation of Corn, and of other articles the produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

"It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the Registration of Electors of Members to serve in Parliament.

"I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the Manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects; and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people."

The business of the Session was commenced in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Abercorn, who, after her Majesty's Speech had been read by the Lord Chancellor, rose to move the Address in reply. His Lordship, after passing shortly in review the preliminary passages of the Speech, called the attention of the House especially to that portion of it which referred to the state of the national finances. Reduction and retrenchment, carried to the utmost limit which a due regard to the public service would admit of, had failed in rendering the income equal to the expenditure; and it would now be necessary to adopt some measure to meet the great consequent deficiency which had for several years been accumulating. With respect to the Corn-laws, he rejoiced to find that the question would be taken into early consideration. Much misapprehension and some ill-feeling had, he feared, been engendered by those agitators who had endeavoured to persuade the public that the interests of the agriculturist and of the manufacturer were at variance; but he confi-

dently anticipated, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the subject, that means would be found which would protect and advance the interests both of the grower and of the consumer. After feelingly adverting to the great prevalence of distress in the manufacturing districts, and urging the necessity of instant, but well-considered legislation for its relief; he concluded by reading the Address, which, in the usual manner, responded throughout to the Speech from the Throne.

Lord Dalhousie seconded the motion, and congratulated the House upon the happy event which had added so much domestic felicity to the Sovereign; which had given the kingdom assurance that the line of succession would be preserved unbroken, and which had been made the occasion for an unquestionable proof of the firm union which existed between this country and its most distinguished Protestant ally. He then went severally through the topics suggested by the Royal Speech, and concluded by expressing his hope that the House would give its most careful attention to the measures which would be submitted to them, as well for the regulation of commerce, and the improvement of the law, as for the alleviation of the general distress, which was so deeply to be deplored.

Viscount Melbourne expressed his satisfaction with the Address itself, as well as with the speeches by which it was introduced, which, he observed, were extremely proper, and well calculated to produce unanimity of feeling. He could not but concur most cordially in the expressions of gratitude for the important event, which had diffused so much joy throughout the country, and which had been rendered still more auspicious by the relations it had established between the Royal Family and the King of Prussia, which were calculated to obliterate all recollections of former political differences, and to insure the future peace of Europe. The noble Lord observed, with reference to the other topics contained in the Address, that it was a good omen for a country when those who had the management of it entertained a good opinion of the state of the affairs they had to conduct. His Lordship adverted particularly to the aspect of affairs in China, which appeared, he said, to have made a sudden and surprising step towards a satisfactory termination since the occasion on which the now President of the Board of Trade declared such a termination to be impossible. His Lordship then remarked upon the proposed alteration in the Corn-laws. On this subject he said:—"He had been glad to hear that a prospect was held out in the Speech from the throne that some proposition would be submitted to their Lordships' consideration for a revision of the Corn-laws, and of the duties on exports generally. Of course it was not a committee of inquiry that was intended, but some measure was to be introduced. If such a measure was to be proposed, he hoped they would have nothing to do with the sliding-scale. Nothing could be more absurd and ridiculous; it exceeded all that we found in romance, all that we met with in Rabelais. ("Hear, hear.") He did hope that that great absurdity would not be continued. There had been a great Conservative party, when it was necessary to deliver some opinion on the Corn-laws, laying their

heads together, and coming down to the Houses of Parliament—the present Heads of the Government and Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham—and saying, 'We cannot tell you what will be done with the Corn-laws; but one thing we will tell you, and that is, we will stand by the sliding-scale; as for pledging ourselves to the question of the Corn-laws, that cannot be done.' He did not know anything more absurd and ridiculous, and the sliding-scale must be done away with. This rising and falling, with the rise and fall of price, never could consist with the security and stability of a trade which was sufficiently uncertain and unstable of itself; they would never get the better of fraud, but they would increase the uncertainty of that which was already too uncertain. As he understood a measure was to be introduced on this subject, he entreated noble Lords opposite to reconsider this part of the question before they introduced their bill. The last topic he should advert to was the regret which her Majesty had been advised to express at the deep distress in the manufacturing districts. Whatever could be done by legislative means to alleviate that distress ought to be done with the utmost care; but he could not be a party to any proceedings in Parliament which held out a hope that legislative measures could prevent or entirely remove that distress. He agreed in what fell from the noble Lord who moved the Address, that our manufactures depended so much upon the variations of demand arising from taste, fashion, and foreign importations, and so large a mass of population were affected by those variations, that it would be holding out a delusion to the public to pretend that any measures could prevent frequent distress and difficulty, and great vicissitudes in the rate of wages, in the mass of people exposed to the sudden transitions and changes to which manufactures were liable. Some persons were in the habit of attributing all these effects to the Corn-laws. He (Lord Melbourne) could not do so. He did not believe that the Corn-laws did produce them; they might have some part in producing them; but he believed that the difficulty and distress now experienced were inseparable from and belonged to a state of manufacturing prosperity, and were the consequence of the great amount of capital invested in manufactures in this country. That everything should be done that could be done to alleviate it he admitted; but he did not think that it should be held out that alleviation could be effected by great changes in the Constitution, or by a change of those who administered the Government; which was only to sow a dangerous delusion in public credulity. It had been supposed that the measures of reform which had been introduced in late years had brought the greatest discredit upon those who had promoted them: but if they had brought such discredit, it was the consequence of the disappointment of inordinate expectations. It had been said that the measure of Roman Catholic Emancipation had not produced the good which had been expected from it, and that the Reform Bill had not yielded many of the benefits, and had not corrected many of the evils contemplated by the Act. It might be so; but if they had failed they had failed not from their own ill-working, for they had worked well,

but from the wild, unreasonable, and exaggerated expectations which were entertained from them. For himself, he considered that this had been the reason of the complaint, and he hoped that whatever course was taken, the same unreasonable expectations would not be indulged in, as to the effects likely to flow from the measures, otherwise the same consequences would follow.

The Earl of Ripon, in reply to Lord Melbourne's charge of his having stated his belief on a former occasion that the wars in China and Persia were not likely to be satisfactorily concluded, justified his statements with regard to the former country, and denied having made it with reference to the latter. With regard to the allusion made by the noble Lord (Melbourne), to the possibility of some Members of the present Government changing their opinions, he observed, that by so doing, were it possible they should do so, they would only be following the example set them by the noble Lord himself. With the last sentiments which had fallen from the lips of the noble Lord, about the difficulty of adequately providing against the distresses incidental to manufacturing districts, he (Lord Ripon) fully concurred.

After a few words from Lord Beaumont, who trusted that the anomalies of the sliding scale and the averages in the corn trade would be set at rest, Lord Brougham declared his satisfaction at the intimation of an intention to propose a revision of the Corn-laws. He was convinced, however, that the only safe mode of dealing with the subject, was by a total repeal of restrictions — gradual, indeed, in its progress, but total in its result. In connexion with the treaty which had been concluded for the suppression of the Slave-trade, his Lordship remarked upon the circumstances which had attended the recent capture of the *Creole*. He contended that the slaves who formed the cargo of that vessel had only acted in the exercise of a natural right in rising upon the crew, and carrying the ship in which they had been confined into an English port. A life had been lost in the scuffle which obtained them success; and eight of the slaves had been imprisoned on the charge of piracy and murder; and if a demand were made for the surrender of these slaves, compliance would be unlawful. The noble Lord proceeded to demonstrate this position at some length. In conclusion he said, he trusted their Lordships would allow him to add his congratulations to those which were announced in the opening part of the Speech, in allusion to the happy and auspicious visit to our shores of an illustrious and intelligent sovereign. He (Lord Brougham) entirely agreed in all that had been said in praise of the manner in which that illustrious Sovereign had been received by the people of England; he knew it to be deserved, because he did not believe that there ever was a people inhabiting this island, or any other part of Europe, whose loyal affection and ardent loyalty to the Crown exceeded that of the now people of England. He would go further, and say that he knew no people, and he had been amongst the inhabitants of almost all countries in Europe—he might say that he had travelled in and mixed with the inhabitants of every country in Europe, with the exception of Russia and Spain—and in no country had he ever seen a people more fond of Royalty, or more devoted

to the Throne than the people of England? How did he fortify that conclusion? By referring to the past. When his present Majesty the King of Prussia was in this country in 1814, he might well remember that the same overflowing, the same superabounding loyalty and affection were shown by the English people; and although upon that occasion, he and his Royal relative were accompanied by the other Sovereigns who were in alliance at the time, and by the noble and illustrious Duke, who had led their armies to victory after victory, yet even if he cast his eye back to 1814, he could not recollect any one expression of loyalty, of devotion to the Throne, and of affection for the Royal Person more than he had now heard and seen evinced in 1842. If it had so happened that His Majesty had visited this country some few years after 1814, he certainly would have found us less gay, but not less loyal. He would have found a whole people plunged into grief and affliction for the death of the Princess Charlotte; the grief upon that occasion he would have found as universal as in 1842 he found the exultation at the birth of an heir to the Throne. What conclusion did he draw from these facts? Since the former visit of the illustrious Sovereign, great changes had taken place in the Constitution of this country. A very large increase to the privileges of the people had been attained — a very ample extension of the representative system had been consummated. Some had called that a revolution; he had always denied, and would always deny the accuracy of the expression; but a very great change had been effected, and a great many of the people, who, upon the occasion of the former visit of the illustrious stranger were denied the privileges of the Constitution, had since been admitted within its pale. But had any one found that there had been any truth in the fear which had been so loudly and so often expressed while the change was being made? He then would ask, had any difficulty been found in the working of the Constitution, or was there shown any disloyalty to the Crown, or had the Throne been shaken to its foundation? On the contrary, the illustrious visitor found an increase in the devotion and loyalty to the Crown, notwithstanding the extension of the privileges of the Constitution to a large section of the people heretofore shut out from them. One conclusion might be drawn from the fact by that illustrious personage, so far as respected his own country, and their Lordships might draw another with respect to our own. There was not in Europe at this or any former time a prince on the throne of any country who was more beloved, and most deservingly so, than the illustrious Sovereign to whom he alluded. He was a prince of large and liberal views, universally beloved wherever he was known (Hear, hear, from the Duke of Cambridge): it might be said of him, unlike many other princes of former times, he is the more beloved and respected the more he is known. ("Hear, hear," *from the same quarter.*) He (Lord Brougham) trusted that his observations on what had been the result of such liberal changes in this country, would encourage him to go on with the beneficial reforms he was making in his own country. He would find that there not only was no danger, but there would be

safety in fulfilling the promises made to his people by his Royal predecessor,—promises which had enabled him to repel the invasion of the French, and keep his country intact—by giving a representative constitution to his people, and thereby to consolidate and secure his throne. He also ventured to hope, that those who were so alarmed at the extension of the franchise ten years ago, were no longer indulging in those fears—that as they found their former fears were groundless, they were prepared now to give a still further extension of the franchise, one which would admit within the pale of the Constitution a great body of the working classes.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, he felt much gratified at finding that the measure for which for three years he had laboured unsuccessfully was now to be submitted to the House, and that too by a Ministry which owed its possession of office entirely to the agricultural interest. He was surprised, however, that such a proposal should have emanated from a Government of which the Duke of Wellington, who had so often and so energetically spoken in favour of the present system, was a member; and he feared that but little would after all be effected, although the Duke of Buckingham had, in consequence of the intentions of his colleagues, felt himself compelled to retire from the Government. If the measure to be brought forward embraced the sliding-scale—if it were not large and efficient in its operation, it, he was convinced, would prove a failure.

The Duke of Wellington in reply to the noble Earl, stated, that he was unwilling to enter into the details of the proposed measure until it was formally before the House. Upon that occasion, he had no doubt he should be able clearly to establish that he had been guilty of no inconsistency in giving his support to the measure. He hoped that the plan which it was the intention of the Government to propose to Parliament, would not only give satisfaction to their Lordships, but also to the country at large. He did not think that he ought at that moment to say any more on the point. He believed he could not do so with advantage to the interests of the State. It was his hope that their Lordships would retire from the debate without any acrimonious feeling.

The Duke of Buckingham said, that he could very briefly satisfy the curiosity of the noble Lord opposite. He could inform the noble Lord, that his opinions on the subject of the Corn-laws were those which he always entertained; they had undergone no alteration. During his connexion with the present Government, a measure was proposed for an alteration in the Corn-laws, which he found it impossible to support. As an honest man he had no other course to pursue, under these circumstances, than to retire from the Ministry. During the period that he had the honour of holding a seat in the Cabinet, he had not had the misfortune to differ from his colleagues upon any other question; and although it was his intention to give that measure his opposition, upon all other questions brought forward which would conduce to the interests of the country, Her Majesty's Government might rely upon his cordial support. (*Cheers.*)

The Motion for the Address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons on

the 4th of February, Sir Robert Peel preceded the Motion on the Address, by giving notice that on Wednesday the 9th, he should move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the laws which affect the importation of Corn. He added, that he would have fixed an earlier day for the discussion of the question, but that he wished first to lay some papers which were not quite ready before the House relating to the subject.

The House then proceeded with the Address. It was moved by the Earl of March, who touched upon the various points of the Speech. He urged the necessity of providing a revenue which should be equal to the necessary expenditure; and protested against the false economy of crippling the nation in its means of defence. He thought that ships of war ought not to be risked upon service without their due complements of men, nor regiments on foreign stations exposed to mortality for want of a sufficient force to furnish the necessary relief. At the same time he was anxious that the taxation which might be necessary, should be of such a nature as would not press heavily upon the poorer classes. On the subject of the Corn-laws, he must say that he preferred to see their revision undertaken by those who would give a just protection to agriculture (and the landed interests desired no more), than by a party, some of whom were for a fixed duty of 8*s.* and some for the removal of all protection whatever.

The chief point in the speech of Mr. Beckett, in seconding the Address, which he also developed point by point, was his testimony to the severe distress in the manufacturing districts. Six months ago, statements were made in that House regarding the distressed condition of the manufacturing and commercial interests, which at the time were considered as highly coloured; but it was now his painful duty to assure the House, that those symptoms of distress were fearfully and extensively aggravated. He feared, indeed, that a strict examination into the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests would prove that distress was fearfully on the increase, and that its effects were felt by all classes of society. He knew the confidence reposed by the House in the right honourable Baronet the Member for Tamworth; but still they would permit him to say, that he trusted that whatever measures might be proposed to remedy this evil would be founded on this basis, that prosperity could never be arrived at and maintained in this country, without the adoption of means for affording regular employment to the poor.

Mr. Ewart hoped that the Ministers would adopt some at least of the suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee on Import-duties. He was particularly anxious for a reduction of the duties on sugar and on coffee. He would be disposed to support a Property-tax, fairly imposed upon landed and funded property alike, and tending to relieve the labouring classes. He feared that the plans contemplated by Government on the subject of the Corn-laws were not very likely to involve any arrangement which would increase our export of manufactures to America, and bring hither the corn of that continent in return. While England continued her exclusive system, the United States would continue theirs. The same erro-

neous policy on our part had injured also our trade with Germany, which had now become a manufacturing country. He was anxious to see the sliding-scale abandoned; and should rejoice to find Sir R. Peel now prepared to change his commercial policy, as he had formerly changed his views upon religious freedom.

Lord John Russell heartily concurred in the earlier portions of the Address. With respect to the parts relating to Foreign Powers he had little to observe. He trusted that all differences with the United States would be satisfactorily arranged by the mission which had been sent out. As to whether it was wise to send out a special mission, or whether it were better to endeavour to arrange the points of difference by the usual correspondence between the two Powers, he would express no opinion. With regard to the part of the Speech relating to the domestic situation of the country, he had great satisfaction in observing the topics which were adverted to. "It may be that, when the measures are brought forward which are alluded to, they may not be such as I can support. But it is a satisfaction to me to find, that the nature of the measures to which Her Majesty, under the advice of her present advisers, has thought fit to call the attention of Parliament, are of a nature similar to those which it was the pride of the late Government to bring under the consideration of Parliament. In our hands they were to be questions which would excite discord between one class and another, which would inflame public discontent, which would injure the institutions of the country by unjust results, and which would lead to incalculable evils; but they are now to be submitted to the House as those questions upon which remedies for the financial difficulties of the country, and for the distresses of the people may best be founded."

He agreed that the disorder of the public finances required correction; but that subject ought not to be considered, except in conjunction with the laws affecting trade. Remedies, very different from those advanced by the late Government had been lately suggested: "There were, first the delegates with respect to the Ten Hours Factory Bill; and after their somewhat theatrical interview with the right honourable Baronet and other Members of the Government, and a great deal of stage display, they thought fit to encourage the hope, no doubt raised first by the gentlemen who came to the Government in favour of the Ten Hours Bill, and who turned out, after all, to be the Socialist editors of some *New Moral World*, that the attention of the Government would be given to the subject. But now it appears, from a letter written some short time ago to a noble Lord, who is most sincere, I believe, in his exertions on this point (Lord Ashley), that the right honourable Baronet, who, I have no doubt, is no less earnest, and is actuated by motives no less praiseworthy, but with more wisdom and caution, is ready to oppose the Ten Hours Bill, and that limit of labour which, if adopted, would cut to the roots the manufacturing prosperity of this country. We next heard of a great scheme of emigration, which was to be the great remedy for all difficulties — by which the people of this country were to be transported to our colonies at the public expense: but

now, by a letter written yesterday or the day before by the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department, it appears that no such extensive scheme of emigration is entertained. The noble Lord seems now to contradict this suggestion. If such a scheme is to be brought forward, I hope that the noble Lord will see that it is calculated to remedy the existing disorder of the finances, before he proposes a wholesale scheme of emigration: but until I hear the notice given, though it has been thrown out as a remedy proposed to be applied, I shall disbelieve there is any intention to bring forward a scheme which may lead us into fresh difficulties, and give rise to a new and extravagant expenditure. Another class of persons have predicted, that, as a great portion of the party who have now come into power are opposed to the Poor-law, and that as the Poor-law is tyrannical and oppressive, the Conservative Government (as it is called) will not be long before they propose a law, if not for the total repeal, for the abolition of the office of Commissioners, and every thing that is odious in the existing law. We have had a practical denial of that by the appointment of a third gentleman to act as Commissioner—fully qualified to hold that office—whose nomination to the performance of its duties does honour to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I rejoice not less in the statement made in the Speech from the Throne, than in the omissions which I observe in it, that none of those measures, some of which I should think most dangerous, almost all of which I should think most futile, are to be resorted to. But I am glad to find that the principles to be acted upon by the present Government are no other than those wholesome ones proposed and advocated by theoretical writers for some time, supported by the best of statesmen in this country, and which the late Government on their retirement from office left as a legacy to the country, and which I hope to see eventually carried out,—principles which before long I trust I shall see established on the Statute-book of this country."

Into the subject of the Corn-laws he would not now enter in detail; but he must press the principle of the fixed duty; and he begged Sir Robert Peel to consider the evil consequence of making an arrangement which would presently be disturbed by fresh discontent and agitation. Some disapprobation mingling with the cheers that followed this remark, Lord John Russell observed, "I heard a murmur, as if honourable Gentlemen opposite seemed to think, that the passing of an Act of Parliament was quite sufficient to put an end to all discussion and discontent on the subject. But I beg them to believe, that that will not be the case; that great as the authority of Parliament may be—and I wish its authority to be great—still it will not supersede and override the conclusions which sensible and reflecting men draw from their own observation of the working of any particular law."

He was not prepared to promise his assent to fresh taxation; his own opinion was, that it would be more proper to try a modification of our commercial system, and await its effects upon the Exchequer. There was nothing, however, to prevent an unanimous vote on the Address.

Sir Robert Peel was gratified, but not surprised to hear Lord John Russell recommend an unanimous concurrence in the Address. His colleagues and himself had long held the opinion that there was great inconvenience in forcing the House of Commons, on the first day of its assembling, when it was without the means of ascertaining the sentiments contained in the Address, to pledge itself to positive measures; and therefore, they had purposely framed the Address in a manner which would not necessarily provoke a collision of opinion. He ought not to refer, however incidentally, to the part of the Address which Lord John Russell had passed over lightly, of the foreign relations, without bearing testimony to the cordial cooperation which Russia had given to the arrangements with Persia. Lord John Russell seemed to doubt the policy of the special mission to the United States—

"I think the noble Lord should bear in mind, that some of the causes of difference between this country and the United States have long existed; that the attempts on the part of various governments by means of correspondence to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion have failed, and that the continuance of the cause of discord leads to fresh and increasing difficulties. Hence it has appeared to Her Majesty's Government, without implying the slightest reflection upon the very able Minister who represents this country in the United States, Mr. Fox, desirable to send out directly to that country a person who has held high stations in the Council of this nation, and who, fully possessed of the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government, should attempt some other mode than that which has hitherto been resorted to, and which has not been successful, for effecting that which would be a great object for the interests of humanity and the civilization of the world, namely, the restoration of perfectly friendly and cordial relations with the United States, or, I should rather say, for the determination of existing differences. Certainly, my noble Friend, in undertaking at his advanced period of life such a task, has been actuated only by a sense of public duty. The sacrifices he has been called upon to make are great: but my noble Friend has yielded to the conviction we felt, that, considering the relation in which he stood—the estimation in which his respected name was held in that country—there could not be a more welcome messenger of the views of Her Majesty's Government than Lord Ashburton."

Lord John Russell had adverted to several supposed remedies for the distress, to be propounded by the Ministers: "The noble Lord has heard of a plan of general emigration; but that appeared without any authority on the part of the Government; and I think the noble Lord's experience of the conduct of a Government might have led him to know, that because certain measures were imputed by the public papers to the Executive, it does not follow that they entertain any serious intention of carrying them out, or that there should be an authorised reply. The noble Lord has also referred to certain dramatic reports of interviews which Ministers have had with deputations from the northern manufacturing districts. I am surprised the noble Lord should have spoken with such disparage-

ment of the Socialist editor of the *New Moral World*. It is true the deputation were received; but still we did not encourage them to expect the high honour of presentation to Her Majesty. Would the noble Lord have thought it becoming in me to decline to receive them until I had first ascertained the private characters and the political opinions of those who composed the deputation? I saw the persons who called upon me, and who succeeded in deceiving me so far, that on entering the room I believed them to be a deputation as represented—a belief which was strengthened by the perfect knowledge of the subject on which they came to speak; but I am no party to the publication of what took place. Surprised as I was to find that a lengthened and detailed report of what passed had been published, I am innocent of any intention to derive an advantage from the dramatic effects of which the noble Lord spoke; and until I saw that these persons were editors of a newspaper, I remained under the pleasing delusion that I had been talking to workmen deputed by their brother workmen to give an account of their sufferings."

It had been his wish to bring on the financial and commercial policy of the country both together; but he was withheld by a consideration of the public interest. He would, however, redeem the pledge he gave last Session, that no unnecessary delay should take place in explaining the views of Government: "I do not ask for delay; I do not intend to postpone the announcement of the Budget, as it is called, to that period of the year at which it is usually brought forward. Indeed, so far as concerns the convenience of Her Majesty's Government, we are prepared to state to the House now the measures with reference to the commerce and finance of the country which we mean to propose; and I should have wished to state the nature of those measures simultaneously with the views which we have arrived at on the subject of the Corn-laws: but I think that there would be disadvantage to the public interests in postponing the consideration of the Corn-laws, and that it would be better that Her Majesty's Government should propose to the House their views relative to those laws on Wednesday next; and on the earliest possible day following, disclose the whole of our financial and commercial policy in Committee of Ways and Means."

Mr. C. Villiers did not dissent from the liberal generalities which had been uttered; and he rejoiced that the landed proprietary shrunk from maintaining the Corn-law, now that its mischiefs were generally detected. He only wished that Sir Robert Peel would seriously consider a permanent settlement of the question. He would avail himself of the earliest opportunity to take the sense of the House upon the principle of taxation of food.

Mr. Escott hoped that Ministers would bring forward a measure which should settle the corn question, with a view to the interests of all. The agriculturists had sustained a great loss in the separation of the Duke of Buckingham from the Queen's counsels; but they were not opposed to all changes, though most anxious for a termination to their present state of anxiety and uncertainty.

The Address was then agreed to.

CHAPTER II.

Introductory Debate on the Corn-laws on 9th February—Extraordinary interest manifested in the House of Commons, and out of doors—Attempt of the Anti-Corn-law Delegates to take possession of the Lobby—They are prevented by the Police—Development of the Ministerial plan by Sir Robert Peel—He proposes a modification of the Sliding-scale—Short Remarks on the Plan by Lord John Russell—It is vehemently denounced by Mr. Cobden as an insult to the People—Debate resumed on the 14th—Lord John Russell moves at great length a Resolution condemnatory of a Graduated Scale—Summary of his arguments—He is answered by Mr. W. E. Gladstone—The Debate continued by Adjournment during three nights—Principal Speakers on both sides—Debate unmarked by novelty or originality of views—Mr. Roebuck opposes the principle of Protection in toto—Speech of Sir Robert Peel, who is followed by Lord Palmerston—Lord John Russell's Amendment rejected on Division by 349 to 226.

ON the 9th of February, being the day which Sir Robert Peel had announced for the development of the Ministerial plan for the alteration of the Corn-laws, extraordinary interest was evinced, both in and out of the House of Commons, to learn the issue of the long-concealed deliberations of the Government on this subject. At an early hour all the avenues of the House were thronged by persons eager to obtain admission; and, as soon as the doors were opened, a violent rush ensued, and every seat in the Strangers'-gallery was in a few moments occupied. Shortly after four o'clock, a number of the Anti-Corn-law delegates marched in procession down Parliament-street to the House, and made an attempt to station themselves in the lobby. Had this been permitted, the Members of the House would have experienced great difficulty in obtaining admission. To avoid this result, the police and officers on duty were compelled to oppose the entrance of the delegates, and for a time it was thought that a violent conflict would have taken place. The delegates, however, after some altercation, thought fit to retire from the field, and stationed themselves outside the House, where they saluted the different Members as they passed with cries of "No Sliding-scale," "Total Repeal," "Fixed Duty," &c. In the House of Commons the scene was particularly animated. By five o'clock the House was perfectly

crammed. Below the bar were seen a number of distinguished strangers, among whom the Duke of Cambridge, and numerous Members of the Upper House were conspicuous. Shortly afterwards, Sir Robert Peel rose and moved, "That this House resolve itself into a committee to consider the trade in Corn." He then requested that the Clerk of the House should read that portion of her Majesty's Speech which related to that subject. The speech which he then proceeded to address to the House, was listened to throughout with profound attention, marked, however, by manifestations of keener and more eager attention as often as the speaker was supposed about to develope the proposals of the Government. The extreme importance attached to the statements contained in this address under the circumstances which attended its delivery, warrants a larger allotment of space than can usually be afforded to individual speeches within the limits of this work, while its unusual length prevents its insertion entire. It is hoped that the extracts which follow will suffice to present a tolerably clear and complete, though abridged view of the statements and reasonings which it embraced.

He began by observing that it was difficult to discuss the subject without making statements or admissions which would be seized by opponents; but he trusted to the reason, the moderation, the judgment of Parliament. He would not, however, excite the hope that his measure would tend materially and immediately to mitigate the existing commercial distress, produced by a combination of circumstances. He had before seen depressions as great, and revivals of prosperity almost as sudden and extraordinary as those depressions; and to the operation of natural causes he confidently looked for such a revival. Sir Robert Peel briefly enumerated the causes to which he assigned the embarrassment, which had been in operation the last four or five years, viz.—the stimulus given to great undertakings by the connexion between joint stock banks and our manufacturing establishments; the immigration of labourers from the agricultural, to the manufacturing, districts and consequent building speculations; the immense increase of mechanical power; the reaction of monetary difficulty produced by similar causes in the United States, and the diminished demand for our manufactures there; interruption of commerce with China; the war-alarm in Europe, and stagnation of commerce consequent upon it. He did not think an alteration of the Corn-laws could be any remedy for some of the evils inseparable from these causes. "Extend," he said, "your foreign commerce as you may, depend upon it that it is not a necessary consequence that the means of employment for manual labour will be proportionate to that extension." The hand-loom weavers were an instance of the disastrous effects upon particular classes of those sudden improvements in machinery which produced the general wealth of the country; a hard but inevitable condition. He referred to the exports to show the working of some of the causes which he named. He said, we were too apt, upon comparison of the last few years at any time, if we find a decline, to infer that the sources

of our prosperity are drying up: we should extend the comparison over larger periods. But even during a very recent period, the general exports showed an increase.

"On referring to the returns, I find that in the year 1840 the exports of British produce and manufactures—I speak of their declared value—to all parts of the world, exceeded the exports of 1837 by 9,355,000*l.*; that they exceeded those of 1838 by 1,345,000*l.*; that they fell short of the exports of 1839 by 1,817,000*l.* — a falling-off sufficient, no doubt, to create great and natural anxiety and apprehension; but the causes of that falling-off will be amply accounted for if you will refer to the state of our commercial transactions with the United States. In 1839 there was an export to the United States of 8,839,000*l.*, whereas in 1840 the total amount of exports was only 5,283,000*l.*; thus leaving a deficit in the state of our exports with the United States, in 1840 as compared with 1839, of the amount of 3,556,000*l.* Now this fact is sufficient to account for the falling-off in the general amount of our exports in 1840 as compared with 1839. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to view the progress of our Colonial trade. In 1837, the proportion of our exports to the Colonies was 11,208,000*l.*; in 1838, it was 12,025,000*l.*; in 1839, it was 14,363,000*l.*; and in 1840, it was 15,497,000*l.* Now let us look at the state of our commercial transactions with those countries in Europe which are the chief sources of our supply of food. Let us look at the state of our export trade with Germany, Holland, and Belgium. In 1837, the value of our exports to these three countries was 8,742,000*l.*; in 1838, it was 9,606,000*l.*; in 1839, it was 9,660,000*l.*; and in 1840, it was 9,704,000*l.* So that even with respect to those countries which are the chief sources of our supply of corn when we stand in need of any, which are supposed to be such formidable competitors of our manufacturers, and with which the sale of our productions is supposed to be so rapidly declining on account of our exclusion of their corn, it appears that on the whole there has been a progressive increase in the exports of our commerce. Sir, I cannot, therefore, infer that the operation of the Corn-laws is to be charged with the depression which unfortunately prevails in the country at the present moment."

Various opinions obtained in the country as to a change of the Corn-laws. Some opposed all change. Sir Robert Peel believed their number very small, for most agriculturists believed that the Corn-laws might be altered with advantage. Others demanded immediate and absolute repeal, rejecting all modification: and those who advocated repeal of all taxes on subsistence, appealed to topics which gave them great advantage. A comparison was made between the dearness of food in this country and its cheapness in others; but that led to a fallacious conclusion: the true question is, not what is the price of bread, but what command the labouring classes have over bread, and what command they have over the enjoyments of life. The price of corn is much less in Prussia, than in this country; but what is the condition of the Prussian people? The evi-

dence of Dr. Bowring before the Import-duties Committee should tell.

"He said that, he had made an estimate of the consumption of different articles, (and, I believe, he had in his possession the means of calculating,) and that he found that in Prussia, with a population of 14,000,000, the consumption of butchers'-meat was 485,000,000 pounds, or very nearly thirty-five pounds annually for each person. But the honourable Gentleman says that, in this country 25,000,000 of persons each consume fifty pounds of meat annually: he says that, it cannot be less than fifty pounds, and it has been frequently estimated at double that amount. Now, I will take it at the lowest calculation; and from that it appears, that the inhabitants of Prussia consume but thirty-five pounds yearly, whereas in this country fifty pounds are, at the lowest estimate, consumed annually. Observe, that I am not at all denying that distress prevails in many parts of the country: I feel perfectly convinced that, in parts of the country, distress prevails to a great extent. Indeed, I could not have been present at the debate last night, and heard the details with respect to the state of Paisley, without being satisfied of the existence of distress. I certainly do not mean to draw the inference that, while there are 17,000 persons out of employ at Paisley, the consumption of meat is upon this scale. Not at all; but it is impossible to argue the subject fairly with reference to particular cases. You must not be driven away from the inference by being taunted with the question as to whether at Paisley, Stockport, or Oldham, there is such an amount of consumption. I admit that there is no such consumption; but in drawing general conclusions with respect to legislation, you have no other alternative than to deal with general averages and comprehensive results; and by that means to ascertain, upon the whole, what the consumption of a country is. I will now proceed to the consumption of sugar; and before you determine that high prices are necessarily an evil, I would recommend you to compare the consumption of sugar in this country with that of other countries of Europe. I again refer to the authority of Dr. Bowring. The honourable Gentleman said, that in France the consumption of sugar, according to the last returns, was about five pounds a head: he said, indeed, that the amount of consumption of sugar was four and three-tenths a head, but I think it better to take five pounds, because there may be a certain amount of beet-root sugar, which he may not have taken into his calculation. Therefore, taking the consumption at five pounds a head in France, it will be found to be the highest in Continental Europe. In the states of the German League it is four pounds; and in Europe generally it is two and a half pounds a head. The consumption of Great Britain, however, the honourable Gentleman calculates at seventeen pounds a head. I will now take the consumption of corn—of the article which is the subject of our present discussion. Mr. Deacon Hume, a gentleman whose loss we must all sincerely deplore, made the calculation that each individual in this country consumed one quarter of wheat per annum: the honourable Gentleman makes the total con-

sumption for 24,000,000 of inhabitants 45,000,000 quarters of grain; which is not very far from two quarters for each person. The honourable Gentleman also gives us the consumption of the Prussian states: he says the Prussian states contain 14,000,000 of inhabitants, and that they consume 13,000,000 quarters of grain in the year. Observe, that this is less than one quarter an individual. But while Mr. Hume calculates the consumption of wheat in this country as a quarter for each individual per annum, the honourable Gentleman's calculation was that of one quarter of bread consumed by each person in Prussia three-fourths, at least, consist of rye. The honourable Gentleman also says, that throughout the Prussian states the consumption of rye-bread is in the proportion of three or four to one when compared to wheat. The consumption of 124 towns in the Prussian League would be 65⅓ pounds of wheat and 240¾ pounds of rye for each individual; making in the whole 306 pounds. This would give, for the 124 towns, the consumption for each individual of one bushel of wheat, instead of one quarter of wheat, which was the consumption of Great Britain."

He quoted similar evidence respecting the comparative consumption of tea, salt, and woollen cloth. On the other hand, the consumption of tobacco and butter was less in England than in Prussia. A reference to Belgium also proved, that the wages there did not give the same command over the comforts and necessaries of life as in other countries. It was his (Sir Robert Peel's) firm belief, that total repeal of the Corn-laws would aggravate the manufacturing distress, by adding to it agricultural distress; the prosperity of the two classes being identical. There were advantages in a fixed duty, which did not apply to a variable duty; but the objection to the principle of imposing any duty on corn was equally applicable to both. Nor could a fixed duty be permanent. He did not think they could impose any amount of fixed duty sufficient for the protection of agriculture in years of average supply, which they could determinately and fixedly impose in times of distress and scarcity. In considering the question, it became a matter of importance to consider, what was the probability that this country could supply its own population with corn from its own resources.

"Now, I am not prepared to admit that this country is unable in ordinary years to supply its own population. If I formed my judgment from the circumstances of the last four years, I should have been compelled to conclude that we were dependent on foreign supply for a great proportion of our consumption: I should have been compelled to come to this conclusion, because the average of the last four years' importation of foreign corn into this country was 2,300,000 quarters. But if we take a longer period—if we take twelve or thirteen years, then it would appear that, on the whole, the annual average importation of foreign corn was very considerably smaller. In proof of this, I beg to state, that taking the quantities of wheat and wheaten flour imported in those years, it appeared that the whole did not amount to more than 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 of quarters: from

July the 5th, 1828, to January the 1st, 1841, the whole quantity of wheat and wheaten flour entered for home consumption was 13,475,000 quarters. No doubt, during the last ten years, the population was greater than it was during the preceding ten years; but that increase had not been of such magnitude as to occasion a greatly increased demand. It was true, also, that for the last four years there had been a necessity for a great supply of foreign corn; but then, on the average of the six preceding years, there was almost a sufficient supply raised in this country. I am therefore not necessarily bound to admit the conclusion that there must be a large annual importation of foreign corn to supply the demand of the home market. In turning our attention to this subject, we have to apply ourselves to years in which there is a comparative abundance, as well as those in which there is a scarcity. It might happen that in the next six years there might be good and abundant harvests. This might occur, as formerly; and if it did occur, what I fear from a fixed duty is, that the given amount of duty which you could maintain in times of scarcity would in such seasons expose this country to the greatest disasters, by causing so great a fall in the price of agricultural produce as not to afford sufficient means to enable our farmers to continue the cultivation of the soil. It has been observed by writers of experience and eminence, that productive and unproductive years follow in certain cycles, and that you do not have a year of abundance necessarily follow a year of scarcity; but you must take a period of five or six years of abundance being followed by five or six years of deficiency or scarcity. The effect of a fixed duty on corn would be, that at all times, and under all circumstances, you must admit foreign corn into this country; and you should also recollect that the periods of favourable harvests in the countries whence you derive your chief supplies of foreign corn generally corresponded with favourable harvests here. The great corn-producing countries of Europe are in the same parallel of latitude with this country, and are affected by the same causes; so that it will be found as a general result, that an abundant harvest here is contemporaneous with an abundant harvest abroad. When there is an abundant supply in the market, if a slight additional quantity of corn is brought in, it produces a very great effect. All experience tends to convince me that, with respect to corn, fluctuations must arise in consequence of the various produce of different seasons; and that we could not calculate entirely on steadiness of price arising from a supply from abroad. No law passed could insure a steadiness of price when there was a deficient harvest here and a deficient harvest abroad. Take the United States, which were not subject to the operation of our Corn-laws, and there you will find, that, in consequence of the fluctuations of seasons, there have been great fluctuations of price—indeed, as great as in this country. In Prussia, I find that in rye—a species of grain not affected by our Corn-laws—there is as great a fluctuation in price as there is in the price of wheat in this country. These fluctuations must depend so much on the seasons that I am of opinion

that no law can guard against them."

He came to the conclusion, that it was not advisable for Parliament to alter the principle of the existing law; and the alteration which he proposed went on the principle of retaining a duty on corn varying inversely with the price of corn in the home market; and the maintenance of that principle necessarily involved the maintenance of a system of averages:—"It is said that there would be great advantages resulting from sweeping away altogether the system of averages: but we cannot dispense with a system of averages, while the present Tithe Commutation Act exists; and therefore I say, that if we are to determine the amount of duty on corn by a system of averages, it would be inconvenient, on the one hand, to have two systems of averages in the country at the same time, and it would be inconvenient and unjust to depart materially from that system under which the arrangements under the Tithe Act have been made. I propose, therefore, as a necessary incident to a varying duty, to retain a system of averages."

He doubted whether there had not been much exaggeration as to the frauds and combinations to influence the averages. "It is a prevailing idea that the returns for London have an undue influence upon the provinces, and upon the entire kingdom in this respect; and there is a general belief that in Leeds, Wakefield, and other great corn markets in Yorkshire, there have been great and repeated combinations for the purpose of influencing the averages; but I am inclined to think that the apprehensions which have been entertained on this subject are greatly exaggerated. If we take the averages of the kingdom for six weeks in 1840—if we take those for the weeks ending the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th of August, and the 3rd and 10th of September—the average of the kingdom for these six weeks was 73*s.* 1*d.* If we exclude the London market altogether from the averages, the general average would then be 72*s.* 10*d.*; if you exclude the Yorkshire markets, the general average would then be 71*s.* 10*d.* so that, as far as we can judge from figures, I really think the apprehensions that have been entertained as to very extensive frauds in the averages are greatly exaggerated. The difference of the average, by excluding London, is 5*d.*; by excluding the Yorkshire markets, 1*s.* 3*d.*; and by excluding London, Leeds, and Wakefield, 1*s.* 1*d.* It must be recollected, too, that the price in London is much higher than elsewhere; and therefore, no imputation of fraud necessarily arises, even if the average of London greatly exceeds that of the rest of the kingdom."

Various proposals for alterations of the system had been submitted to the Government and duly considered. It had been proposed that returns of averages should be made only by the growers; but that would be impossible with Scotch and Irish wheat, and to exclude that would have a material effect in raising the price. The great secret of preventing fraud was to remove the temptation to it. The proposal of Government with respect to the taking of the averages was this:—"We shall propose to take the averages in the present mode, from the factor, the miller, or the purchaser. We shall propose that the duty of collecting the returns shall devolve on the Ex-

cise. The Excise is perfectly competent to this duty; it has officers employed in each market town, fully qualified for the discharge of this duty, by having greater duties to perform, and who will be able, at a comparatively small increase of expense, to fulfil this employment; and by their intelligence, their business habits, and the responsibility which attaches to them as public officers, they will afford far greater security against fraud than can be obtained by intrusting this duty to individuals. We propose that these averages, taken as they are at present, shall be returned to the officer appointed in each market town by the Board of Excise. Another security which we propose to take is to widen the range from which the returns are to be made. At present, one hundred and fifty towns are named in the Corn Act, from which returns are received. In this number of one hundred and fifty, many considerable towns are not included. Towns have grown up since the passing of that Act which have become market towns, where large quantities of corn are sold. We propose, therefore, not to leave any discretionary power in any executive authority to add towns; but in the bill we shall introduce we propose to name the principal towns having corn markets, which are not included in the one hundred and fifty towns of the Corn Act. The more we can widen the range from which to collect the corn-returns, the greater security do we realize against the averages being improperly influenced by combinations, and the greater the facility presented in determining what is the average, by ascertaining the price of corn in the largest possible number of market towns. We shall propose to limit the number of these towns, as at present, to England and Wales. The three precautions, then, which we thus propose to bring forward, as the most effective against fraud in the averages, are these,—first, to widen the range from which the averages are to be taken; secondly, to employ responsible officers, acting under the authority of a public body, for the purpose of collecting these returns. But the main security which we rely on as providing against fraud, is such an alteration in the duty as shall diminish the temptation to commit fraud."

He now approached the most important part of the subject, the amount of protection to be given to the produce of this country:—"At the present time, the House is aware, the duty varies in this way: when the price is 59*s.* and under 60*s.*, the duty is 27*s.*; it then diminishes 1*s.* in duty with every 1*s.* increase in price, until corn reaches the price of between 66s. and 67*s.*, when the duty is 20*s.* 8*d.*; it then falls 2*s.* in duty with the increase in price, so that when the price is between 68*s.* and 69*s.*, the duty is 16*s.* 8*d.*; at 70*s.* the duty is 13*s.* 8*d.*, and at 71*s.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; it then falls 4*s.* with each increase of price, so that at 73*s.* it is 2*s.* 8*d.*, and at 73*s.* and upwards, 1*s.* and no more. The main objection which has been urged to that mode of levying the duty is this—that the reduction of duty is so rapid that it holds out temptations to fraud. For instance, at 60*s.* the duty is 26*s.* 8*d.*; at 73*s.* the duty is 1*s.* only; so that between 60*s.* and 73*s.* there is an increase of price of 13*s.* and a decrease of duty of 25*s.* 8*d.*, affording a great inducement to fraud, or to combinations for the purpose

of influencing the averages, giving, as it did, to parties so inclined, the advantage in the sale of one quarter of wheat of no less than 38*s.* 8*d.* At 66*s.* the duty is 20*s.* 8*d.*; so that even between 66*s.* and 73*s.* there is an inducement to parties to hold back corn of 7*s.* in the price and 19*s.* 8*d.* in the duty, making a total amount of pecuniary inducement to retain the article of 26*s.* 8*d.* At 66*s.* the inducement to retain corn, in the hope of its rising to 70*s.*, is 4*s.* in price and 10*s.* in duty; a total inducement of 14*s.* At 70*s.* price, the inducement for retaining corn till it reaches 73*s.*, is 3*s.* price and 9*s.* duty; together 12*s.* Thus the consumer is injured, by the withholding of corn until it is dearer; the revenue, by the forced reduction of duty; the agriculturist, by the withholding of corn until it has reached the highest price, which is then snatched from him, and his protection defeated; while commerce suffers from the uncertainty."

The scale of duties which he had to propose had been devised with the desire to protect agriculture, but to facilitate, as far as possible, a commerce in corn with other countries. As to the term "remunerating price," he was almost afraid to name a thing so disputed; but the two points to be aimed at were, to determine the price which would encourage the home growth of corn, and that at which foreign corn might safely be admitted:— "If we take the average of wheat that determines the commutation of tithe, the principle on which the Tithe Bill goes—the average, namely, of seven years, on which all the calculations in that respect are founded—I find that the price of wheat was about, on an average, 56*s.* 8*d.* If we take the average of wheat for the last ten years, we shall find that the price has been about 56*s.* 11*d.* But in that average is included the average of the last three years, when corn has been higher certainly than any one would wish to see it continue. (Hear, hear.) Allowing for that excess of price, however, 56*s.* 11*d.* was the average price for the last ten years. Now, with reference to the probable remunerating price, I should say, that for the protection of the agricultural interest, as far as I can possibly form a judgment, if the price of wheat in this country, allowing for its natural oscillations, could be limited to some such amount as between 54*s.* and 58*s.*, I do not believe that it is for the interest of the agriculturist that it should be higher. Take the average of the last ten years, excluding from some portion of the average the extreme prices of the last three years, and 56*s.* would be found to be the average; and, so far as I can form an idea of what would constitute a fair remunerating price, I for one should never wish to see it vary more than I have said. ('Hear, hear,' from the Opposition.) I cannot say, on the other hand, that I am able to see any great or permanent advantage to be derived from the diminution of the price of corn beyond the lowest amount I have named, if I look at the subject in connexion with the general position of the country, the existing relations of landlord and tenant, the burthens upon land, and the habits of the country. When I name this sum, however, I must beg altogether to disclaim mentioning it as a pivot or remunerating price, or any inference that the Legislature can guarantee the continuance of that price; for I know

it to be impossible to effect any such object by a legislative enactment. It is utterly beyond your power, and a mere delusion, to say, that by any duty, fixed or otherwise, you can guarantee a certain price to the producer. It is beyond the reach of the Legislature. In 1835, when you had what some thought was a nominal protection to the amount of 64*s.*, the average price of wheat did not exceed 39*s.* 8*d.*, and I again repeat, that it is only encouraging delusion to hold out the hope that this species of protection can be afforded to the agriculturist. To return, however, to the subject; I again say that nothing can be more vague than to attempt to define a remunerating price. The different qualities of land, and a thousand other considerations, enter into the question."

Greater difficulties occurred in fixing the value of foreign corn; for its quality as compared with that of England, freight, distance, and other considerations disturbed the calculation. Sir Robert Peel then described his new scale. "We propose that when corn is at 50*s.* and under 51*s.* in price, a duty of 20*s.* shall be taken, but that in no case shall that duty be exceeded. We propose that when the price is 51*s.* and under 52*s.*, the duty shall be 19*s.*; and after this we propose that there should be what I should call a rest in the scale. That at the three next items of price the duty should be uniform. Thus it would be:—When the price is 52*s.* and under 53*s.*, the duty should be 18*s.*; when 53*s.* and under 54*s.*, 18*s.*; and when 54*s.* and under 55*s.*, still 18*s.* When the price is 55*s.* and under 56*s.*, we propose that the duty shall be 17*s.*; when 56*s.* and under 57*s.*, that it shall be 16*s.*; when 57*s.* and under 58*s.*, that it shall be 15*s.*; when 58*s.* and under 59*s.*, that it shall be 14*s.*; when 59*s.* and under 60*s.*, that it shall be 13*s.*; when 60*s.* and under 61*s.*, that it shall be 12*s.*; when 61*s.* and under 62*s.*, that it shall be 11*s.*; when 62*s.* and under 63*s.*, that it shall be 10*s.*; when 63*s.* and under 64*s.*, that it shall be 9*s.*; when 64*s.* and under 65*s.*, that it shall be 8*s.*; and when 65*s.* and under 66*s.*, that it shall be 7*s.* At the three next items of price I propose another rest in the scale similar to the former. I should propose upon the next three a duty of 6*s.*, that is to say, when the price is 66*s.* and under 67*s.*, when it is 67*s.* and under 68*s.*, and when it is 68*s.* and under 69*s.* In each of those cases the duty would be 6*s.* When the price is 69*s.* and under 70*s.*, I propose a duty of 5*s.*; when 70*s.* and under 71*s.*, a duty of 4*s.*; when 71*s.* and under 72*s.*, a duty of 3*s.*; when 72*s.* and under 73*s.*, a duty of 2*s.*; and when 73*s.* and under 74*s.*, a duty of 1*s.* the quarter. When that price is arrived at I propose that the duty should altogether cease. The sum of the proposition, then, is this, that when corn in the British market is under the price of 51*s.* the quarter a duty of 20*s.* shall be levied, which duty shall never be exceeded, for I am quite satisfied that it is useless to take any greater amount of duty."

He described the nature of the changes with respect to other grain than wheat. "With respect to the other articles of grain, I propose to adopt the proportion of value and duty which I find in the present law. Valuing wheat in the proportion of 100, barley in that of 53, oats in that of 40, and rye, peas, and beans in that of 58; if it be assumed that at the

price of 56*s.* for wheat the duty would be 16*s.*, then the duty on barley, when at 29*s.*, would be 9*s.*; on oats, at the price of 22*s.*, there would be a duty of 6*s.* 3*d.*; and on rye, peas, and beans, at 32*s.*, there ought to be a duty of 10*s.* 3½*d.* These are the proportions under the existing law, and I am not aware of any reason for altering them with respect to the other kinds of grain."

He then came to colonial wheat. "The law with respect to it is to this effect—that British colonial wheat and flour shall be imported into this country at a duty of 5*s.* whenever the price of British wheat is below 67*s.*; that when the price of British wheat exceeds 67*s.*, it shall then be admissible at a duty of 6*d.* I propose to give the same advantage to colonial wheat, respecting the reduction of prices at which it shall be admissible, as is given to other descriptions of wheat. But, considering that the sudden drop in the prices from 5*s.* to 6*d.*, on account of the difference of 1*s.* in the price, is at variance with the principle of the law, which seeks to establish as equable and uniform a reduction of duty as possible, we propose to make this arrangement respecting colonial wheat — that when the price of British wheat is under 55*s.*, the duty upon every quarter of British colonial wheat shall be 5*s.*; that when at 55*s.* and under 56*s.*, it shall be 4*s.*; when at 56*s.* and under 57*s.*, it shall be 3*s.*; when at 57*s.* and under 58*s.*, 2*s.*; and when at 58*s.* and upwards, it shall be 1*s.*, thus taking away that sudden fall in the amount of duty levied upon colonial wheat which takes place under the existing law, but giving to the colonial wheat that advantage in the reduction of the price which is given to other descriptions of wheat. With respect to flour, I propose to maintain the same calculation as exists with respect to wheat, so as to allow it to be admitted upon the same relative terms."

Sir Robert Peel then recapitulated the reduction which his new scale would effect :—"When corn is at 59*s.* and under 60*s.*, the duty at present is 27*s.* 8*d.* When corn is between those prices, the duty I propose is 13*s.* When the price of corn is at 50*s.*, the existing duty is 36*s.* 8*d.*, increasing as the price falls; instead of which I propose, when corn is at 50*s.*, that the duty shall only be 20*s.*, and that that duty shall in no case be exceeded. (Hear, hear.) At 56*s.* the existing duty is 30*s.* 8*d.*; the duty I propose at that price is 16*s.* At 60*s.* the existing duty is 26*s.* 8*d.*; the duty I propose at that price is 12*s.* At 63*s.* the existing duty is 23*s.* 8*d.*; the duty I propose is 9*s.* At 64*s.* the existing duty is 22*s.* 8*d.*; the duty I propose is 8*s.* At 70*s.* the existing duty is 10*s.* 8*d.*; the duty I propose is 5*s.* Therefore it is impossible to deny, on comparing the duty which I propose with that which exists at present, that it will cause a very considerable decrease of the protection which the present duty affords to the home grower, a decrease, however, which in my opinion can be made consistently with justice to all the interests concerned."

In conclusion, he thus emphatically disclaimed the idea of legislating in favour of particular interests: "My belief, and the belief of my colleagues is, that it is important for this country, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare of all classes in this country, that

you should take care that the main sources of your supply of corn should be derived from domestic agriculture (hear, hear); while we also feel that any additional price which you may pay in effecting that object is an additional price which cannot be vindicated as a bonus or premium to agriculture, but only on the ground of its being advantageous to the country at large. You are entitled to place such a price on foreign corn as is equivalent to the special burdens borne by the agriculturist, and any additional protection you give to them I am willing to admit can only be vindicated on the ground that it is for the interest of the country generally. (Hear, hear.) I, however, certainly do consider that it is for the interest of all classes that we should be paying occasionally a small additional sum upon our own domestic produce, in order that we may thereby establish a security and insurance against those calamities that would ensue, if we became altogether, or in a great part, dependent upon foreign countries for our supply. (Hear, hear.) My belief is, that those alternations of seasons will continue to take place, that whatever laws you may pass you will still occasionally have to encounter deficient crops, that the harvests of other countries will also at times be deficient, and that if you found yourselves dependent upon foreign countries for so important an amount of corn as 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of quarters, under these circumstances, and at a time when the calamity of a deficient harvest happened to be general, my belief is, that the principle of self-preservation would prevail in each country, that an impediment would be placed upon the exportation of their corn, and that it would be applied to their own sustenance. (Hear.) While, therefore, I am opposed to a system of protection on the ground merely of defending the interests of a particular class, I, on the other hand, would certainly not be a party to any measure the effect of which would be to make this country permanently dependent upon foreign countries for any very considerble portion of its supply of corn. That it might be for a series of years dependent on foreign countries for a portion of its supply—that in many years of scarcity a considerable portion of its supply must be derived from foreign countries—I do not deny; but I nevertheless do not abandon the hope that this country, in the average of years, may produce a sufficiency for its own necessities. (Hear, hear.) If that hope be disappointed, if you must resort to other countries in ordinary seasons for periodical additions to your own supplies, then do I draw a material distinction between the supply which is limited, the supply which is brought in for the purpose of repairing our accidental and comparatively slight deficiency, and the supply which is of a more permanent and extensive character."

Finally, he said that he considered the present not an unfavourable time for a settlement of the subject; there was no great stock of foreign corn on hand to alarm the growers; the recess, notwithstanding the distress that existed, had been marked by an unusual calm; there was no popular violence to interrupt legislation; and there was a disposition to view any proposal for the adjustment of the question with calmness and moderation. Whether his proposition were accepted or rejected, he hoped

that the question would be adjusted in the way most conducive to the permanent welfare of all classes of the community.*

* The New Corn-law Scale.—The following is a Tabular Statement of the Scale of Duties on Foreign Grain proposed in Sir Robert Peel's speech.

WHEAT.

Price.	Proposed duty.	
s. *s.*	*s.*	
At 50 and under 51	20	For every quarter under 51*s*,
51 — 52	19	
52 — 53		
53 — 54	18	At 52*s*. and under 55*s*.
54 — 55		
55 — 56	17	
56 — 57	16	
57 — 58	15	
58 — 59	14	
59 — 60	13	
60 — 61	12	
61 — 62	11	
62 — 63	10	
63 — 64	9	
64 — 65	8	
65 — 66	7	
66 — 67		
67 — 68	6	At 66*s*. and under 69*s*.
68 — 69		
69 — 70	5	
70 — 71	4	
71 — 72	3	
72 — 73	2	
73 or above	1	

BARLEY.

At 25 and under 26	11	
26 — 27	10	
27 — 28	9	
28 — 29	9	
29 — 30	9	
30 — 31	8	
31 — 32	7	
32 — 33	6	
33 — 34	5	
34 — 35	4	
35 — 36	3	
36 — 37	2	
37 —	1	37*s*. and upwards.

OATS.

At 18 and under 19	8	
19 — 20	7	
20 — 21	6	
21 — 22	6	
22 — 23	6	
23 — 24	5	
24 — 25	4	
25 — 26	3	
26 — 27	2	
27 —	1	27*s*. and upwards.

Lord John Russell said, that he did not intend, after what he stated the other evening, to offer any opinion at present upon the plan which had just been submitted to the House; but in order that they might come to the discussion of the question with as much information as possible—he did not mean of a general or statistical nature, but as regarded the plan itself—it appeared to him advisable, if not absolutely necessary, that the House should be put in possession of the list of towns from which it was proposed to take the averages in future; because it would make a great deal of difference whether those towns were small or large. He, therefore, hoped that the right honourable Baronet would be prepared to lay upon the Table to-morrow a list of the towns, or the greater portion of the towns, which he intended to introduce into his plan.

Sir Robert Peel replied, that he should, of course, endeavour to supply the list referred to by the noble Lord, and would probably lay it on the Table on Friday. He begged to assure the House that the list would be made out upon the principle of taking the most important towns. The returns at present included many small towns, particularly in Wales. The Government thought it, therefore, advisable to make a revision of those returns, solely with the view of taking as a test those towns which contained the principal corn markets. The selection, he could assure the House, should not be made with a view of influencing the averages in the slightest degree. Any indirect operation upon the averages he totally disclaimed.

Mr. Cobden said, it was not his intention to enter into any arguments upon the merits of this important question at present, but he should not be doing justice to himself or his constituents if he did not declare that he felt no surprise at the proposal which had been submitted to the House by Her Majesty's Government, inasmuch as he had not expected that they would have proposed a measure beneficial to the country. Looking to the constitution of the present Government, he repeated that he was not surprised at their proposal, for he did not expect to get "grapes from thorns or figs from thistles." The present proposal of her Majesty's Government he ventured to denounce as an insult to the sufferings of a people whose patience had been extolled by the right honourable Baronet, but whose patience deserved a very different treatment from that which it was now proposed by the landed aristocracy and the Cabinet, which was their instrument, to confer upon them. This policy towards the people of England he very much feared would end at no very remote period in the utter destruction of every interest in the country.

The House then adjourned.

On the following day, Lord John Russell gave notice that on the ensuing Monday he should move a resolution condemnatory of the principle of a sliding-scale, which he subsequently announced in these terms: "That this House considering the evils which have been caused by the present Corn-laws, and especially by the fluctuations of the graduated or sliding-scale, is not prepared to adopt the measure of Her Majesty's Government, which is founded on the same principle, and is likely to be attended by the same results."

Mr. Villiers followed Lord John

Russell's notice by announcing, that on going into Committee he should take the sense of the House on the policy of imposing any duty whatever on foreign corn or food imported into this country.

A third notice was given by Mr. Christopher, one of the Members for Lincolnshire, and a great supporter of the agricultural interest, that he should move in Committee a scale of wheat duties, instead of Sir Robert Peel's, imposing a maximum duty of 25*s.* when the price is 50*s.*, and a minimum duty of 1*s.* when the price is 73*s.*; the duty falling by 1*s.* as the price rises by 1*s.*, except that at the rise of price from 59*s.* to 60*s.*, the duty falls by 2*s.*

The debate commenced on the 14th, when Sir Robert Peel moved that the Speaker do leave the Chair, in order to a Committee of the whole House on the Corn-laws.

Lord John Russell then rose to bring forward his amendment; the cry, he observed, was no longer "No surrender;" but the question was now as to the terms of the capitulation. If, however, the House was prepared to condemn the Corn-laws as no longer fit to remain on the Statute-book, it was of importance that the change should be made on sound principles, and in such a manner that the new arrangement should not be disturbed for some time to come. To disturb the existing state of things but to settle nothing, to concede but not to conciliate, would be the most imprudent course for a Government or for Parliament to adopt. He then stated the general principles upon which he differed with the Government proposal: "I suppose it will be agreed, that with respect to corn as with respect to every thing else, the general principle is one of not legislating at all on the subject. The general principle as to all commodities is, that the producer or the seller endeavours to produce or to bring to market that article, and in that shape, which will be most likely to find a ready and immediate purchaser. The general principle with regard to the purchaser, I apprehend, in like manner is, that he will go by preference where he expects to get the goods he wants the best in quality and the cheapest in price. Therefore, speaking generally, legislation has no natural place in those matters. The community themselves are far better judges on such subjects than the wisest senate that ever deliberated upon them."

This principle was well understood in the present day, but was most exceedingly violated in practice. There were, no doubt, two exceptions or limitations to its application in the present case: if the landed interest suffered peculiar burthens, they might claim protection against foreign competition to that extent; and Adam Smith had said, that when the importation of foreign goods has been for some time interrupted, and the protected employment has been so for extended as to engage a great number of hands, humanity may require that freedom of trade should only be restored by slow gradations, and with a good deal of reserve and circumspection. In the proposed plan, however, Government acted upon the principle (a principle sanctioned by Mr. Malthus, it is true), that you ought never to make yourself dependent on foreign countries for your food. "But though such a proposition might be good and true in some remote sequestered state, though it

might apply with truth to that community which by some is said to exist in Mexico, which is cut off from and without communication with the rest of mankind—I cannot conceive how it can be applicable to a great commercial country like this. Supposing it possible, in what manner could you establish such an independence? Remember, that not only corn, but other articles are necessary. But as to corn only, let us not forget, as the right honourable gentleman stated the other night, that for four years the average annual importation of corn to this country from abroad was 2,300,000 quarters. Thus, 2,000,000 people must during that period have depended for food upon foreign countries. As regards other commodities, the employment of the people and the increase of manufactures depends as much on the supply of the raw material, as the food of those 2,000,000 depends on the supply of corn from abroad. Suppose the supply of cotton from America were suddenly stopped, or the supply of wool, or of silks: I do not think I should exaggerate, if I said that not less than 7,000,000 persons would be deprived of employment and subsistence. Here, then, for four or five years, under a law which goes upon the principle of making the country independent of any other for its supply of food, 7,000,000 of your people were dependent upon foreign produce. For that period, 7,000,000 of the people of this country, which has gone on the principle of being independent of a foreign supply, were compelled, in despite of and in defiance of that principle, to have recourse to foreign aid."

But in respect of food itself, the very means taken to make this country independent of foreign nations had failed. "The consequence, as pointed out by the report of the Committee of 1821, said to be written by Mr. Huskisson, is, that while you raise the price of food in this country beyond the price of Continental countries, you do for a time give a stimulus to agriculture; a stimulus, however, which in favourable seasons produces a glut which it becomes impossible to remedy. In that way was it that the distress of those years referred to by the right honourable Baronet occurred. Those were the years in which we find by the King's Speeches, by the appointment of Committees, and by speeches made in this House, that complaints were frequently made of agricultural distress; complaints which, I must say, it was natural to expect would have been made, because there was no outlet or vent for the surplus agricultural produce of those years. Then, what follows? Why, necessarily, a check to production, until that production is made suitable to average years. Again, when an unfavourable season arrives, you find you have not the quantity of food necessary for the supply of your wants, and you are obliged to make a large importation, so that your object is entirely defeated. The only ground I can conceive for entertaining such an object, would be the case of a war with a foreign country; and yet I cannot imagine a war by which we should be placed in a position of greater danger than that which we occupied when this country was struggling against Napoleon, and when 2,000,000 quarters of corn were imported in a single year."

Sir Robert Peel had said that

those countries whence we import corn are nearly in the same latitude as our own; that their seasons resemble ours, and that therefore they would suffer a scarcity when we do. The argument only showed how necessary it was not to confine ourselves for a supply to the north of Europe alone, but to take assistance also from the Black Sea and America: "Stretch the arms of your commerce, as all your other powers are stretched, over the whole world." But the proposal before the House was opposed to that extension. "The first objection I take to a sliding-scale is, that a high, I would say a prohibitory, duty always forms part of it. I could understand a scale not exceeding 10*s.* or 12*s.*, and going down to 4*s.*, to 3*s.*, or to 1*s.*; but I find that whenever gentlemen speak of a sliding-scale, it is of such a nature as to contain a prohibitory duty. The first duty, when the price is at 50*s.* and under 51*s.*, is 20*s.*; and I shall now proceed to show that that is a prohibitory duty. I have looked over the papers containing the latest information. From the information obtained by Mr. Meek, who was sent to the North of Europe expressly to collect information on the subject, it appears that the original price of Dantzic wheat, when brought from the interior of the country, is 35*s.*; that the charges, which seem to satisfy that gentleman's mind amount in all to 10*s.* 6*d.*; thus making the price at which it could be sold in England in ordinary years, 45*s.* 6*d.* If you add to that the proposed duty of 20*s.*, you make the entire price of Dantzic wheat 65*s.* 6*d.*, when the price at home is 50*s.*; showing, of course, that 20*s.* amounts to a prohibitory duty. In the same way at Odessa, as stated in the Consul's returns, the price would be 26*s.*; adding to which 10*s.* for freight, and some further charges, which cannot be taken at less than 5*s.*, as on former occasions, and adding then the proposed duty of 20*s.*, you would have the price up to 61*s.*, without counting the profit of the merchant who had to deal with this corn; and therefore, although you may say that you have reduced the duty to 20*s.*, to 19*s.*, and to 18*s.*, yet in all three instances it can be shown that the duty is prohibitory; and that when the price is at 55*s.* or 56*s.*—the price at which the right honourable gentleman said it would please him to see it, nobody can tell why—there would then be a prohibitory duty upon foreign corn."

Indeed, Sir Robert Peel was right when he said, that a duty of 20*s.* was quite sufficient, and that it would exclude foreign corn as effectually as a duty of 45*s.* At what time, he (Lord John Russell) asked, would the duty cease to be prohibitory? "Supposing you admit foreign corn at 62*s.*, and that that price would enable the merchant to pay a duty of 11*s.*; at 65*s.* he could sell it to greater advantage by getting 3*s.* additional. Not content with that, you tell him that when the price is at 65*s.*, and that a supply is required, you will admit his foreign corn at 8*s.* instead of 11*s.* What has been the consequence during the last year of that system of duties? It has been well stated in two new pamphlets written on this subject—one by Mr. Hubbard, the other by Mr. Greg: in one of these it is shown, that on the 5th July last, Dantzic wheat in bond was 48*s.* a quarter; and that if let out it might have

been had, with the duty of 8*s.*, for 56*s.* On the 6th of August the price rose to 60*s.*: your law afforded special reasons for believing that a still better price could be obtained for it; and on the 3d September, only two months after it could have been sold at 48*s.*, it was sold at 70*s.* in bond; thereby adding 22*s.* to the price, without the slightest benefit to the farmer or landholder, and with no advantage but to the foreign speculator."

It was calculated by Mr. Greg that the sum paid to owners and growers of foreign corn last year was 6,000,000*l.*; he would assume that it was 4,000,000*l.* or 5,000,000*l.*, a loss which was entailed upon the country by the sliding-scale. Another evil of the sliding-scale lay in the fact, that take the averages as fairly as you may, they cannot tell the quality of the corn: "During the past year and some of the preceding years, a great portion of the corn of the country was greatly damaged, to the extent, as alleged by some persons well acquainted with agriculture, of one-fifth of the whole crop of England. The consequence was a considerable reduction in the market price. But did the people get their bread a whit the cheaper? No; when corn comes to that degree of cheapness, it is not cheapness to the consumer of bread, because he is paying as much as when the averages are much higher. This has been made out in figures by a gentleman who sent me a statement on the subject. He shows that in the month of January, 1841, the average price of wheat was 61*s.* 2*d.*; and that in the same month in 1842 the average was also 61*s.* 2*d.* You may therefore say that the average price being the same at both periods, and the duty being also the same, the people obtained bread at the same price. But is it so? Far from it; because, according to the Mark Lane return, I found that the price of the best flour in the first four weeks of 1841 was 55*s.* per sack, while in the first four weeks of 1842 it was 61*s.* per sack; making a difference of no less than 6*s.* per sack in that description of flour from which bread is made, while no alteration took place either in the averages or the amount of the duty."

The sudden rise after a bad harvest, when perhaps there has been a prohibition for two or three years, causes the necessity of a sudden supply from abroad: there is no regular trade; and bullion is sent to meet the demand; the Bank of England contracts its issues, and there is derangement of the currency. He was aware that corn must be dearer at some seasons than at others; but where nature places difficulties in your way, you should not aggravate them by bad legislation. With respect to the frauds in the averages, the Committee of 1820 exposed a great number; and a fraudulent rise in price to the extent of 9*s.* in one week, was exposed in 1839. He quoted Mr. Buckingham, to show the importance of extending our commercial intercourse with America. According to his statements, there were in the five States of Michigan, Missisippi, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, 280,000 square miles of cultivable land, into which a vast population was constantly flowing. If the increase continued there at the same rate as it had hitherto done, the population of these five States would, in the year 1850, exceed 6,000,000. From these States, on account of the

great distance and expences of transit, corn could not be brought to our markets for less than 45*s.* or 47*s.* a quarter, a competition which the home-grower need not greatly fear. He called upon the House to estimate the advantages which this country must receive from the consumption which markets containing 6,000,000 of people, who were, from their habits and circumstances, naturally more addicted to agricultural occupations, would open up to our increasing manufactures. The ministerial proposition included a contrivance for throwing a new obstacle in the way of the importation of wheat from America—not by a sliding-scale, but by a fixed duty on wheat which might come to this country through the St. Lawrence. He trusted, indeed, that that part of the project would be abandoned. It was monstrous that in legislating on the corn-trade, the products of the ports of the Black Sea, and of the fine Western States of America, so well calculated to supply our deficiency, should be excluded. It should be borne in mind, that the latitudes of America and Europe are materially different, and do not present the same influence of seasons. Sir Robert Peel had adverted to the advantages which the advocates of a free-trade in corn had over their opponents: "I admit," said Lord John Russell, "that it is an advantage; but it is one that we have a right to hold."

The principle of a fixed duty came before the House recommended by names entitled to great consideration. Mr. Ricardo recommended a duty of 20*s.*, falling 1*s.* every year, to stand finally at 10*s.*; Mr. M'Culloch recommended a fixed duty of 5*s.*, as equivalent to the burthens on agriculture; the Committee of 1821, of which Sir Edward Knatchbull and other eminent men, skilled in agricultural matters, were Members, and of which Sir Thomas Gooch was Chairman, recommended a fixed duty; the person by whom the report was drawn up, appeared to think a fixed duty only a temporary measure, and to contemplate doing away with all protection and prohibition; and the same principle was recognised by Mr. Huskisson, in 1827, 1828, and 1830. If a fixed duty were adopted, however, many things would require serious consideration. When he (Lord John Russell) proposed his plan last Session, to obviate the inconvenience of a fixed duty in times of dearth, he had suggested that the Crown should have power to open the ports, and to admit corn duty free; perhaps, however, it would be well to fix the admission to a certain point, as when the average price should rise to 73*s.* or 74*s.* the quarter. He admitted that he did not regard the Corn-laws as the cause of the whole of the present distress; but he thought that they tended very greatly to aggravate it, and that a considerable relaxation would tend greatly to mitigate the distress. He quoted the Manchester circular, addressed to the wholesale London cotton-dealers, in which it was stated that the home consumption of manufactures had fallen off in consequence of the high price of corn. That statement was supported by all who had communication with the working class in various parts of the country. The freer admission of corn would enable that numerous class to consume more manufactures, while it would provide a better market for our goods

abroad. It appeared to him that Sir Robert Peel did not understand the true position of the country: if the causes of distress had been the number of joint-stock banks and the excess of production, it would have passed away. The whole history of the country since the introduction of manufactures, disproved the assertion that the increase of machinery diminishes employment; for markets have always been created or extended in proportion to the increase of machinery. And, indeed, had it been so, what could have called into existence the great towns of Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow and Birmingham? He believed that our commerce had not attained its highest point, if its produce should be increased instead of restricted.

Sir Robert Peel had said that an alteration of the Corn-laws would not relieve the distress: "Why, Sir, I agree to that description, when it is made applicable to the measures of the Government. I agree that it is impossible to hope that any material alleviation of distress should result from a measure which is only made to look apparently a little better than the former one—which keeps up all the vicious principles of the old law — which forbids the import of corn by a prohibitory duty — which encourages speculation — which cramps your commerce, and prevents your resorting for food to the Black Sea and the United States. To such a measure, the description that it will do nothing to relieve the distress is strictly applicable. Lord Bacon said, with a wisdom which has been often admired, that the froward retention of custom is as turbulent in a State as the rashness of innovation. But he never dreamt that there might be a measure which should have all the evils of a froward retention of custom, and yet contain within it all the mischiefs of innovation; a measure which should change and therefore disturb, but which should not improve; and therefore not alleviate distress; a measure which, having caused much speculation and excited great hopes for a long period, should be in appearance a change, and yet in reality be founded on the same principles, and produce similar evils with that which has been condemned by the public voice."

The present proposal would call up a formidable spirit of discontent. If the land proprietors adhered to a sliding-scale, now generally condemned, as the basis of a law, could the people believe that they alone took an impartial view of the question? They would attribute to them a bias towards those interests that were preserved. Anything would be better for the Legislature than that: "Be in error if you will. Enact laws which partake of the ignorance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, upon matters of trade; it is mere ignorance, you will excite no feelings of hostility by such a course. But if you will proclaim that the Commons of England have acted on this question, which concerns the food of the whole community, with a selfish and partial view to their own advantage, it is impossible but that the Legislature must suffer in estimation."

Lord John Russell concluded by moving as his amendment: — "That this House, considering the evils which have been caused by the present Corn-laws, and especially by the fluctuations of the

graduated or sliding-scale, is not prepared to adopt the measure of her Majesty's Government, which is founded upon the same principles, and is likely to be attended by similar results."

Mr. W. E. Gladstone opposed the amendment. He thought that some of Lord John Russell's principles ought, in point of consistency, to have made him a supporter of the Government measure. Mr. Huskisson had been decidedly of opinion that this country should be made independent of foreign supply. The proposed plan was not founded on the same principle as the existing one, except indeed as both involved a sliding-scale,—but the structure of the two scales was widely different. The existing law had not perhaps worked so favourably for the consumer as it had been expected to do; but he denied that it was chargeable with the present mass of distress, which he attributed rather to the unavoidable fluctuations of the seasons. It was one effect too of new applications of machinery, though certainly not to diminish employment eventually, yet to cause great temporary gluts,—and, consequently, great depression of markets. Four successive bad harvests could not have occurred without producing high prices of food. But was it true that these fluctuations, unavoidable in themselves, were aggravated by the Corn-laws? He showed that in the cotton trade there had been similar fluctuations according to authentic statements, and that in times antecedent to the present Corn-laws the fluctuations of the prices of wheat had been as great as under the existing system; also that in Prussia, where Corn-laws are unknown, there had been similar fluctuations in the price of rye, which is the food of the people there as wheat is in England. He argued against the probability that under a fixed duty prices would have been as moderate as they had lately been. He then proceeded to congratulate Lord John Russell on the improved maturity of his views, since he was now almost a convert to the minimum duty. He contrasted at some length the probable working of the noble Lord's plan and of Sir Robert Peel's. "What would be the comparative temptation to commit fraud and work upon the averages? Under his right honourable Friend's scheme, the importer knew when the price of wheat was at 64*s.* that there was no chance of getting the duty down to the minimum without holding out for a rise of 9*s.* If wheat rose to 66*s.*, the duty would be 6*s.*, and it would become a matter of considerable uncertainty, certainly one of more than an average and ordinary chance, whether the price would rise so as to bring the duty very much lower. But the importer, under a fixed duty of 8*s.*, knew that he had no chance of a diminution of duty unless he could work the averages up to 73*s.*, when he got his corn in at 1*s.* duty. When, therefore, there was a short supply of corn in the country, there was almost an absolute certainty that the price would go up to 73*s.*; and in proportion as the premium of the importer would then be large, he would set to work to starve the market and torture the consumer—to revive and increase, indeed, all those means of fraud said to be employed in the old scale, which the noble Lord professed a desire to prevent. How would the noble Lord's scheme work for America? When wheat went down to 1*s.* duty, then those who sent to the

nearest port of the Continent might have a chance of getting it in port in time; but the American would have comparatively no chance of doing so, for before his corn arrived in this country the duty might have leaped from 1*s.* up again to 8*s.* Now, let the House try his right honourable Friend's plan by applying its operation to the same country. If when the American importer brought his corn to this country he found that the price of wheat had fallen from the highest point, he would only have to pay a duty in proportion to the fall; and, if the price had got so low as 66*s.*, the duty would not then be higher than 6*s.*, instead of 8*s.* as proposed by the noble Lord. In fact, the objection with respect to America was, not the variation of duty, but the enormous rapidity of the variation. But this objection in no way applied to the measure of his right honourable Friend; for supposing, as he had a right to do, that before corn was imported a fall of 6*s.* or 7*s.* had taken place, to state the utmost, from the price of 73*s.*, the duty would then be only 6*s.*, instead of 20*s.* 8*d.*"

It had been said, that the Ministers were doing nothing by such a change as this; but perhaps doing nothing was not very different from proposing measures which the proposers knew they had no chance of carrying. He showed, however, that the details of the new plan differed much from those of the existing system in their checks upon speculation. He then illustrated the advantages of the proposed measure with reference to the inferior kinds of grain. The noble Lord had called this variable duty at its maximum a prohibitory one; but could there have been a fixed duty, which in certain states of the market would not have been prohibitory? The question was whether the price which caused the maximum duty, was a price indicating plenty: if it were, he trusted this protection would be maintained by Parliament. He did not, however, agree that it amounted to prohibition; he believed that the prices of corn at Dantzic were practically much lower than the noble Lord had assumed them to be. For almost 140 years, and during the very times to which the Anti-Corn-law party were fond of appealing as the healthy period of the law, there had been a maximum protection amounting to 20*s.* He admitted that a fixed duty would encourage exportation of manufactures; but there was no very close relation between our exports to foreign countries, and the corn we might take from them. They, too, had their legal restrictions, of which he gave examples, and he objected to legislate on the wild speculation of their making sudden changes in their entire systems for the sake of following our example. He did not believe that the late drains of our currency could have been prevented by a fixed duty; they must have followed as necessary consequences, from a succession of bad harvests, whatever the law of import duties had been. In a choice of difficulties it was no light objection against a fixed duty that it was an entire novelty. Mr. Huskisson, though once favourable to it had altered his opinion, and embraced the principle of a graduated scale. But it was also a delusion—for at a high price it could never be maintained—the noble Lord himself had to-night abandoned his fixed position, and

transcending all the former *jumps* had leaped 8*s.* at one bound. The maximum of 20*s.* was certainly a high one, but it was adopted on the two grounds of the peculiar burthens borne by agriculture, and of the large investments which a violent change would annihilate. An uniform protection could not be given to corn, as it could be to other articles, because at high prices of corn no duty could be maintained; therefore, at low prices, it was just to give a duty which would be an effectual protection. He trusted that the measure now to be introduced would work a great improvement without that sort of total revolution which all must deprecate, and which, with reference to this particular subject, had been denounced with peculiar emphasis by Lord Melbourne on Lord Fitzwilliam's motion in June 1840. Between the opposite extremes of those who thought with the Anti-Corn-law Convention, and those who thought with the Agricultural Association of Boston, he thought that the measure of Government was a fair medium; and that it would give relief to consumers, steadiness to prices, an increase to foreign trade, and a general improvement of the condition of the country.

The debate which followed lasted three nights. The principal speakers were, on the Ministerial side, Sir J. Graham, Lord Sandon, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Childers, Captain Rous, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Mr. B. Ferrand; and in favour of the Amendment, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Ward, Mr. E. Buller, Lord Worsley, and Mr. Roebuck. The last-named speaker disclaimed all intention of arguing upon the merits of the sliding-scale as contrasted with a fixed duty; the sole ground of his opposition to the measure was the imposing of any duty whatever. He disclaimed above all treating this subject as a religious question, with which it had nothing to do. But the manufacturing system had been created by the war, with the universal consent of the nation; and the population so created then must be maintained now. When the present distress was seen approaching, the Conservative party had made great efforts to displace the late Ministry. That Ministry, as a last refuge, and, at the last moment, undertook the present question; but they failed to settle it. The change of Government followed, and the responsibility devolved on Sir Robert Peel. Expectation was much excited when the time arrived for the development of his plan. After all, it proved to be nothing more than an alteration—a slight modification of the old system. The advantages of self-support had been dwelt upon; but a self-supporting country was incapable of extending its commerce; and let it not be supposed that England ought not to foster her manufactures. What broke the alliance between Napoleon and Alexander? Not the valour of our armies, great as it was acknowledged to be, but the skill of our manufacturers. And what did "protection" mean? "The right honourable Baronet the Member for Kent had declared that it was to maintain the landed interest in their station in society. By the position in society of the landed interest, he supposed was meant that there should be maintained a resident gentry, who, being of a better class, were able to cultivate their intellect and their manners, and by their influence

and example to soften and benefit society at large. That was probably what the right honourable Gentleman meant; but he had not shown that all those same advantages of a resident gentry could not be obtained without the expense of protection. He could not suppose that the resident gentry would be less wise, less virtuous, less patriotic, less country gentlemen, than before. Was it to be imagined they were to be kept as they were, the ornaments, the pillars, the Corinthian capitals of the state, by a 20*s.* duty? Was there no inherent virtue in them, but were they to be bought? He could not believe it. If the landed interest suffered a peculiar grievance, let them prove it—he wanted some honourable Gentleman to get up and state their grievance. Would one tell him that they paid the poor-rate? So did he. Would another say that they paid the country-rate? So did he. The other classes of the community paid the same taxes as the agriculturists; and he believed that the quota of the manufacturers was as large as that of the agriculturists, if not larger. But they who said that they had certain peculiar burthens to sustain had no right to make that an argument for the continuance of this monopoly. If they were aggrieved, they ought, like other classes of the community, to lay their petitions before that House, and, exposing their grievances, ask the House to find a remedy for them."

"The people," said Mr. Roebuck, in conclusion, "would not regard this experiment as a mere mercantile speculation, but as the project of a great statesman; and failing in this, that statesman must see that he lagged behind his age, as he had done before; and that by not keeping pace with the march of public opinion, he never could again be at the head."

The greater part of the speeches delivered during this debate possessed very little of originality or individual interest, consisting for the most part of recapitulations and reproductions of the same reasonings and statements of which a copious specimen has already been given in the speeches with which the discussion was introduced. The reply of Sir Robert Peel, however, contained some passages worthy of commemoration. Adverting to Mr. Roebuck's exhortation to him to discard the prejudices of a class, to show that he did not lag behind the age, and to bring forward some measure that would stamp him a great statesman, he said he would tell Mr. Roebuck what he thought more properly belonged to the true character of the Minister of a country like England. "I think it would be more in keeping with that true character for me to aspire to none of those magnificent characteristics which he has described, and that the wisest and safest course for me to adopt is to effect as much practical good as I can; and not, after announcing some great principle calculated to win for me a great deal of popularity, to find at last that the practical part of the subject was in precisely the same state in which it was before I began. It is easy enough for the honourable and learned Gentleman to say 'apply great principles,' make a 'mighty change.' But I find that mighty interests have grown up under the present law, and in full dependence on its faith. I find that the agriculture of this country produces 22,000,000 quarters of wheat every

year, while of grain of all kinds it produces no less than 45,000,000 of quarters. Think what pecuniary interests must be involved in the production of such an amount of grain. Think, too, of the amount of social interests connected with those pecuniary interests—how many families are depending for their subsistence and their comforts upon the means of giving employment to thousands—before you hastily disturb the laws which determine the application of capital. If you disregard those pecuniary and social interests which have grown up under that protection, which has long been continued by law, then a sense of injustice will be aroused, which will redound against your scheme of improvement, however conformable it may be to rigid principle."

He entered into a detailed analysis of the operation of his scale at various points. He admitted that the country could not be made independent of foreign supply altogether, but he would have foreign importation supplemental only, and not substantial and primary. He compared his own scale with those which had preceded it, and showed by an elaborate comparison its advantages over them all. Some of his opponents had said, "Do not disturb, unless you settle;—give up your alterations, and let the old law stand." He felt all the difficulty of meeting objections by answers which were seized by the opposite side as confirming opposite objections:—"If I try to calm an apprehension here, I see a note taken on the other side; if I try to answer an unreasonable objection there, I am met, not by obstacles, but by the intimation of alarm on this side; and it is whispered from one to the other that I am conceding too much. This is inseparable from the task I have undertaken. I do believe that in a mere party sense it would have been wiser for me to say, I will stand by the Corn-laws and resist all change. Some tell me that all the change required is an amendment of the averages. But other considerations, other responsibilities, press upon those who are charged with the administration of affairs. I stated before, and I repeat, that in considering this question, the arrangements which ought to be made consistently with enlarged and comprehensive views—avoiding disturbance of capital embarked in agriculture, and the clouding of the prospects of worldly prosperity and social happiness of those who derive their subsistence from land—looking again to the state of commerce, to the advantage, when there is to be a supply of corn, of so introducing that corn that there may be the least disturbance of the monetary system of the country, the greatest approach to regular commercial dealings, the greatest encouragement consistent with due protection to agriculture, to manufacturing and commercial industry — having to consider all these questions, having to weigh their relative and comparative importance, the measure upon which we have determined is that which we conscientiously believe to be upon the whole the most consistent with the general interest of the country. We did not confer with agricultural supporters for the purpose of insuring their concurrence; we did not permit the abatement of it in this particular or in that, in order to insure its success."

He concluded his speech by declaring his assurance, that according to the usual practice in this

country, reason and moderation would eventually gravitate towards that which is just.

Lord Palmerston followed in a clever speech which concluded the debate. He taunted Sir Robert Peel with the general dissatisfaction which his measure gave, testified on his own side of the House by an eloquent silence. He said, two courses were open to the Minister—either to have stood by the old Corn-laws, in which he would have been cordially supported by a majority in the House, or to have taken a bold course in changing the Corn-laws, in which case he would have obtained support from other quarters. It is not given to man, much less to man in office, to please all parties. Lord Palmerston admitted that the proposed law was a mitigation of that which it was to replace, but he proceeded to show in how trifling a degree; and he asked why agriculturists should be insured against the contingencies of the seasons, when such an insurance is not attempted in any other trade? the merchant is not insured against loss by accidents at sea. The late Ministers had proposed a duty of 8*s.*, but Sir Robert Peel had almost convinced him that that was too high. Without admitting that, however, he contended that the duty should be fixed and known:—"If a moderate fixed duty was established, you would have a complete change in the trade altogether; you would have an entirely different system of transactions in the corn market. For instead of gambling transactions, you would establish a sound and advantageous trade; and, instead of the merchant hurrying at every rise in price to the foreign market on the Continent—for the distant markets are hardly touched—and thus at once enhancing the price of corn, you would establish a steady and well-regulated barter, which would at the same time supply your wants and open new fields for the consumption of the produce of your manufacturing industry. Under such an arrangement, the merchant would make his arrangements for buying a supply of corn in those places where it was cheapest, and would bring it home at a period when he thought that it could be best disposed of both to the country and to himself. Above all, you would extend greatly your commercial relations with the United States."

Adverting to the comparative merits of the Whig and Tory propositions, he remarked, that there were larger grounds on which the doctrine of independence of foreign supply ought to be repudiated by the House:—"Why is the earth on which we live divided into zones and climates? Why do different countries yield different productions to people experiencing similar wants? Why are they intersected with mighty rivers, the natural highways of nations? Why are lands the most distant from each other brought almost into contact by that very ocean which seems to divide them? Why, Sir, it is that man may be dependent upon man. It is that the exchange of commodities may be accompanied by the extension and diffusion of knowledge—by the interchange of mutual benefits engendering mutual kind feelings — multiplying and confirming friendly relations. It is that Commerce may freely go forth, leading Civilization with one hand and Peace with the other, to render mankind happier, wiser, better. Sir, this is the dispensation of Providence; this is the

decree of that power which created and disposed the universe. But, in the face of it, with arrogant, presumptuous folly, the dealers in restrictive duties fly, fettering the inborn energies of man, and setting up their miserable legislation instead of the great standing laws of Nature."

However, Lord Palmerston hailed the Ministerial concession, small as it was, as breaking ground in removing the intrenchments of monopoly.

The House then divided, when there appeared for Lord John Russell's amendment, 226; against it, 349: majority, 123.

CHAPTER III.

Corn-laws—Debate on Mr. Villiers' Amendment—General Character of the Discussion which occupied five nights—Speeches of Mr. Villiers, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. J. S. Wortley, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Wykeham Martin, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Cobden—Mr. B. Ferrand brings heavy Charges against certain Manufacturers—Discussion thereon—Reply of Mr. Villiers, whose Amendment is lost by 393 to 90—Public Meetings on the Corn-laws—Proceedings of Anti-Corn-law Societies—Letter of Lord Nugent on withdrawing from one of these Bodies—Sir Robert Peel is burnt in Effigy in various manufacturing Towns—Meetings of Agriculturists—Their general reception of the Measure—Proceedings of the Aylesbury Association, where the Duke of Buckingham presides—The House of Commons goes into Committee on the Resolutions on February 25th—Mr. Christopher proposes a new Scale of Duties as a Substitute for Sir Robert Peel's—An irregular Discussion on the Amendment terminates in its Rejection by 306 to 104—Mr. Wodehouse's Motion respecting Duties on Barley withdrawn after some Debate—Mr. Smith O'Brien advocates greater protection to Irish Oats—Various other Amendments proposed, all of which are rejected or withdrawn—On Motion for Second Reading of the Bill Lord Ebrington moves that it be read that Day Six Months—Speeches of Lord Howick, Mr. C. Buller, Sir Robert Peel, and other Members—The Second Reading carried by 284 to 176—Rapid Progress of the Bill through Committee—Divers Amendments defeated—Resolution proposed by Mr. Cobden on Third Reading rejected by large Majority—Bill passed in House of Commons on April 5th—In the House of Lords the Second Reading is moved by the Earl of Ripon—Earl Stanhope vigorously opposes it, and censures the Government—His speech on moving the rejection of the Bill—Speeches of the Earl of Hardwick, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Brougham, who moves another Amendment—Both Motions are rejected by great Majorities—The Bill is read a Second Time—In Committee Viscount Melbourne moves an Amendment in favour of a Fixed Duty—It is rejected after full Discussion by a majority of 68—Three Resolutions condemnatory of all Duties on Foreign Corn are proposed by Lord Brougham—They are disaffirmed by 87 to 6—Various other Amendments are moved without success, and the Bill is read a Third Time and passed.

THE House of Commons having thus by a large majority pronounced in favour of the principle of a sliding-scale of corn

duties, it might have seemed equally illogical and superfluous afterwards to discuss a proposition, of which the affirmative had been involved in the preceding decision, viz., whether corn should be subjected to any duties at all. The motion to that effect, however, of which Mr. Villiers had previously given notice, he did not now think proper to withdraw, and after four nights of debate upon Lord John Russell's amendment, the whole subject was re opened, and five more evenings employed in a discussion of the conflicting arguments for protection or free-trade. It cannot be deemed surprising under these circumstances, that this second stage of a conflict deprived of all its interest by the anticipated certainty of its result, was marked by an unusual degree of flatness and repetition. It would be an useless task to exhibit even a condensed summary of the speeches addressed to the House, during the week thus occupied, by the host of Members who successively challenged the attention of the Chair. We shall endeavour, after giving a short sketch of the line of argument adopted by the mover of the amendment, to record the few striking or original passages which the debate produced, or such as derived importance from the situation or character of the individual speakers. Mr. Villiers thus opened his case: He said that for four centuries the proprietors of the soil had been attempting to legislate for the purpose of raising the value of their properties, and the result of all their efforts had been to prejudice those properties, and greatly to lower the owners in the estimation of the country. The great majority of the people had now made up their minds that the Corn-laws should not continue; and they would no longer brook the protracted refusal of all change with which they had hitherto been met. And to what a monstrous anomaly in the condition of England had the law given birth! A territory unexcelled in the abundant resources of nature and accumulated wealth, yet labouring under such a weight of distress that Government had admitted it could not be exaggerated! Food was becoming scarcer, and the people were every hour sinking in the scale of human beings; yet the food which they demanded they could not have, because the owners of the soil had established barriers between our island and the two civilized continents between which it is placed, so that they should not aid us in our hopeless distress. The cause of the distress, however, was now exposed, in spite of every effort to divert attention from the enquiry; and within the year two different Governments had been obliged to concede to the general expression of opinion: one had sacrificed office on that account; the other had found it proper to admit, what it previously denied, that the law must be changed: He objected, however, to both their projects; for there was no ground for the maintenance of the Corn-law; and he had not heard of any writer on ethics who justified the modification of wrong. Some, indeed, conscientiously held that a total change of the law would be prejudicial to agriculture; but he defied proof that the fear rested on any valid ground, and the highest authorities were opposed to it. Here Mr. Villiers quoted Lord Grenville, the London Merchants' Petition of 1820, the Select

Committee of 1821, the Committee of 1836 and the evidence given before it, the pamphlet of "A Cumberland Landowner," Mr. Whitmore's "Letter to the Agriculturists of Salop," Mr. Tooke, Mr. M'Culloch, the evidence of statesmen, landed proprietors, theoretical writers, and farmers. Of the peculiar burthens pleaded by the landed interest, the highway-rate alone was exclusively borne by them; and that was as much an investment as any other outlay to give value to their lands, and as justly borne by them as local rates by a town. In fact, nothing but vague generalities had been brought forward to sustain the plea. The competition among farmers for land showed that they could only obtain the current rate of profit on their capital; the monopoly, therefore, did not benefit them; and the paramount interest of labourers always lies in procuring cheap food. The forced maintenance of the Corn-laws was making all men in the country politicians, and driving the middle and working classes to think that they were mis-represented. He concluded by moving "that all duties payable on the importation of corn, meal, or flour, do now cease and determine."

After several speakers had expressed their opinions for or against the amendment, Mr. T. B. Macaulay declared his intention of voting on neither side, agreeing with Mr. Villiers in wishing a total repeal of duties, but objecting to an immediate withdrawal of protection. He would omit the word "now" from the resolution. He thought Sir Robert Peel was wrong in his fundamental principle. "His principle is, that the cheapness of the necessaries of life is not uniformly or necessarily a benefit to the people. When you suppose that a man has but 40*l.* a year for the support of himself, his wife, and children, it appears monstrous to argue that an outlay of 30*l.* for corn is not a matter in which he is deeply interested. I am now only putting the *primâ facie* case. How is it met by the Government? Why, the right honourable Gentleman declares, against the universal sense of all ages and nations, that cheapness of food is not necessarily a benefit to a people. His argument, if I rightly understood it, was simply this—there are countries where food is cheap, and the people are not so well off as the people of England; and the countries which he particularly cited were Prussia and Belgium. If the right honourable Gentleman used any other argument on this head, it escaped my attention. Now, Sir, is that argument absolutely worth anything—is it even a plausible argument? If, indeed, any person were so egregiously absurd as to argue that cheapness of food is the sole cause of national prosperity, and that trade and manufactures, and a long course of successful events have nothing to do with it, I could understand the exposure of the fallacy which pointed out other countries where the necessaries of life were extremely cheap but the condition of the people not proportionably benefited. But all we have argued is, that cheapness of food is a blessing to a nation, exactly in the same sense as health is a blessing to an individual. Of course, a man in excellent bodily health may, from family afflictions and pecuniary difficulties, be on the whole worse off than the invalid; but that

does not shake the truth of the principle, that health is good for man—that the healthy man would be better off than the valetudinarian, if his circumstances were flourishing—or that the misery of the man in health would be aggravated by having the additional affliction of ill health. The right honourable Baronet's argument goes to prove that there is no such thing as a blessing vouchsafed by Providence to man. Fertility of soil even cannot, with his views, be considered a blessing to a country. Suppose he had an opportunity of making the mountains and moors of Scotland as fertile as the richest part of the vale of Taunton, he would say such a power ought not to be exercised. If you are desirous, he would argue, of your land acquiring fertility, look to India: there there are three harvests in the year, and food costs little or nothing: does the Bengal labourer enjoy half the luxuries, half the comforts, half the necessaries of the labourer of England? Certainly not. But you cannot stop here; you must show that by making food as cheap in Scotland as in Bengal, the people would be subjected to continual dearth; or that, if you were to transfer the skill and industry which supply the comforts of the Scotch to Bengal, the misery of the people of the latter country would be the consequence. The right honourable Baronet's argument consists in leaving entirely out of the question the important considerations of good government, security of property, internal order, the immense mass of our machinery, the existence of civil and religious liberty, our insular situation, our great mines of iron in the vicinity of our coal-mines; and, disregarding all these ingredients in a nation's prosperity, he sets up his declaration against the general sense of mankind in all ages and in all nations. Take one single point of difference—I shall not go through the others—between England and Prussia or Belgium. Reflect upon what we owe to our insular position and our maritime power. We never saw an enemy in this country; our fathers never saw one. It is not until we go back to '46, when some Highland clans marched to Derby and back again, that England was conscious of having a foreign enemy within her dominions. But take the case of such a country as Prussia: in the memory of men now living, fifty pitched battles have been fought within her territory, and in one province 13,000 houses have been laid in ashes. Is it to be wondered at, after such scenes, that the peasant of Prussia is not as well off as the peasant of England? or can the inferiority of his condition be converted into a proof that cheap bread is no blessing to a people? The right honourable Gentleman's induction is based on too narrow a ground. It is perfectly true that cheap corn and low wages go together in Prussia; but it is equally true, that on the banks of the Ohio food is cheaper than either in Prussia or Belgium, but wages are twice as high."

With respect to the question of independence of foreign supply, it might be logically proved to be impossible. "It is estimated that the people of this country consume annually 25,000,000 quarters of corn. It is quite certain, that even on an average year you must sow such a quantity of seed as will give you something more than

the average; and in abundant years you will produce a great deal more. It follows of necessity, from the very nature of the product and the change in the seasons, that you can never rely with certainty on bringing to market 25,000,000 of quarters; neither more nor less. If you want 25,000,000 of cotton stockings, you may order them, and machinery will supply you with neither more nor less; but if you want to have a certain fixed quantity yielded by the land, you cannot make any arrangements which will insure such an object. If corn is cheaper abroad than in England, you must export you surplus produce at the price which the corn of the surrounding countries brings in their own markets. Therefore, whatever you produce over a fixed quantity will be sold at such a loss as must prove ruinous to the English grower, and must ultimately induce him to withdraw his land from such cultivation; and experience confirms the justness of this speculation." Sir Robert Peel had admitted that we must be casually dependent on other countries; but Mr. Macaulay preferred constant to casual dependence, for constant dependence became mutual dependence. Such a country as this should be dependent on the whole world. As to war interrupting our supplies, a striking instance of the fallacy of that assumption was furnished in 1810, during the height of the Continental system, when Europe was against us, directed by a chief who sought to destroy us through our trade and commerce. In that year, 1810, there were 1,600,000 quarters of corn imported, one-half of which came from France itself.

As for the Government scheme, it seemed to be without any definite purpose. "One object is, to prevent certain frauds in the averages; but is it clear that frauds are committed? No; the right honourable Baronet is in doubt upon the point, and says that if they are committed, he is sure the representations upon the subject are greatly exaggerated. The right honourable Baronet said, he would like to see the price of corn in this country at between 54*s.* and 58*s.*; but he gave no reason for fixing upon that price more than another; all his arguments upon that point were extremely vague. To be sure, it is a difficult thing for a statesman to say at what price any article ought to sell; but that is the reason why all wise statesmen refuse to state it; that is the reason why all wise statesmen leave the price to be settled between the buyer and the seller. Taking the right honourable Baronet's plan at his own valuation—taking it at his own statement—it is a measure which settles nothing; it is a measure which pleases nobody; it is a measure which nobody asks for, and which nobody thanks him for; it is a measure which will not extend trade; it is a measure which will not relieve distress."

Mr. J. S. Wortley vindicated Sir Robert Peel's arguments against the misrepresentation which, he said, Mr. Macaulay had given of them. He had never denied that cheap food was a blessing to the people. If the question were proposed abstractedly, "Is cheap food a blessing to the people?" it would admit but of one answer. But a general principle, however correct, must sometimes, in application, be qualified by particular circum-

stances. The important point which the right honourable Gentleman omitted to notice, was the power of the population to whom the cheap food was offered to obtain a greater quantity of it and of other necessaries of life. No doubt, if the demand for labour exceeded the supply, the labourer would, if the price of food were reduced, be able to obtain a greater amount of the necessaries and comforts of life: but was that the case with the population of this country? If the price of food were to be at this moment reduced by the importation of foreign corn, the labouring manufacturers would derive no benefit from it—it would go into the pockets of other persons. This must be the case, and for the simple reason that at the present moment there was a great superabundance of labour.

Mr. Wakley argued, that what was called "protection to agriculture" was practically no protection to those engaged in the lower operations of that interest. He dwelt on the actual misery and destitution of the class of agricultural labourers. Could the duty on corn be any protection to him in his miserable mud hovel, or relief to his misfortunes or destitution? The agricultural labourer of England was in a most miserable condition—in a most deplorable condition. He had lately been in the West of England, and he found that the wages of the agricultural labourer in that part of the country were 6*s.* or 7*s.* a week—he had no more. They had heard the state of the workmen in the factories alluded to in that House; they had heard that they were in want of employment, and that they were in a state of destitution: now, what remedy had they proposed? had they any remedy?—None; not a single remedy had been proposed for the alleviation of that distress and destitution under which the people of this country had for some time suffered. What had been the course of their legislation? They had reduced or taken away protection from the manufacturers; and the only objection he had to this was, that they had commenced at the wrong end; they ought to have begun with the food of the people. What was their Poor-law of 1834? By that law they said, "If you become poor and destitute, we will put you in gaol, on gaol-allowance." ("*No, no!*") It was true. Then, what did they say to them by the Corn-laws?—"We won't give you the best opportunity to procure bread." That had been the course of their legislation; a course so fraught with folly and danger, that now every institution in the country was in a state of insecurity. He thus stated the demands and the feelings of the majority of his constituents of Finsbury. He had been sent to that House by a large constituency, and he was speaking in behalf of 260,000 inhabitants of the northern part of the metropolis, who had sent him there to demand justice for them in return for their allegiance to the Crown. They told him they would employ passive resistance to the course which Government proposed to adopt; they told him that they would no longer yield a passive obedience so long as the House of Commons continued to be constituted as it was. They demanded for the people the right of representation; they denied that the people were represented under the present system, and they demanded the reform of the Reform Act.

He thought they were wise in making such a demand: he hesitated not to tell them from that place, that he believed every attempt to remedy the evils complained of would be utterly useless unless they applied the axe to the tree of corruption. His belief was, that there was no remedy for the national grievances so long as the House of Commons was constituted as it was, for it did not at all represent the feelings of the mass of the community.

Mr. Wykeham Martin, with the view of showing, in answer to Mr. Roebuck, that the landed interest was subject to peculiar burthens, instanced their liability to poor-rates. Those rates did not fall equally on every description of persons. Where there was a landed proprietor of 5,000*l.* a year, the poor-rate was levied upon every fraction he possessed; every tenant paying a poor-rate, in making a bargain with his landlord, always deducting the amount of the rate out of the landlord's share. The landlord of 5,000*l.* a year would have to pay 750*l.* poor-rates. Let them take the fundholder to the same amount, residing in a house on the largest scale: the rating on his house of 300*l.* a year would not be more than 45*l.* Thus the fundholder would contribute but 45*l.*, while the landholder contributed 750*l.* Both paid poor-rates, but the impost pressed unequally on them. The same would be found with respect to manufacturers, mortgagees, and annuitants. Let stock in trade, property in the funds, and manufactures be equally rated, and the land would be relieved of half the amount of the poor-rate now imposed upon it.

Sir Robert Peel referred to the increased exports to which he had before alluded, not as an absolute test of corresponding prosperity, but as showing at least that the price of food in this country did not prevent us from overpowering the competition of foreign manufacturers. He then turned to the question of home and foreign consumption, borrowing his figures from Mr. Greg's recent pamphlet. He instituted a comparison of periods of four consecutive years. He showed that in the four years ending with 1836, which, by the admission of the manufacturers themselves, were distinguished by an unusual prosperity of trade, there was a less amount of imported corn than in any other. True, they were years of cheap corn at home, but then, what became of the argument that foreign corn was necessary to manufacturing prosperity? Compare the proportion of cotton goods consumed at home in those cheap years with the consumption of the four dear years ending with 1841. In the cheap years the home consumption had averaged 119,000,000 lbs. of cotton goods; in the dear years it had averaged no less than 142,000,000 lbs. There had, indeed, been a diminution in the last year, but then it must be remembered that in the year preceding, the consumption had been extraordinary and unusual, reaching to 195,000,000 lbs. Still he deeply sympathised in the distress of the labourers, and that sympathy for them was not lessened by their having burnt him in effigy. But he knew that a country circumstanced like England must be liable to partial distress, concurrent perhaps, with great manufacturing prosperity. He did not believe that machinery, in its

permanent results, diminished the demand for human labour, but still there might be the severest partial suffering. Thus there had been the severest distress among the hand-loom weavers in 1835, one of the seasons when the general prosperity was greatest, and corn cheaper than it had been for thirty years. He was therefore without expectation of being able, by any legislation, to prevent distress in particular employments; but his measure, he hoped, would produce these benefits; that sudden inundations of grain would be prevented, and that supply would be rendered steadier. There would, in fact, be no such long intervals as had been supposed likely to elapse between the order for American corn, and the arrival of it in England. Seven weeks would suffice for the purpose. Mr. Macaulay had described himself as the representative of the most enlightened constituency in Great Britain, and yet that Gentleman had not only contributed nothing to the solution of the present difficulties, but even wanted the manliness to say "No" to a motion he disapproved. That motion was for the instantaneous repeal of the Corn-laws, but those who thought with Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerston, could hardly vote for such a proposition. Indeed, it followed from Lord Palmerston's theory of taxing corn for revenue *alone*, that it would be fitting to tax the domestic, as well as the foreign corn. Nor could this motion be supported by those who were anxious for the well-being of Ireland, nor yet by those who thought that the abolition of duty ought to be gradual, for this motion went to the immediate abolition of all duty. Even Mr. Ricardo, no especial friend of the landed interest, had proposed no more than that a duty should be enacted, beginning with 20*s*, diminishing by 1*s*. per annum for ten years, and remaining permanent at 10*s*. Sir Robert Peel, in conclusion, expressed his anxious hope that the House, if the pending division should be a decisive one, would proceed to pass the measure into law with no more delay than due deliberation required.

Mr. Cobden delivered a vehement speech against the principle of the Corn-laws. He contended that it was a complete delusion to suppose that the price of food regulated the price of wages; the last three years had fully demonstrated the fallacy of this principle. Bread had not been so high in price for twenty years, while wages had suffered a greater decline than in any three years before. Then it was said, that it was necessary to maintain the Corn-laws in order to prevent wages from falling to the Continental level. "I deny that labour in this country is higher paid than on the Continent. On the contrary, I am prepared to prove, from documents on the table of your own House, that the price of labour is cheaper here than in any part of the globe. ("Oh, oh!") I hear an expression of dissent from the other side; but I say to honourable Gentlemen, when they measure the labour of an Englishman against the labour of the foreigner, they measure a day's labour indeed with a day's labour, but they forget the relative quality of the labour. I maintain that if quality is to be the test, the labour of England is the cheapest in the world. The Committee which sat on Machinery in the last session but one, demon-

strated by their report that labour on the Continent is dearer than in England. You have proof of it. Were it not so, do you think you would find in Germany, France, or Belgium, so many English workmen? Go into any city from Calais to Vienna, containing a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and will you not find numbers of English artisans working side by side with the natives of the place, and earning twice as much as they do, or even more? Yet the masters who employ them declare, notwithstanding the pay is higher, that the English labour is cheaper to them than the native labour."

The manufacturers, he said, were too enlightened to seek benefit from deteriorating the condition of the people. He could not help expressing his astonishment, that a Prime Minister should now be found to come down to Parliament, to advocate the interposition of the Legislature to fix the price at which articles should be sold.

Sir Robert Peel explained that he had said that it was impossible to fix the price of food by any legislative enactment.

Mr. Cobden said, then he could not see what they were then employed in legislating for. He considered that the House was now openly avowing that it was met to legislate for a class against the people. He did not then marvel, although he had seen it with the deepest regret as well as indignation, that they had been surrounded during the course of the debates of the last week by an immense body of police. (*Laughter, and cries of* "Order.") The question, he continued, had now been resolved into such narrow limits, as to depend on these two points: "Are you, the landed interests able to show, that you are subjected to exclusive burthens? If so, then the way to relieve you is not to put taxes on the rest of the community, but to remove your burthens. Secondly, are you prepared to carry out even-handed justice towards the people? If not, your law will not stand; nay, your House itself, if based upon injustice, will not stand."

He was followed by Mr. Busfield Ferrand, whose former allegations, impeaching the conduct of some of the leading manufacturers, had drawn down upon him some very severe observations from several Members who had supported that interest in the debate. He now retorted with further disclosures concerning the proceedings of the same parties. He had said before that Mr. Cobden worked his mills day and night, and had been answered by Mr. Brotherton, who said that Mr. Cobden never had a *mill* in his life. "Now I instantly gave the honourable Member my authority for the statement I had made. (*Cries of* "No, no.") I placed my authority in the hands of the House, and said, if it demanded the name I would give it. I was met by loud cries of 'No,' by the Gentlemen on this side of the House, and also by a generous response from the opposite side; but scarcely five minutes elapsed before the honourable Member for Salford left the House; I followed him out of it, and said, 'Now then, in private, I will give you the name of my authority, the date of his letter, and the place of his abode.' I did so; I read to him in private what I had stated publicly in the House. He laughingly turned away and said, 'Ah, but we call them print-

works in Lancashire.'" (*Loud and protracted Ministerial cheering.*)

Not one of the representatives of the Anti-Corn-law League had denied the accuracy of his statements, which had destroyed the League, so that they were compelled to coalesce with the Chartists.

Mr. Ferrand read a letter from Leeds to confirm his assertion, that signatures to Anti-Corn-law petitions were paid for, and that the distress was caused not by the Corn-laws, but by the oppression of masters; and he then described the continuance of the truck-system: "But before I read to the House a statement which will make it stand aghast, which will freeze its blood with horror, I wish particularly to re-assert, in the presence of the House, that I do not charge the whole of the manufacturers of England with being parties to this nefarious system; I positively declare that I charge only the Anti-Corn-law League manufacturers."

Mr. Ferrand then, in spite of the continued interruption of the House, read a number of letters from parties whose names he did not mention, in which particular manufacturing houses in particular districts were pointed out as evading the laws enacted to suppress the truck-system, and as paying their wages in goods instead of money. The manner in which the law was evaded was thus described: "On Saturday the people went into a room to receive their wages; they were paid at the time in money; but, instead of retiring by the door through which they entered, they had to pass into another room, in which sat a person who kept the books of the truck-shop, and to whom the workmen had to pay every farthing that they had expended during the previous week in buying goods and clothing; and if it were proved that any one of the men had purchased one single farthing's worth of goods from any other shop than that which belonged to his master, he was, without one word of explanation, discharged. "Now this," continued Mr. Ferrand, "is your free-trade system! It is a notorious fact, that the master-manufacturers clear 25 per cent. by the goods they sell to their workmen, and 10 per cent. by the cottages in which they are compelled to reside."

He charged the Anti-Corn-law League with having enhanced the price of corn: "Were honourable Gentlemen aware, that no less than 100,000 quarters of wheat were annually used by these men? (Cries of How?) "How!" by daubing their calicoes with flour-paste." (*Much laughter.*)

Mr. Ferrand then read extracts of letters describing the way in which the manufacturers applied the flour-paste to their calicoes, in order to give them the appearance of strength and durability. He also read a letter from an English merchant, descriptive of the frauds practised by certain manufacturers in the making of cloth. According to that letter, it appeared they were in the habit of collecting all the old and tainted rags they could obtain, grinding them to dust, and mixing this with the wool. This dust, made from diseased rags, was so detested by the working people employed in the manufacture of the cloth, that they could find no more suitable name for it than Devil's dust, and by the name of Devil's dust it was accordingly known. (*Great laughter.*) Many

of the manufacturers in Huddersfield had put such a large quantity of this Devil's dust into their cloth, that the foreign trade had become almost ruined. In fact, they used no more wool than what was necessary to keep the Devil's dust together. These frauds rendered English manufactured goods almost worthless in the foreign markets.

Mr. Ferrand's statements produced considerable excitement in the House; loud cheers and laughter on the one side being met by indignant exclamations and expressions of dissent on the other.

Mr. Brotherton avowed that he had no intention of deceiving the House, when he drew the distinction between *mills* and *print-works;* and Mr. Cobden, amid reiterated cries of "Explain," declared that "he trembled for the dignity of the House," when it listened to such statements with complacency.

Mr. Villiers in his reply, commented with much severity on Mr. Ferrand's speech. Even if the length of the discussion did not forbid him to reply at length, the state of the House since the delivery of that speech would preclude him from entering calmly and deliberately into the question: "It was a speech which misrepresented most grossly the objects and motives of those who brought forward this question, and so far it concerned him; but it was a speech that appealed to all the prejudices of the upper classes—of the landed classes — against the trade and manufactures of this country; and it was received with a degree of satisfaction which he had never witnessed in the House before. He was of opinion that the striking effect of that speech gave a decided character to the question now before the House; and he must think that the division about to take place, would mark the difference between the views of those who agreed with the honourable Member for Knaresborough and those who advocated opposite doctrines, rather than on the question immediately before the House."

Two points of Mr. Ferrand's allegations Mr. Villiers could deny of his own knowledge—that all petitions against the Corn-laws were unfairly obtained — (Mr. Ferrand interposed that he did not say "all;") — and that the people were opposed to a repeal of those laws. Mr. Ferrand was bound to prove the frauds he had imputed to the manufacturers. His own course in bringing forward this motion, and the length to which the discussion had extended, were justified by the admissions made on the part of the Government, and by the staleness of the arguments directed against him. To those who objected to the total repeal, he said, that he respected vested interests; but if the removal of this evil was to take place at all, it must have its beginning at one time or other; and a fixed duty, or even the proposed measure, if it did any good at all by cheapening food, must, in just the same proportion, tend to withdraw protection, and throw poor land out of cultivation. What respect had the Legislature for vested interests when it passed the Bank Restrictions Act, or the New Poor Law? He regretted his present motion only on account of the large majority who were likely to vote against it.

The Division, after five nights spent in debate, now at length took place, when there appeared,

for Mr. Villiers's resolution, 90; against it, 393: majority against the resolution, 303.

During the time that these discussions were proceeding in the House of Commons, numerous public meetings were taking place in the Metropolis, and in various parts of the country, for the purpose of considering the proposed Corn-law Bill. The body styling itself the Anti-Corn-law League, and holding its sittings in London, had pronounced a condemnation of the measure immediately upon its promulgation; and at Manchester, Wigan, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bradford, Bolton, and other great manufacturing towns, similar resolutions were carried, accompanied, in many instances by declarations for an extension of the Suffrage, or in favour of the Charter. At Bradford in Wiltshire, at Hull and Manchester, at Hawick in Flintshire, and several other towns, the effigy of the Prime Minister was burnt, a demonstration to which he himself alluded in the speech last referred to. Among the opponents of the Corn-laws, however, symptoms of internal dissension were occasionally manifested.

Lord Nugent, who had joined the Anti-Corn-law League, now withdrew from it, assigning his reasons in an ably-written letter, of which the following are extracts:—

"The return to the principles of free-trade, in order to be beneficial, must be conducted with discretion, and in order to be just, must be conducted with impartiality. And in both these respects I cannot but feel, that the Anti-Corn-law League has been grievously wanting, and insomuch has done grievous damage and wrong to the cause whose principles it professes to represent. It has, in direct terms, rejected and denounced every measure of relief except 'an entire and immediate repeal of every duty on the importation of corn;' and it has shrunk from frankly devoting itself to the principle for which its honour stands engaged to the country, I mean the commensurate sacrifice of protecting-duties affecting the importation of foreign manufactures. * * And this not from oversight, since the Executive Committee were reminded of the omission. This is calculated, not unnaturally, to excite a distrust in the integrity of purpose professed two years ago, in a manner so creditable to a body which, like the Anti-Corn-law League, consists for the most part of persons whose capital is vested in manufactures."

Other charges which he preferred were, that the late London Conference of Deputies pronounced the landholders generally to be without sympathy with the poor, —an assertion indiscreet, ungrateful, and inaccurate; and that 600 deputies made a ridiculous demonstration in proceeding to the House of Commons door on the night of Sir Robert Peel's speech.

On the other hand, the agriculturists in various parts of the country seemed at first disposed to give a very equivocal reception to the measure, being inclined to regard the protection which it offered to the farming interest as short of what was needed. The advice, however, which their representatives in Parliament generally gave them was, to be satisfied with the Bill as a reasonable compromise of the question, and the best adjustment which, under all the circum-

stances they could expect to obtain, and this recommendation being for the most part acquiesced in, the farmers, if not entirely pleased with the measure, may be said as a body to have received it at its introduction without dissatisfaction, and without abating their confidence in the Cabinet from which it emanated. This feeling, however, was not quite without exception.

At Aylesbury, a meeting of the Agricultural Association took place, at which the Duke of Buckingham presided, who addressed them in a speech, in which he professed himself the uncompromising advocate of the farming interest; and expressed his dissent from the opinions of the two Members for Aylesbury, Captain Hamilton and Mr. Clayton, who were favourable to the proposed modification. The three following resolutions were then carried:—

"Resolved—1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the sliding-scale respecting the duty on corn should be adhered to.

"2. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the farmer should be protected to the amount of 60*s*. per quarter; whilst the proposed scale of Sir Robert Peel's Government extends that protection to only 56*s*. per quarter.

"3. That the thanks of this Association be given to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, for the manly, firm, and consistent course he has taken in the defence of the agricultural interest; and that this resolution be entered on the minutes."

The desire of the unsatisfied portion of the agriculturists for an additional protection, found an organ in the House of Commons in Mr. Christopher, one of the Members for Lincolnshire, and a leading advocate of the farming interest. On the 25th February, in Committee on the Corn Importation Act, that gentleman proposed to substitute another scale of his own framing for that of Sir Robert Peel. He started from the ground that Mr. Meek, the Government Commissioner of Inquiry on the Continent, had estimated the prices of continental corn at too low a rate; and he further assumed, that if corn could be imported from the Continent at the price of 26*s*., the maximum duty ought to be not less than 30*s*.; if at 30*s*. to 34*s*., not less than 25*s*.; and if at 40*s*., the duty might be as low as 20*s*. He believed that corn could be introduced at 30*s*. to 34*s*.; and he made a variety of calculations to show that it could. He believed that the different towns introduced into the lists of those returning the averages, would make a difference of 2*s*. in the gross average; but, taking that advantage into account, he reckoned that Sir Robert Peel's scale would only secure a price of 54*s*. to the home grower. He therefore proposed the adoption of a scale beginning with a duty of 25*s*. when the price of wheat is 50*s*, the duty steadily diminishing by 1*s*. at a time, to be fixed at 1*s*. when the price is 73*s*. or more.

When Mr. Christopher ceased there was a pause; no one rising until Mr. Francis Thornhill Baring got up with the remark, that the proposal met with not the slightest response; Mr. Christopher was fighting with shadows. He then turned to the Ministerial project, observing, that there was a strong impression that the new mode would considerably lower the ave-

rages, and raise the duty. Mr. Christopher admitted that it would do so to the extent of 2*s*. He taunted the Government with altering their intention about the duty on American wheat imported into Canada; and compared that proceeding with the reproaches with which he was met, when he altered his plan of changing the sugar-duties last year. He called for information as to the reasons for placing the two rests in the Ministerial scale. He declared that the papers successively laid on the table by Government themselves more and more confirmed the conclusions against the scheme. And then he entered into elaborate calculations to show, that foreign wheat could only be imported at a price of about 45*s*.

Mr. Gladstone made counter-calculations, declaring that Mr. Labouchere's estimate, that the new mode of averages would enhance them by the sum of 5*s*. was one of the grossest arithmetical absurdities ever committed; and even Mr. Christopher's estimate of 2*s*. was beyond all rational calculation. The gross population of the towns which already returned the averages, was 4,000,000; of those which were added to the lists, 1,600,000. If the new towns sold the same proportionate amount of corn as the old towns, the price of corn there must be 7*s*. lower than in the others, to affect the gross average to the amount of 2*s*., and 10*s*. or 12*s*. less to affect it to the amount of 5*s*.; whereas returns which he cited showed, that the difference between the prices in country towns, and the high prices of London, fluctuates from 1*s*. to the rare extreme of 6*s*. 11*d*. He calculated, the price at which foreign corn could sell here under the new scale at 60*s*. to 63*s*.; citing the testimony of commercial men, which was preferable to the calculations of Members of Parliament. With respect to the altered intention on which Mr. Baring commented, he observed that it was not Mr. Baring's change of plan with the sugar-duties, but the want of notice, that was culpable. He now announced that if Parliament thought proper to lay a purely nominal duty on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, he would pledge himself to the present plan.

Mr. Labouchere attacked some details of the Government scheme; and from this point the debate assumed a very miscellaneous character. Sir John Tyrrel led a band of agricultural Members, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Fleming, who declared that they should support the Government plan as the most practicable.

Lord Palmerston said that he should vote not *with* Mr. Christopher, but *against* Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Aglionby, on the other hand, that, having voted successively with Lord John Russell and Mr. Villiers, he should vote for the lower of the two duties now submitted to the House, Sir Robert Peel's. Mr. S. O'Brien was authorised by his constituents to support the Government measure. Lord Worsley preferred Mr. Christopher's higher duty.

Some sharp criticism, directed against Mr. Christopher and the Government, was carried on at intervals by Mr. Horsman, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Charles Wood.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe made a very amusing speech, in which he dealt heavy blows on both sides. He did not believe that Sir Robert Peel was held back by his party, as

some supposed: he thought it unfair to praise his abilities so much at the expense of his political integrity: He accepted the rapturous delight, with which Mr. Ferrand's speech was cheered,—a delight only exceeded by the malignity of the libel,—as a declaration of war from the agriculturists to the manufacturers. Towards the end of the debate, Sir Robert Peel again declared that if his measure affected the averages, even to the extent of 2*s.*, he would reconsider that part of it. In his reply, which came before several of the other speeches, Mr. Christopher intimated that, if his measure were rejected, he should support Sir Robert Peel's.

The division was taken on the question, "That under 51*s.*, the duty shall be for every quarter, 1*l.*;" for which Mr. Christopher proposed to substitute, "That under 51*s.*, the duty shall be for every quarter, 25*s.*;" and the original proposition was carried by 306 votes to 104. The House then resumed.

On the next night of debate, the Government scale of Barley-duties having been moved, Mr. Wodehouse moved an amendment to exclude barley from the proposed alteration. He expressed a dread of competition from Denmark and France, and complained that in an interview which he had with Sir Robert Peel, he could not learn what were the intentions of Government with respect to the duties on foreign malt. He warned the Prime Minister that if the prices of farm-produce were approximated to the Continental level, wages also must approach that level, and that in such a case the new Poor-law could not be supported. He concluded by moving that the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Sir Robert Peel observed, that Mr. Wodehouse had given no explicit reasons for the protection which he claimed; but he would state that the Government had no intention of altering the import duties upon malt, the revenue derived from that source being considerable. With respect to barley and oats, he conceived that the rates of freight paid on those species of grain, which were higher in comparison to their value than those exacted upon wheat, in themselves constituted a protection, and he believed that the soil and climate of England were in themselves better suited to the production of barley than those of the Continent. Major Cumming Bruce urged the Government to reconsider this part of their scheme. Mr. Christmas and Mr. Christopher said they would support the Amendment, if it would have any practical result, but it would produce none. Mr. C. Buller said, he would vote with the Government, but he taunted the agricultural Members with their want of courage in not resisting the proposals of Government like the Duke of Buckingham.

Mr. Wodehouse being satisfied with Sir Robert Peel's declaration that he would not alter the Malt duties, withdrew his motion, and the Government scale of Barley-duties was then agreed to.

The scale of Oat-duties was then moved, upon which Mr. S. O'Brien took up the cause of protection to Irish oats. He said:—"At almost any time when oats were at 20*s.*, foreign oats could be imported and sold at a profit, after paying the 6*s.* duty which the new scale proposed to levy. When oats

were selling at 20*s.* in the London market, the corresponding prices in Ireland would not be more than 13*s.* or 14*s.* Kiln-drying and other expenses in Ireland could not amount to less than 6*s.* or 7*s.*; and from 7*d.* to 7½*d.* would be the maximum price per stone on the western coast of Ireland. At those prices much land must necessarily be thrown out of cultivation. In 1837, no less a quantity than 322,274 quarters of oats paid a duty of 9*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1839, 355,000 quarters paid a duty of 6*s.* 5*d.* This was enough to show that he was not giving way to any imaginary fear. The importation of oats last year from Ireland into England amounted to 841,000 quarters."

Mr. Redington supported the views of Mr. S. O'Brien.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone entered into minute explanations to show that, as compared with wheat, barley and oats had been taken at the very highest standard of value, and that ample security had been taken against foreign competition. The price at which large quantities of barley might be computed to be put on board at the principal Continental ports of export was 18*s.* 2*d.*, to which 5*s.* being added for freight and other expenses, made the price 23*s.* 2*d.* The duty of 9*s.* would further increase the market price to 32*s.* 2*d.*, which few would pronounce an unreasonable amount. With respect to oats, they could be put on board at 11*s.* 2*d.* a quarter. To that add 5*s.* for expenses, and 16*s.* 2*d.* would be the price at which they might be expected to be imported. Add the duty, and 22*s.* would be the market price, which he thought every Gentleman who made reasonable calculations would consider as a fair and steady protection.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell complained that the scales for barley and oats had not been fairly proportioned to the scale for wheat. Last year he had voted for the abolition of all duties; he had opposed unequal measures whether of restriction or of relaxation.

Sir Robert Peel was surprised at the inconsistency of those speakers, who, while they applauded the sentiment that his measure was an insult to the people of England, yet the moment that the interests of their own constituencies were touched were loud in their outcries of complaint on the other side, and clamoured for more efficient protection. The more these debates were protracted, the more he felt sure would the people be convinced that amidst all the difficulties and embarrassment of this question the course which he had taken was a just and moderate one, and a reasonable compromise between those conflicting interests which were affected by the subject in question.

The first item in the oats-scale was then agreed to. On the second item, that at 19*s.* and under 20*s.* of price, the duty should be 7*s.* the House divided, when the proposition was carried by 256 to 53. The other items of the scale were confirmed, as was the resolution relating to rye, pease, and beans.

The resolution that the duty on every barrel of wheat, meal, and flour of 196 lbs., should be equal to the duty on 38½ gallons of wheat was then affirmed, after some objections made on behalf of the millers by Lord Sandon.

On the resolution fixing a duty of 5*s.* on Colonial wheat, when the home price was under 55*s.*,

sliding down to 1*s.* duty at 58*s.* and upwards, Mr. S. O'Brien moved as an amendment that for every quarter of wheat the duty should be 1*s.* After some debate this amendment was rejected by 135 to 58, and the other resolutions relating to Colonial grain were agreed to.

The House then resolved, "That it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the mode of taking and determining the average prices of corn," Sir Robert Peel promising to lay before the House information on that part of the subject before going into committee on the bill.

Upon the report of the resolutions being brought up on a subsequent day, Mr. E. Buller, after denouncing Sir Robert Peel's plan as calculated to give satisfaction to nobody, proposed, by way of amendment, a scale of his own, which was to commence with a 20*s.* duty when the price was under 51*s.*, and gradually to slide down by a shilling at a time as the price should rise, until at 61*s.* or more the duty should be 6*s.*, which he described as giving free-trade in corn at that price.

This motion, however, did not even find a seconder; and Sir Robert Peel declining to enter into a new discussion on the subject, it was withdrawn. Another amendment, of a novel kind, was proposed by Mr. Hastie. In years of plenty, he alleged, when there was a glut in the home market, there was also great store of foreign corn ready for importation, but none was imported; in years of scarcity that accumulated store was suddenly poured in, to the derangement of the monetary system, and of every other interest. He, therefore, proposed that a yearly importation to the extent of the average annual deficiency of home produce should be encouraged by admitting a fixed amount (1,000,000 quarters) at the nominal duty of 1*s.*: a steady trade to the extent required by the deficiency would thus be substituted for the present fluctuating and variable trade. He concluded by proposing a resolution in which this suggestion was embodied.

Sir Robert Peel said, that of all the schemes submitted to the House this seemed to him the most extravagant. A certain quantity of corn was to be admitted annually without any reference to its price or to the wants of the people. He pointed out the great practical difficulties which would attend the working of such a plan, and which would increase, instead of remedying, the evils of a sliding-scale. Mr. Hastie's motion was then withdrawn, the resolutions were agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

The second reading was fixed for the 8th of March, when Lord Ebrington, after urging some of the former arguments against the measure, moved that it be read a second time on that day six months. Mr. Blackstone said, that though generally supporting the present Government, he would vote for the amendment on the ground that the bill did not give sufficient protection to agriculture. Viscount Howick said, that he did not regard the measure in a party point of view. He freely conceded to the Government that their measure would afford a decided improvement upon the existing law, although in his opinion it did not go so far as was expedient. He thought it an improvement also, because it must inevitably lead the way to a more complete and effectual reform of the system. But it retained the

principle which had caused the failure of the last Act, the attempt to put a certain price upon corn. The only way in which the variations of the seasons could effectually be diminished was to permit the natural and unchecked operations of trade. He repudiated the idea of protection as unsuited to the age of the world. He declared, however, that he did not aim at a total repeal of duties; he would give a fixed duty to counteract the burthens on land, but if he had no alternative betwixt the present measure and the abolition of all duties, he should prefer the latter. He agreed with Sir Robert Peel in thinking the Corn-laws not the only—perhaps not the principal, cause of the prevailing distress, but they greatly aggravated that distress. He felt quite satisfied that the present measure could not be final, and predicted that Sir Robert Peel, if in office, would propose further changes in a year or two. But he thought it was for the interest of agriculture that the law should now be permanently settled, for the longer such settlement was delayed, the worse would be the terms obtained, and while a law remained in force only provisionally, it would be vain to look for improvement in agriculture. In conclusion, he declared that he should vote for the amendment merely as expressing that the proposed measure was unsatisfactory; regarding it as a decided improvement, however, on the present system, he should regret its rejection.

Mr. C. Buller quoted largely from a report of Mr. Horner, the Government Inspector of Factories in Lancashire, to show the present destitution of employment in manufacturing districts. In a long statement of figures he calculated the loss which had accrued to the country from not adopting the 8*s.* duty in the preceding August. Under various hypotheses he estimated that loss at 544,000*l.*, 949,000*l.*, and 1,438,000*l.* in price, which went into the pockets of the dealers, and at 730,000*l.* in the shape of revenue—in all probably 2,168,000*l.* He allowed two merits, however, to Sir Robert Peel's measure, the one that it brought in a little more revenue,—the other, that it pulled one brick out of the old system, which gave hopes that the rest might follow in due time.

The debate was continued by Sir E. Knatchbull and Mr. Gladstone on the one side, and Mr. Shiel and Lord John Russell on the other; but these speakers added little in novelty to the arguments already often advanced, and now worn threadbare with repetition.

Sir Robert Peel answered Lord John Russell, contrasting his own course with that of the late Ministry and drawing from the languid and spiritless tone of the present debate an inference favourable to the reception of his own measure by the country. "I did not want to bring forward a measure enunciating some general principle, and after spending the Session in discussion, find myself in August practically where I was in January previous. I wished to propose a measure which there would be a prospect of passing into a law—not giving universal satisfaction, for that I despaired of—but having the concurrence of the well-thinking, rational, intelligent portions of the community. Yes, and I have had it. (*Much cheering.*) And what makes your debates so flat and dull? what, but that the country has decided in favour of my measure? I am not speaking of the

Anti-Corn-law League; it is quite impossible that they should so soon forget their vocation as to permit their acquiescence in this law. I am not speaking of the agricultural community. But I do believe that among the trading, manufacturing, commercial classes, there is a strong conviction that the measure I have proposed, looking at the existing state of the country, is a fair and just arrangement. Yes, and if it were otherwise, I should find the debates in this House carried on with much more spirit and vigour."

After a few words of self-vindication from Lord Worsley and some remarks from Sir C. Napier and Mr. Villiers, the House divided, when there appeared—For the Second Reading, 284; for the Amendment, 176: majority, 108.

The principle of the Bill having been thus carried, and the House exhausted by long and wearisome discussions on the subject, its progress through committee was rapid and unimpeded. A few amendments were moved on particular clauses, but they were generally either withdrawn or negatived without much discussion. Before the committal of the bill a motion was made by Mr. Ward for a Select Committee to inquire whether there were any special burthens or peculiar exemptions attaching to the landed interest of the country. Some discussion took place on this motion which was resisted by Sir Robert Peel, both on general grounds, and also as tending to interpose an indefinite delay to the settlement of a question which the interests of all classes required to be speedily adjusted. Lord Howick opposed the motion as an obstruction to legislation. Mr. Villiers enumerated a list of the peculiar exemptions enjoyed by the landholders. Eventually the motion was negatived by 115, there being for Mr. Ward's motion, 115; against it, 230. When the House came to that part of the Bill which related to the mode of taking the averages, various amendments were moved, but all unsuccessfully. Among these one proposed by Mr. Childers, to defer acting upon the averages taken under the new system for twelvemonths, supported by Messrs. Hawes and Villiers, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel, was withdrawn. Another, by Lord Worsley, to calculate the averages on ten, instead of five, weeks, was negatived by 242 to 37. Another, by Colonel Sibthorp, to make the duty payable on the importation of foreign corn, instead of its release from bond, was negatived without a division. Another, by Mr. Barclay, against the addition of any new towns for returning averages, was withdrawn. Some slight alteration in the schedule of towns was agreed to, and the Bill passed through committee.

When the third reading was moved, Mr. Cobden proposed as an amendment the following resolution:—"That inasmuch as this House has repeatedly declared, by its votes and the reports of its committees, that it is beyond the power of Parliament to regulate the wages of labour in this country, it is inexpedient and unjust to pass a law to regulate, with a view to raise unnaturally, the prices of food."

Sir Robert Peel said, he hoped he should not be thought guilty of disrespect either to the mover or to the House, if he declined to enter at large into a topic already so fully debated.

Lord John Russell said, he

should not oppose the third reading. He believed that the present bill would eventually lead to the overthrow of the existing law. He was still in favour of a moderate protection to agriculture.

In the discussion which followed, some severe remarks, impugning the consistency of the agricultural Members who supported the Bill, were made by Messrs. Villiers and Ward;—Sir J. Tyrrell and Mr. Darby vindicated themselves and other county Members against these imputations. Lord Worsley announced that he should vote against the third reading of the Bill, and Mr. Eaton did the same, though he had supported the first and second reading.

On a division, Mr. Cobden's amendment was rejected by 236 to 86.

After the rejection of some other clauses of minor consequence, the Bill was, on the 5th of April, read a third time and passed.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th of April, the Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the Bill,—"the Bill of the people," he said, it might be called, for what could be more important than to provide for them an adequate supply of the necessaries of life at a reasonable rate? He examined at some length the "two great antagonistic principles" on which it was proposed to secure that object, by removing all restrictions on foreign corn, or by regulating that import and partly retaining the restrictions; and then he explained the rival propositions, a duty varying inversely with the price, and a fixed duty. He did not admit that the principle of the existing Corn-law had failed, but he thought that its working might be improved. It did not follow, that the protection that is necessary at one time is necessary at another; during the last ten years, more than 2,000,000 of additional population had come into existence, and had to be provided for; and the consumption of rye or barley (the use of which by a large portion of the people he was old enough to remember,) had given place to a more general use of wheat; while the same process was going on in Ireland, until at last it was very probable that Ireland would have little or no surplus to export to this country. He explained the nature of the Bill; and took some pains to show that the agriculturists had little to fear from any excessive importation of foreign corn into this country.

Earl Stanhope said, that a sliding-scale was no part or parcel of the principle of the existing Corn-law; that principle was protection to agriculture: and the sliding-scale now offered was equally pernicious with a fixed duty. He quoted Lord Melbourne's declaration in 1840, that a change of the Corn-law could not be carried without a dangerous struggle. An appeal had recently been made to the country, and it had decided in favour of that protection. The Conservative candidates bore on their banners that they were friends to agriculture; the defence and preservation of the Corn-law were the watchwords of the party; promises and pledges were given in profusion; and, on the eve of the election, the right honourable Baronet now at the head of the Government, in addressing his constituents at Tamworth, said—"I deprecate a struggle on the subject of the Corn-laws, because I think, as Lord Melbourne did last year, the ad-

vantages are not sufficient to counterbalance the risk; and I ask your free suffrages with this frank and explicit declaration of my opinions." Frank and explicit! He saw no frankness here, for he never recollected to have read a sentence that had less. What "advantages"—the advantages of abandoning or of maintaining the present Corn-laws? What risk did the right honourable Baronet incur with an immense and overwhelming majority in both Houses of Parliament ready to support the Corn-laws? He deprecated a struggle — with whom? With the Corn-law League? Or with the landed interest? It would have been very convenient if the right honourable Baronet had been a little more frank. He need not have informed his constituents at Tamworth what his plans were, but if he had only given them a hint that he intended to make a very considerable diminution of the present protection to the home grower, and that the importation of cattle was to be encouraged, it would have had the effect of relieving himself and his colleagues of the cares and anxieties of office. He cited figures to show that the prices of corn abroad were much lower than had been assumed; and he came to the conclusion, that the bill would only give protection up to 50*s.* instead of 56*s.*; while home-grown corn does not obtain a remunerating price until it is sold in the market for 60*s.* The ulterior effect of the measure would be to annihilate rent. He did not believe, indeed, that land would go out of cultivation. It would be cultivated for the consumption of those who owned, occupied, or tilled it, and any of these three classes, if they wished to have other articles not produced by that land, would procure them only by barter. The result would be the annihilation of all public and private trade, and at no distant period, national bankruptcy. He adverted to the injurious effects of "that monstrous and destructive measure known by the name of Peel's Bill;" and comparing the present measure with previous Acts, he observed, that whereas in the time of Charles the 2nd, the duty on wheat, at the price of 55*s.*, was 16*s.* 6*d.*, now it was proposed to be 17*s.*, an addition of only 6*d.*, notwithstanding the almost incredible amount of the burthens of the country! He asked for a plain answer to the question, whether Ministers did or did not expect a large importation of foreign corn, and a large reduction of price? If they did, what must be the effect on agriculture, and on all other branches of productive industry? if not, where was the advantage to the consumer? He attributed the absence of numerous petitions against the measure to the contempt with which such documents were treated by Parliament, and also to dislike on the part of the farmers to risk the reinstatement in power of their political adversaries. He must, however, observe, that when a man was sentenced to death, it did not much import to him whether the executioner were a Whig or a Conservative; and to carry the simile a little further, if he should be sentenced to have his head cut off, whether the instrument employed for that purpose should be a guillotine or an axe—a sliding-scale, or a fixed duty. (*Great laughter.*) He was grieved to say, that nothing but mischievous measures had yet been pro-

pounded by the present Government, and he should steadfastly resist not only the Corn-importation Bill but also the New Tariff. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of Hardwicke denied that Sir Robert Peel had deceived the country; he had pledged himself to adhere to the broad principle of the sliding-scale, but he reserved to himself the power of making what alterations he thought fit. That the farmers so understood, the Earl had evidence in the county with which he was connected; they felt that the Corn-laws were in an unsettled state. He thought, indeed, that after the decision of the House of Commons, the Lords were not left to form an opinion whether the Corn laws should be altered or not; they might reject this Bill, but the question of alteration was already determined by the voice of the country; and no Corn-law could be so bad, no protection so inadequate, as that which was always questioned and debated. The Earl proceeded with a general defence of the measure, maintaining that the best interests of the people had been preserved, as they were themselves intelligent enough to perceive.

The Duke of Buckingham regarded the measure—produced, no doubt, from the best motives—with a feeling of deep alarm. The progress which agriculture had made for a number of years past would be checked, the farmer's spirit of enterprise would ere long be extinguished, and the foreigner would soon meet him in his own market, and overpower his competition. If they pauperised the agricultural interest, on what support would they lean in times of difficulty and danger? The bill would satisfy no party, nor would it settle existing differences. Ministers were giving up a law which had worked beneficially; they were risking more than they were aware of; and, ere long, they would be called upon to yield a little more.

The Earl of Winchelsea was glad that an agitation which had shaken the confidence of the agriculturists in their prosperity, and the permanence of the laws, was about to be brought, so far as human prudence could foresee, to a final settlement. There was no question on which it was more easy to excite the labouring classes, none on which they were more unqualified to come to a just and accurate conclusion. Such, however, was his confidence in the capabilities of the soil, and in agricultural improvements, that if England proceeded for the next fifteen years as she had done for the last, he thought she could not only supply her increasing population, but become an exporting, instead of an importing, country. In an entirely new country, a free trade in corn might be advocated; but here a Corn-law was needed to sustain the country under its burthens. The fixed duty, however, was a perfect fallacy. He declared the accusation that the Ministers had deceived the country, a gross mis-statement. Government had maintained the principle to which it was pledged.

Lord Western said, that the statement of Lord Ripon had been made so fairly, that it had almost changed his opinions upon certain points. He wished he could vote in favour of the principle of free trade; but he believed that agriculturists could bear no reduction

of price, and if prices fell, so would the wages of labour. He did not say that wages always rise with the price of food; but, certainly, they always fall in proportion to it. He had been about to withdraw his support from the late Government when they brought forward their fixed duty scheme; he certainly should take care how he did anything of that sort again, —how he withdrew his support from one party before he had tried another. He certainly did expect from a Conservative Government that they would have conserved existing institutions. A new tariff to follow the 8*s.* duty was looked for from Lord John Russell; but who ever expected a tariff from such a quarter? What did the Government expect by such a measure? Popularity? They might obtain the votes of the people, but they had lost their hearts. There would be other and greater effects; the country could not resume the confidence it had previously felt in its own power and resources. The people would not know what to expect. It would be almost better to have free trade at once. A free trade would raise the energies of the people, and, if freed from the burthen of taxation, or—if unable to do that—with a currency to meet that taxation, the people of England might do wonders; for the contraction of the currency by the Bank was the real cause of the distress.

Lord Fitzgerald, after commenting on some inconsistencies in Lord Western's speech, adduced evidence from Sir Robert Peel's former speeches to exonerate him from the charge of deception.

Lord Beaumont admitted, that after the change proposed by the late Ministry, their successors must inevitably take up the subject; but he did not anticipate that, at one fell swoop, half the protection would be removed from wheat, and two thirds from barley; and he complained that the intentions of Ministers had been kept so secret that they had taken the country by surprise; Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, and Essex, however, had protested against the measure, and in other counties it was regarded with dismay.

Lord Brougham neither concurred in Earl Stanhope's opposition, nor altogether in the measure itself; and he should move an amendment, asserting what he considered to be a right and just principle,—the total and absolute repeal of the duty on foreign corn. Comparing the Bill with the existing law, Lord Brougham judged it to be an improvement in the removal of obstacles to the importation of corn, and that it would to a certain extent, render more difficult the trafficking and jobbing in the averages; though he doubted whether the addition of 150 towns would have the effect expected. The measure was but a step in the right direction, which would open the gates to further improvement. In a final settlement of the question, the agriculturists were most interested, for, until that was effected, no man knew the real value of land. To show the groundlessness of alarm at the total repeal of the Corn-law, he explained how small the supplies were which could be brought from abroad. In Jersey, where there is perfect freedom, the price of wheat in 1840, was no lower than 51*s.*, while it was 57*s.* in England. If there were free trade in England, either there

must be a great demand, and then prices abroad would rise considerably, or there must be no such demand, and, in that case, no harm could be anticipated. In improving our commercial intercourse with foreign states, the condition of those states must be bettered, and the consumption of corn there would increase; a process illustrated by the course of the trade with Ireland, and the diminished importation from that country. The distress had been attributed, not to the Corn-laws, but to the currency; but the evil influence was only imputed since 1835, and the measure which altered the currency was passed twenty years before, and could not have anything to do with it. And was it desirable to issue Government assignats? was there no fear of a recourse to a system under which in France 500,000 francs' worth of assignats had purchased only a pair of gloves? He argued that the price of provisions and of labour had no mutual dependence, and he concluded by moving an amendment to Lord Stanhope's, that *no* duty ought to be imposed upon the importation of foreign corn.

Earl Fitzwilliam would vote for the bill, as bearing within itself the seeds of future amendment. He held it impossible for any one to believe, that the right honourable Baronet who had propounded this measure, and the Tariff in connection with it, did not see much further into the question than those Gentlemen who thought it would be a final settlement. A final settlement of this question there could be but one, and that was the adoption of a perfectly free trade.

Viscount Melbourne could neither approve of the principle, nor the general provisions of the bill; but he would not deprive the country of the advantages which it undoubtedly offered as compared with the present system.

On a division, Lord Stanhope's amendment was rejected, by 119 to 17. Lord Brougham's by 109 to 5. The bill was then read a second time.

On the motion to go into committee, on the following day, Viscount Melbourne moved the amendment of which he had given notice. He had always been a friend to free-trade, and he was so still. It would have been much better for the world, if trade had been free from the beginning,—had all nations applied themselves to the cultivation and interchange of the commodities which each could produce under the most favourable circumstances, reciprocally; but while all sound argument, all good sense, all clear reason, all the well understood interests of mankind were on that side, all usage, all custom, all prejudices, and, with but few exceptions, all feelings, were on the other. He, therefore, could not adopt the resolution which Lord Brougham was to move against all restriction on corn. He did not arrive at that conclusion by the argument that the agriculturists were entitled to protection on account of exclusive burthens; if they had such burthens, they ought to be removed. Neither did he rely on the objections to dependance on foreign countries. Two of the greatest republics, Rome and Athens, were wholly dependent on foreign supplies. Even if we did depend on foreign countries for corn, foreign countries must depend on us for payment; and

nothing would more tend to preserve peace than thus establishing the relation of tradesman and customer. He was not prepared, however, by removing all restrictions on importation, to make experiments in throwing inferior lands out of culture. How then to impose that restriction? He thought that the best way would be by a fixed duty; which would have the effect of giving freedom to trade, remove the opportunity for fraud, or, what was almost as bad, the suspicion of fraud, and would at the same time assist the revenue. It was said that a fixed duty could not be maintained; but they had adhered to another plan; the excitement which pains had been taken to get up, had failed; and if so unlikely an event occurred as the price rising under the fixed duty, there could be no more difficulty of maintaining it than with a high price under the existing scale. Lord Melbourne moved, "That it is the opinion of this House that a fixed duty upon the importation of foreign corn and flour would be more advantageous to trade, and more conducive to the general welfare of all classes of the people than a graduated duty varying with the average of prices in the markets of this country."

The Earl of Ripon said, that the House could not rescind the decision of the previous evening in order to adopt an entirely new principle for the regulation of corn; while, as to the mode of carrying it into effect, Lord Melbourne had not given any glimmering of intimation. The only effect would be to extinguish the bill; but when that was got rid of, the question would not be advanced one jot. Everybody admitted that some measure was necessary; all but seventeen had on the previous evening conceived it advisable to come to some settlement of the question. But Lord Melbourne, though he named no sum, hinted that he was still attached to the 8*s.* fixed duty; and that, Lord Ripon contended, would not be sufficient protection, since, if corn could be imported into this country at 40*s.* it would sell at 48*s.*, some eight or ten shillings below the point at which the remunerating price had been taken. Then, when prices rose very high, the 8*s.* duty was to be removed — sliding or jumping down from 8*s.* to nothing; but how it was to be removed Lord Melbourne did not explain.

The Earl of Clarendon congratulated Lord Ripon on the unanimity which prevailed as to the necessity of changing the Corn-laws. He did not think that the measure was such that the Duke of Buckingham need have seceded from his colleagues on account of it, or that Lord Stanhope need have conjured up visions of revolution and ruin, still he rejoiced that Lord Stanhope's motion was not successful; for he looked on the introduction of the bill as a great and important event, and as the abandonment of all those positions hitherto held by the party now in power. He was not for withdrawing all protection; and he thought that if the 8*s.* duty had been adopted, protection might have been prolonged for some time to come. But that measure had been dealt with as the Reform Bill had; and if the present bill passed—maintaining as it did the essential evils of the existing system, based as it was on no solid arguments, and accompanied by examples of a different kind in the

Tariff—it must only lead to agitation for further changes.

The Earl of Wicklow accepted the measure as leading to greater changes. At one time, Lord Ripon himself was anxious to maintain the price of wheat at 80*s.*, and Lord Wicklow thought that by successive measures they might gradually discover to what extent reduction could go without injury to the agricultural interests. After referring to a few smaller points, he acknowledged that he was glad, for the sake of Ireland, that the measure was accompanied by a removal of the prohibition on the importation of live stock. Before the war, Ireland had been principally used for pasturage; but war prices had promoted corn-tillage; that had led to a denser population; and for Ireland now to return, with a redundant people, to pastoral employments, must be a great evil.

Lord Vivian thought, that after 180 years of legislation on corn, with thirty-eight acts of Parliament, and no satisfactory result, it would be as well now to try the effect of a free importation in settling a question which had deranged the currency, shaken credit, and disturbed the country.

The Duke of Cleveland wished to explain the vote which he was about to give:—"He had contended for the maintenance of the existing law, not as believing it perfect, but because he thought if the ice were broken further alterations would lead to a total repeal. Now a Corn-law was proposed on the same principle as the present, but with a modification of the existing law. When first he was made acquainted with it, he was somewhat startled at its extent; but on reflection he came to the conclusion, that, although it effected a considerable alteration, yet that the agriculture of the country would be able to compete with the difficulty as far as wheat was concerned. In several parts of the country, and particularly in the county of Durdam, there was a great deal of wheat grown on land which ought not to be made to produce wheat, and which might be brought into much better cultivation with oats; and when he heard of the alteration, and before he knew precisely what it was, he intended to have induced his tenantry to grow more oats and less wheat: but if there were so large an importation of oats as some expected, he had no hesitation in saying, that, coupled with the importation of foreign wheat, it would seriously injure the agricultural interest. He freely admitted, that after the great outcry on the subject of the Corn-laws, if the duties on wheat were to be altered at all, a less change could not be made than was proposed in this bill. Though he very much condemned the great reduction of the duty on barley and oats, yet he considered it on the whole to be consonant to his duty to vote for this bill; and certainly his anxious wish was that it should pass into a law. He should have been better pleased if Lord Ripon had said that the measure was a final measure; and he hoped that the Corn-laws would never experience any further alteration during his own life."

The Earl of Ripon put in a few words as to the finality of the measure:—"All he could say for himself was this, that if he brought forward the measure, intending or wishing it not to be final, he would say so. He had never said that with respect to this measure. He

hoped that it would be final; he thought it would be a good thing if it should be so, and it would not be his fault if it were not."

The Earl of Roseberry thought that it would have a very brief existence, and that even as a step towards further measures it would be a failure. A fixed duty appeared to him the only remedy for the existing evils.

The Marquess of Salisbury advocated the Government plan.

It was attacked by Lord Portman; who wondered at Lord Ripon's inconsistency in supporting it, since in 1821 and 1822 he sat as one of nineteen county Members upon a select committee, which reported in favour of a fixed duty. The measure would unsettle every bargain between landlord and tenant, without relieving the country from dependence on the speculator; and if it failed, it would be impossible to fall back on a fixed duty.

The Earl of Winchelsea was prepared to contend that the bill would give to the agriculturists greater protection than they had ever had before—not because it would enhance prices, but because it would relieve the grower from the frauds practised upon the averages and the sudden alterations in the duties. He thought it a great improvement.

Lord Monteagle, who also considered the bill an improvement, descanted at considerable length on the necessity of a foreign supply, and the comparative merits of free-trade in corn, a sliding-scale, and a fixed duty; giving the preference to the last. He wished that he could discuss the measure in a select committee; he defied the Government to produce a single witness to defend the sliding-scale—a single mercantile man—or to produce one from the eminent men all over the world who would not reprobate the sliding-scale as the greatest monster in legislation which had ever been produced. In all the revisions of the tariffs, by some of the wisest and most experieneed men, had the principle of a *contra valorem* scale ever been applied to any article but corn? He insisted that a fixed duty would be more easily maintained in time of dearth than a sliding duty. "Suppose a great exigency had arrived—a time when prices were high, and food was dear, and when there would be a great clamour for the repeal of the fixed 8*s*. duty. The Government would deliberate whether they should or should not adhere to the duty. Were he answering for them, he should certainly say under such circumstances, adhere to the duty; for this reason, that if even the Government were to give way, and the fixed duty be removed, the consumer would get little or no benefit from it—it would all go to the owner of the grain. An instance occurred the other day illustrative of the operation of this. There was a great quantity of foreign grain lying in bond at Glasgow, or on the Clyde: there was great distress in the neighbourhood at the time, and the Government were called upon to allow the grain to go out of bond duty free; suppose they had, what would have followed? was it thought for a moment that the grain so let out would have sold for 20*s*. a quarter less than the other grain of the same quality then in the market? would the taking off the duty have lessened the price in that case? No; the only effect would have been to put so much money into

the pocket of the proprietor of the grain."

He alluded to the effect of irregular importation on the currency, referring to a return of the fluctuations in the amount of bullion at the Bank since the enactment of the last charter. At one period in 1838, when the importation of foreign corn was at the rate of 562,000 quarters a month, it appeared that there was only 2,800,000*l.* bullion at the Bank to meet all the liabilities of the country. Every British statesman ought to congratulate himself that this demand for foreign corn did not occur simultaneously with the American disasters. But what an illustration did this case afford of the boasted independence of foreign nations which these Corn-laws were to bring about.

They could not much longer support with any safety a system which separates classes, and places the highest personages in the State in the position of making laws apparently for their own benefit, and against the interests and welfare of their fellow countrymen.

Lord Brougham approved of Lord Melbourne's resolution, comparatively; for the preference of a fixed duty must depend greatly on the amount, nor could he in any case regard it as sound legislation. Taking it, however, at 8*s.*, he thought it somewhat the better proposition of the two; but there was no difference between them in extending the markets for our products abroad, or increasing the growth of corn for this market. The latter trade must depend upon its profits, and the dealer could not tell whether he could afford to bring in his corn with the addition of 8*s.* duty, until he should know what the price is here. But was corn a fit subject for taxation at all? He declared it was not a fit subject for taxation at all, because it was a poll-tax, paid alike by the poor and the rich; and it fell most heavily on those whose resources were the most slender. It was also a poll-tax eminently uncertain in its operation; as it depended on the wind, and the weather, and the seasons, whether one farthing of the duty should be paid. The necessity of the treasury, however, could not depend for supply on the vicissitudes of the seasons.

The Duke of Wellington repeated some of the recommendations of the Ministerial plan; and insisted, in contradiction to Lord Monteagle, that the price of corn had always been steady under the Corn-law of 1829. Lord Monteagle had said, that the sliding-scale was an absurdity only known to the Corn-law: "It might be an absurdity; the noble Baron might have good reason to think so; but, begging the noble Baron's pardon, the principle of a sliding-scale had always been known in the corn-trade of this country. The Corn-law of 1794 contained a graduated scale of duties, depending on the state of prices in this country. It had invariably been the principle acted on, and was always applicable to any article that was produced, the quantity, quality, and value of which depended on the state of the seasons in which it was produced."

He said that Lord Melbourne need not go back to the Greeks and Romans in search of experience as to dependence on foreign nations; in our own time, we had seen the Emperor of Russia impose a duty on the export of corn, avowedly to raise the price in this

country; and only last year it had been forbidden. The supply of Britain depended on the tranquillity of the countries lying on the banks of two or three streams that run into the Baltic. It remained to be proved that the Corn-laws produced drains of gold from the Bank in payment for sudden imports of grain. Those inconveniences were produced by other circumstances. Certainly, if large sums were required to be sent abroad at once for the payment of corn, the deficiency of bullion must be aggravated; but he believed it was found that corn, under ordinary circumstances, was constantly in the course of being imported, and that a demand for the introduction of a supply into the home market, arising from any failure in the harvest, did not require the transmission abroad of large sums of specie. Corn was brought into the market only by opening the doors of the public storehouses, and it was paid for by the money circulating in the interior of the country. It was true that the replacement of the corn so consumed would require the transmission of large sums; but that was done by degrees.

Lord Lansdowne followed up Lord Melbourne's arguments, and ridiculed the successive attempts to amend the Corn-laws six times within a few years, and each time with confidence as to its being a final settlement; yet foreign corn was not excluded, and no "remunerating price" was secured.

Lord Fitzgerald followed, combating the doctrine of the mutual dependance of foreign countries; pointing to Russia, who sends us large exports and refuses to import our products in return; and then he enlarged on the advantages of the sliding-scale.

On a division, Lord Melbourne's motion was negatived by 117 to 49: majority, 68.

Lord Brougham then moved these resolutions:—

"1. That no duty ought to be imposed upon the importation of foreign corn, for the purpose of protecting the agriculturist, by taxing the introduction of food.

"2. That no duty ought to be imposed upon the importation of foreign corn, for the purpose of regulating trade, by taxing the introduction of food.

"3. That no duty ought to be imposed upon the importation of foreign corn, for the purpose of raising the revenue, by taxing the introduction of food."

The resolutions were rejected by 87 to 6.

Upon the House going into Committee, Earl Stanhope moved the omission of clauses 12 and 13, which related to the appointment of inspectors in the City of London; objecting to exclude London from the list of towns returning averages. The clauses, however, were affirmed without a division.

Lord Beaumont moved to omit clause 17, under which dealers in corn were to make returns to the inspectors; proposing that the return should be made by the growers, and not by the dealers.

The original clause was affirmed; other amendments moved by Earl Stanhope, Lord Beaumont, and Lord Mountcashel, were rejected in a manner equally unequivocal, and so the bill passed.

CHAPTER IV.

Financial Measures—Embarrassing Circumstances of the Country—Sir Robert Peel's bold and comprehensive Plans of Reform—His Speech on introducing his Budget—Its Reception by the House—Remarks of Lord John Russell—In the House of Lords Lord Brougham moves a String of Resolutions respecting the Income-tax—The Earl of Ripon moves the previous question, which is carried—Debate in the House of Commons on Finance—Speeches of Mr. F. T. Baring, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Howick, and Lord John Russell—Sir Robert Peel vindicates his Measures, and explains the Machinery of the Income-Tax Bill—Reception of the Measure by the Opposition in the House of Commons—Notice given by Lord John Russell—First Debate on the Subject—Objections against the Tax urged by different Members—Some of the Liberal Party support it—Speeches of Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Roebuck—Sir Robert Peel defends his Measures against the Objections urged—Speech of Lord John Russell—Attempt to postpone the Decision of the House by Motions of Adjournment—They are negatived, but, ultimately, it is deferred till after the Easter Recess—The Subject resumed—State of Public Feeling respecting it—Mr. Blewitt moves an Amendment on Sir Robert Peel's Resolution, but afterwards withdraws it—The First Resolution carried without a Division—Debate on the Second Resolution—The Second and Third Resolutions carried—Lord John Russell moves an Amendment condemnatory of the proposed Tax—Speeches of Mr. Goulburn, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Stanley, Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. H. Inglis, Viscount Sandon, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hawes, Sir James Graham, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Ferrand, and other Members—The Debate continued for Four Nights, after which the Amendment is rejected by 308 *to* 202*—On the First Reading, Lord John Russell moves the Rejection of the Bill—Speeches of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Raikes Currie, and Mr. Roebuck—The Amendment is negatived on a Division by* 286 *to* 188*—Progress of the Bill in Committee—Amendment of Mr. Ricardo for exempting Terminable Annuities is rejected—Discussion on Schedule D—Mr. Roebuck moves an Amendment to reduce the Amount payable on Profits of Trades and Professions—It is opposed by the Government, and rejected—Rapid Progress of the Committee with the Clauses of the Bill—Mr. F. Baring's Proposal to exempt Foreign Fundholders, and various other Amendments, are defeated by large Majorities, and the Bill passes through Committee*

—On the Third Reading Mr. S. Crawford moves an Amendment which is negatived—Mr. Hume, and Mr. F. Baring oppose the Measure—Speech of Mr. Goulburn—The Third Reading is carried by 199 *to* 69.

THE difficulties which Sir Robert Peel had to encounter in framing a measure of finance, adapted to the exigencies of the country, were of a more than usually formidable nature. He had not, like many other financiers, as Mr. Goulburn in 1830, or Lord Althorp on more than one occasion, a considerable surplus revenue at his disposal. Sir Robert Peel was embarrassed by a certain deficiency for the ensuing year of 2,570,000*l.*, with contingencies in China and India of uncertain amount. And even this deficiency was not the mere temporary result of a sudden pressure, but a decline in the receipts of some years standing, in despite of an increase both of duties and of population. Under these circumstances, it was obvious that mere temporary expedients, and such petty devices of financial dexterity as had served the turn of Chancellors of the Exchequer in easier times, would now but aggravate the evil. The present juncture demanded a remedial measure of a bold, comprehensive, and substantial character, going to the root of the mischief, and applied rather to the basis than the details of our financial economy. In this respect, the measure produced by Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues showed no disproportion to the emergency. On the contrary, the breadth and boldness of the scheme took the House of Commons, and the country by surprise. Whatever other objections might be alleged against it, and many were urged from various quarters, it was safe, at least, against those of feebleness and inadequacy to the occasion. The reasons and policy on which this great fiscal reformation was founded, the principles on which it was framed, and the calculations on which its details were adjusted, were set forth in a speech which, for luminous statement and thorough mastery of the complicated subjects involved in it, has seldom been surpassed in Parliament. Though the great importance and ability of this oration well entitle it to be perpetuated in its entire shape, the limits of this work render it necessary to confine ourselves to such a condensed summary of its principal features as can be presented within a narrow compass. On the 11th of March, pursuant to previous notice, the long-expected development of the Ministerial plans was made in a Committee of Ways and Means, before a full and anxiously attentive House. Sir Robert Peel commenced with a short preliminary appeal to his audience for a patient and impartial hearing of the whole measure that he was about to propose, avowing at once his own unfailing confidence and composure of mind in proceeding with a full consciousness of the integrity of his motives to the discharge of a great public duty, and his conviction that a full and unreserved disclosure of all the difficulties in which the nation was placed, and a manful resolution to look all its embarrassments boldly in the face, was the course which wisdom and duty alike dictated, and the first step towards improvement and recovery. He then at once pro-

ceeded to a statement of the actual circumstances of the country, and the alterations proposed. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had calculated the probable revenue for the year ending April, 1842, at 48,310,000*l.*, and the probable expenditure at 50,735,000*l.*; and that calculation had proved to be very nearly accurate; the actual result being only 160,000*l.* below that estimate of revenue, and a little, he knew not precisely how much, below that estimate of expenditure. For the year ending April, 1843, the estimated revenue would be 48,350,000*l.*; the estimated expenditure 50,819,000*l.*, and the consequent deficiency 2,469,000*l.* A further probable outlay must be provided for in respect of the war in China. Something must be made good for Australia, and something in Canada, and a considerable addition must be made to the army estimates on account of the war in Affghanistan. The finances of India too, required attention. If Indian credit were shaken, the credit of England would be affected; and the present state of Indian finance was not a consolatory one. He feared, that the deficit thereupon in the two years ending May next, would not be less than 4,700,000*l.* How then were these deficiencies at home and in India to be met? Should we persevere in the system of the last five years—the system of loans and Exchequer-bills, the system of permanent addition to our debt? Was there a prospect of any considerable reduction in expenditure? or was the present deficiency an occasional one? No; it had been proceeding for the last six years. In such circumstances, he could not resort to the miserable expedient of continued loans. When the Post-office revenue was abandoned, a surrender which he had dissuaded, the Parliament which gave it up, engaged to grant some other supply in its stead. Should he, then, impose a tax on articles of consumption, on the necessaries of life? He could not consent to place burthens upon the labouring classes; and if the House attempted that, recent experience proved, that they would be defeated. The late Government had proposed an additional per centage of 5 per cent. on the Customs and Excise, and of 10 per cent. on the Assessed Taxes. In last year, the additional per centage on the Customs and Excise, instead of producing 5*l.* on each 100*l.*, had produced but about 10*s.*; but the per centage on the Assessed Taxes had produced considerably more than the estimated result of 10*l.* for each 100*l.*; a new survey, however, having been made for the purpose of the increased assessment. These facts proved that the country had arrived at the limits of taxation on articles of consumption. All these resources, then, being set aside, should he revive old taxes? Should he go back to the Post-office? At present, the new packet expenses being added, the Post-office produced no revenue at all, but rather occasioned a charge; but he did not think the recent reduction had yet had a sufficient trial to justify as yet an increase upon postage. Should he revive the taxes upon salt, upon leather, or upon wool? Upon the faith of their abolition various contracts had been entered into, and salt particularly had been applied to various new purposes. Should he resort to locomotion for the purposes of taxation? He was reluctant to tax

the means of transferring from place to place the labour of those whose labour was their only capital. Gas light would fall within the same analogy, and ought to retain the same exemption. After ridiculing the various suggestions of people who were constantly sending him projects for taxes on pianofortes, umbrellas, and other articles, accompanied with claims of very large per centages upon the proceeds, he came to the question raised by the late Government, how far it might be possible to obtain increased revenue from diminished taxation; a resource which the fullest consideration had satisfied him, was wholly inadequate to the immediate emergency. That a nation's revenue was eventually increased by diminished taxation, might be quite true; but the first effect was always a fall of that revenue, and a long interval was found necessary to restore the amount. This principle was illustrated by what had happened with respect to wine, tobacco, coffee, hemp, rum, sugar, and other articles. A mere reduction of duties, therefore, would not suffice to meet the present exigencies; and he would now state what was the measure which, under a deep conviction of its necessity, he was prepared to propose; and which he was persuaded would benefit the country, not only in her pecuniary interests, but in her security and her character.

He would propose, for a period to be limited, an Income-tax of not more than 7*d.* in the pound, or about 3 per cent, from which he would exempt all incomes under 150*l.*, and in which he would include not only landed but funded property, whether in the hands of British subjects or of foreigners. He estimated the assessable yearly value of the land at 39,400,000*l.*; of houses at 25,000,000*l.*; of tithes, shares in railways and mines, and other similar property, at 8,400,000*l.*; total, 72,800,000*l.* From this he would deduct one-fourth for the exemption which he proposed to give to all incomes under 150*l.*, and then the tax thus far would give him 1,600,000*l.* The occupiers of land (assessed at half their rent,) would yield 120,000*l.* Next came funded property. The dividend paid in 1841 was 29,400,000*l.*, from which he would deduct 1,000,000*l.*, in respect of the Savings-banks; but he must add upon bank, foreign, and other stocks 1,500,000*l.*, making a total of almost 30,000,000*l.*, from which he would deduct one-fourth for incomes under 150*l.* a-year; and then the proceeds of his tax would be 646,000*l.* He now arrived at the incomes of trades and professions, a part of the subject attended with great difficulty; the produce he expected from this source was 1,250,000*l.* From the income of public offices, he calculated upon 150,000*l.* The total would be 3,771,000*l.* With respect to the duration of this impost, the view of Government was, that it might probably require to be continued for five years; unless in case of such a revival of commercial prosperity, from the other measures, which he was about to propose, as might induce Parliament to take the opportunity of revising the subject; but he would, in the first instance, propose a continuance for three years only.

In case of war, he should deem it reasonable that Ireland should

bear her proportion of this tax; but during peace, and for a limited period, and in the absence of all machinery in Ireland for collection, he should prefer to raise the quota of that country by other means. He thought he could do so, consistently with the Act of Union, by two methods, the first of which would be a duty of 1*s.* per gallon upon spirits. This approach to the equalization of the spirit duty in the three kingdoms would, on certain fiscal grounds, which he explained, be a great advantage to the nation at large, and to Ireland in particular. For a long while, the Temperance pledge in that country had been very effectual, but the consumption of spirits there had of late been again upon the increase. He calculated from this source to receive 250,000*l.* The other source to which he looked in Ireland was the equalization of the stamp-duty with that of England, from which he expected to receive 160,000*l.* In Great Britain, however, as well as in Ireland, he proposed to reduce the stamp upon charter parties, and bills of lading. With respect to regular absentees from Ireland, having no call of public duty to fix them in England, he proposed to require from them the payment of the same property-tax which would be required from other residents in this island. Another resource would be a tax of 4*s.* upon coal exported in British vessels from this country; a fair impost, when it was considered, that the article thus carried abroad was a most important material of our own industry, and a great assistance to that of rival nations. That tax was already imposed on coal exported in foreign vessels, but the vessels of many countries claimed exemption on the ground of reciprocity treaties: it would now be levied on all alike. Such a tax would probably yield an income of 200,000*l.*; and would operate, unlike most other taxes, as an encouragement to native industry.

The aggregate revenue, then, from all these sources would be 4,380,000*l.*; constituting a considerable surplus, after covering the deficiency on the votes of annual expenditure. This surplus he proposed to apply in relaxing the commercial tariff. He had considered on each of the numerous articles included, the proportion between the price and the duty. His main principles had been, removal of prohibition, and reduction in the duties upon raw materials, which should not, in scarcely any case, exceed 5 per cent. He should also considerably diminish the duties upon articles partially manufactured, the highest being 12 per cent.; and even upon complete manufactures, he contemplated that the maximum should not, in general, exceed 20 per cent. He now laid upon the table this amended scale of duties, which had been distributed into twenty different heads; for it was all prepared. It would be found that in about 750 articles, there had been an abatement of duty recommended; and that on about 450 the duty had been left untouched. Treaties were now pending with various nations, in which several of these articles were the subject of discussion; and such articles of course would not be included in the present reductions. The total diminution of revenue occasioned by all the reductions would probably be not more than about 270,000*l.* On sugar, he regretted

to say, the present Ministers could not offer any reduction: they could not consent to let in the sugars of Cuba and Brazil without some securities upon the subject of slavery in those countries; and they thought to reduce the duties on British sugar without a corresponding reduction on foreign sugars, would be merely to give to the British planters a monopoly-price, without advantage to the British consumers. The present prospects as to the supply of British sugar, were, however, of a highly satisfactory character. With respect to coffee, of which the consumption had lately decreased, he would recommend a great reduction of duty, bring down the rate per pound to 4*d.*, upon British, and 8*d.* upon foreign coffee. The loss of revenue, after some allowance for increase of consumption would probably be 171,000*l.* On the subject of timber his measure would be the reverse of that which was brought forward by the late Ministry; he would advise a great reduction of duty, which would benefit all classes, from the agriculturist to the ship-builder; but he would interpose protection to the interests of the Canadas, which he would treat as an integral part of this island, by admitting their timber at a duty little more than nominal. Accordingly, while he would lower the duty on foreign timber to 25*s.* a load, he would let in the timber of Canada at a duty of 1*s.* The loss on these reductions in the timber duty he estimated at 600,000*l.* There were yet two other reductions he had to propose: one upon the export of certain British manufactures, on which he proposed altogether to remit the duty; the other upon stage-coaches, the duty upon which, in point of justice, as between them and railway-carriages, he proposed considerably to diminish. These two heads of reduction would produce a loss of 70,000*l.* On the whole, these reductions, in addition to the excess of expenditure, would increase the deficit to somewhat more than 3,700,000*l.*; but the estimated produce of the newly proposed sources of income would not only cover this, but leave more than half-a-million sterling, applicable to the contingencies of our distant wars.

Sir Robert Peel concluded with an earnest appeal to the House to support untarnished the name which the English nation had inherited from their forefathers, and which they had maintained in this century throughout a protracted war, and during twenty-five years of peace. He then moved his first resolution, which was, to grant a duty on Irish spirits.

No discussion followed Sir Robert Peel's speech.

Lord John Russell in a few words, welcomed the liberal principles of the measure, but hinted that a relaxation of the duties on sugar would be better than of those on timber. A few exceptions were taken by other Members, but the discussion of so important a measure was reserved for further consideration. The motion was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

The first Parliamentary discussion which the propositions of the Government gave rise to occurred in the House of Lords a few days after their announcement by Sir Robert Peel. Lord Brougham introduced a string of resolutions touching the Income-tax, by a

speech of great length, in which he stated that his former opinion, respecting that species of impost remained unchanged, but, at the same time, he could not say that it was possible longer to refuse that mode of raising the supplies. He retraced nearly the same ground which Sir Robert Peel had travelled over a few days before, arguing that the deficiency in the revenue could not be supplied by reduced taxation on consumption. He thought, however, that if an Income-tax must be imposed, the same rate of taxation ought not to be imposed on all incomes equal in *amount*, but varying in *kind*. The injustice of such a principle became strikingly exemplified, when applied to incomes arising from professions.

He could not conceive anything more lamentable than the state to which a professional man might be reduced, from the state of his health—from sudden weakness of mind, or from a debilitated frame —with distress falling upon him and premature decay, and with his income falling short of his wants, and having no capital to fall back upon—

"Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit; subeunt morbi, tristisque senectûs,
Et labor, et duræ rapit inclementia mortis."

These casualties were of the number of those which fell to the lot of the professional man; and these matters should be duly taken into account, before it went forth that you intended to impose the same tax upon his income as upon that of the landowner, the fundholder, or other capitalist.

He suggested a graduated scale, applicable to the several sources of income: "He would make the per centage less upon the professions and upon the life estate than in the case of the tenant in fee, even though they should increase from 3 to 4 per cent. the amount levied upon the one, and diminish from 3 to 2 per cent. the amount levied upon the other. If in the case of the professional man, the clergyman, the physician, the lawyer, the literary man, they lowered the per centage to two, though they should be obliged to increase it in the case of others who had capital to deal with to four, he should still by all means counsel them to make the reduction. But it was his most confident expectation, that it would not be necessary; but that, leaving 3 per cent. to be charged upon the one, and lowering the other to two, and giving relief to the tenants, occupiers of land, and professional persons, they would still have enough to supply the deficiency in the revenue.

After a compliment to the Queen on volunteering to subject herself to the Income-tax, and a regret that so splendid a national resource should not be reserved for a period of war, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"1. That a direct tax upon income ought never to be resorted to unless in some great emergency of public affairs, when an extraordinary expenditure may become unavoidable for a time, or in some pressure upon the finances of the country, which can be sustained by no other means.

"2. That such a tax ought on no account to form part of the ordinary revenue of the State, but to cease with the necessity which alone could justify its imposition; inasmuch as, beside all the other objections to which it is liable,

its inquisitorial operation being equally vexatious whatever sums are levied, the facility of increasing its amount, according to the real or supposed exigencies of the public service, offers a constant temptation to extravagance on the part of the Government; removing the most effectual check upon improvident expenditure, and dispensing with the necessity of seeking a revenue in retrenchment.

"3. That although the actual deficiency in the revenue to meet the expenditure, amounting to about seven millions and a half in five years, and the estimated deficiency for the next year, amounting to above two millions and a half, besides probable demands arising from the state of affairs in the East, may render the temporary recourse to an Income-tax necessary, after an attempt to increase by one-twentieth the duties of Excise and Customs had ended in obtaining a two-hundredth part only,—thereby proving the impossibility of drawing any further revenue from increased taxes on consumption, while the relief which may justly be expected to commerce and to finance from lowering those taxes cannot be made immediately available,—yet it behoves the Parliament, as faithful guardians of the people's rights and interests, to take care that during the temporary existence of this tax, its pressure shall be distributed in such a manner as shall make it most easily, most patiently be borne.

"4. That, with this view, it is first of all necessary to satisfy the people that there shall be no invidious exemptions, but that the highest personages in the State shall be permitted to have their due share of a burthen which absolute necessity alone could warrant the Parliament to impose.

"5. That with the same view, it is expedient to make a distinction between income arising from capital of every description, and income arising from labour merely; levying a smaller proportion of the latter income than the former.

"6. That with the same view, it is expedient to make a distinction between income possessed by persons who have only an interest in the same for their lives, or for some lesser term, and income possessed by persons who have an interest in the capital from whence the income arises; levying a larger proportion of the latter income than of the former.

"7. That with the same view, it is expedient to make no distinction in favour of persons in the civil service of the State, or of persons receiving pensions from the State.

"8. That it is neither consistent with justice nor with sound policy, to levy a greater proportion of tax upon larger incomes than upon smaller; and that an exemption of even the smallest incomes from the operation of the tax can only be justified upon the supposition that their owners are wholly unable to pay it.

"9. That while it is the duty of the people to bear those burhens which are necessary for supporting the credit of the country, and maintaining the security of its widely-extended dominions, it is equally the duty of Parliament to afford them every procurable relief, by enforcing the most rigorous economy in all the departments of public service, by discouraging all proceedings which may endanger

the continuance of peace, and by adopting whatever measures may best conduce to the improvement of our commercial resources; and that it is in an especial manner incumbent without any delay to remove any income-tax, whatever be imposed, as soon as it shall appear that the ordinary branches of the revenue have recovered from their temporary depression."

The Earl of Ripon, speaking in a merely financial point of view, thought that Lord Brougham's success in opposing the continuance of the Income-tax in 1816, might have increased the subsequent financial difficulties of the country; though he agreed that such a "splendid resource" should be reserved for times of immediate necessity. Admitting many obvious truths in the resolutions and the mover's speech, Lord Ripon thought it would be very inconvenient to prejudge the mode in which a bill to come from the other House should be framed; for it might reduce them to the ridiculous alternative of relinquishing their recorded opinion, or of rejecting the bill. He contended that Lord Brougham's precedents did not justify his present course; but refrained from entering upon the topics of his speech. He moved "the previous question," which was carried, with only a few dissentient voices.

A few nights afterwards in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel entered into an explanation of the details of the measures previously announced, especially with respect to the machinery by which the Income-tax was to be collected. The debate was commenced by Mr. T. Baring, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Baring began by finding fault with Sir Robert Peel's calculations. He did not consider him warranted in supposing that the falling-off in the revenue was likely to be permanent. He entered into some arithmetical statements on the subject of the deficiency, and contended that it was owing to casualties, such as the Canadian insurrection, and other extraordinary and unforeseen events, for which the late Government ought not to be deemed responsible. He held it a mistake to suppose that taxation upon consumable articles had reached its limits. He entered into some defence of the financial measures proposed by himself and his colleagues the year before. The sources to which he had then looked were not exhausted now; and it was therefore unallowable as yet to resort to that extreme tax which this Government was seeking to levy. The new plan was to raise 4,300,000*l.*; of which only 3,000,000*l.* was required to meet deficiencies, the remainder being intended to effect alterations in the Tariff, and afford a surplus for other objects. He objected to the protection accorded to imports from the colonies; and, especially, to a differential duty of 100 per cent. on colonial asses and colonial eau de Cologne. Had taxes of any other kind been proposed, those Members who had belonged to the late Government would, indeed, have taken the choice of the House as between the late plan and the present; but, if beaten on that comparative question, they would not further have opposed the taxes of the Government. But this was a tax they must oppose.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that the state in which the Government now found themselves, was the consequence of the policy pursued by their predecessors, who had neglected to provide for difficulties which they could not but have foreseen. He entered into a general defence of the Government measure.

Lord Howick believed the country gentlemen would find they had made but a bad bargain for the land in setting up a sliding-scale, and getting an Income-tax as its consequence: on casting up their accounts, they would find their sliding-scale a very expensive luxury. He dilated upon the advantage of ulterior taxation upon consumption, especially in the instance of sugar; made the imputation of insincerity against those who objected to the encouragement of foreign slave sugar; and concluded with a strong censure of the Income-tax.

Lord John Russell condemned the construction of the Tariff for not working out its own principle, but sparing certain important articles, as in the instance of sugar, merely from fear of the influential interests connected with them. The present Ministers complained of deficiency; but that deficiency was occasioned by their own refusal of the remedies proposed for it. He repeated the usual objections to the Income-tax; and announced that in Committee he should vote against Sir Robert Peel's resolutions, and subsequently propose other resolutions of his own, in order to place upon record his sense of the nature of the financial situation in which the country was now placed, and his opinion that it was not necessary to have recourse to this very odious, and, if unnecessary, very unjust tax.

Sir Robert Peel began by severely taunting the leaders of the Opposition on the nature and motives of their hostility to his measure. That hostility had neither surprised nor disappointed him. "Notwithstanding the silence of the other night—notwithstanding the calmness with which my proposition was received—notwithstanding the declaration that my proposals should be considered as a whole, I felt that in the attempt to meet the difficulties in which this country had been involved by the financial administration of the late Government—I felt that whatever efforts I might make, whether by the continuance of loans, whether by the imposition of taxes upon the income and property of the country, whether by burthens upon the working classes by means of taxes on articles of consumption, I had not undertaken an easy task; but I was confident that my chief opponents would be those who had involved the country in difficulties." They had said they would not submit to onerous taxation, unless convinced of its necessity to equalise the income with the expenditure. He could assure them then that upon the actual expenditure which they would require for the current year, the probable deficit would be 3,000,000*l.*; and if in their calculations were included the entire cost up to April 1843, of the expedition to China, the clear net deficiency would be brought up to 3,800,000*l.* In the face of this deficiency, however, he wished, for the great object of removing burthens which now pressed upon the springs of manufacturing industry and commercial enterprise, to incur a fur-

ther deficiency. If it was politic to remove prohibitory duties, and to reduce those which attached to certain articles of consumption, and to those raw materials which entered into every object of commercial enterprise, a fresh addition of from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.* must be made to the deficiency of the year. The question then for the House to decide was, whether with the view of supplying this defalcation they preferred the means which he had proposed to them, or the fixed duty on corn and the alteration of the sugar duties, which would be proposed by Lord John Russell. He did not for a moment deny that there were objections to a tax on the income of the country; but the argument that it should be reserved for periods of war was idle. It was alike appropriate to a time of urgent necessity, whether of war or peace. Besides, the country was actually now engaged in war, and subject to the expenditure which war involved. The great argument against a Property-tax, its inquisitorial character, could not be wholly denied; but apart from that, he believed it was one of the best of taxes. The large amount required by urgent public necessity, could not be raised in a more equal or less onerous manner. And he had a strong conviction, that if the whole of his plan should receive the sanction of the House, the diminished expences of living would go far to make up to individuals for their contributions to the Income-tax. The question was, not whether any objections or cases of hardship might be urged against the present proposals, but whether it would be possible in any other mode less burthensome to procure the required amount of revenue.

Sir Robert Peel then proceeded to enter into his promised explanation respecting the details and machinery for the collection of the tax; and stated that he proposed to adopt, speaking generally, the same mode of collection as was applied by the Act brought in by Lord Henry Petty in 1806. A reference to that Act would show the nature of the machinery which was now to be resorted to. There were, however, to be two provisions embodied in the new bill, which were not contained in the former Act. The first was an option given to parties surcharged, and who desired the benefit of secrecy, of appealing either to the Local Commissioners, or to Special Commissioners who would be appointed by the Government, would be strangers to all parties, and sworn to secresy; the second provision would give facilities to enable parties who had once made a return of their incomes under the Act, to compound for their assessment for three years. Furthermore, to obviate the objections of persons who disliked to pay the amount of their assessment to the local collector, whereby the exact amount of their incomes might be divulged, it would be provided that payment of the assessment, when agreed to, might be made into the Bank of England, without any name being mentioned, on account of the Property-tax.

In conclusion, Sir Robert Peel said, that further consideration had satisfied him, that it was not desirable in the peculiar situation of this country with respect to other countries, to advise any alteration in the duty on foreign sugar,

or to make any remission with respect to sugar produced in our own colonies. After full deliberation he had come to the conclusion, that the tax which he had now proposed, would be the most effectual and unexceptionable measure that could be resorted to; and that the humbler classes especially, would regard the adoption of it by Parliament as a gratifying proof that those who moved in the higher walks of society, were prepared, at this crisis of great commercial and financial difficulty, to take upon themselves their full share of the charge necessarily incurred, in order to meet the exigencies of the country. He trusted that by the end of three years, his anticipation of relieving trade and manufactures would be realised, and that he should then be enabled to dispense with the tax.

The financial measures of the Government, especially the Income-tax, met with early demonstrations of strenuous resistance on the part of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell announced, before going into Committee on the subject, that he should oppose the Income-tax Bill at every stage, on the resolutions, on the report, the first reading, the second reading, and the third reading. He was vigorously seconded by several Members of the Liberal party, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Hawes, Sir George Grey, Mr. Charles Buller and others, who attacked the measure on various grounds; some objecting to an Income-tax *in toto* as unjust in principle, or only to be adopted in a crisis of national danger and time of war; others denying the necessity of the imposition at the present time, and viewing it only as the means of upholding the monopolies of corn and sugar. Some Members, as Mr. W. Williams and Mr. Poulett Scrope, advocated a *Property*-tax in preference to an *Income*-tax. The leading Members of the Whig party strongly argued, that there was no greater deficiency than might be well made up by Mr. Baring's propositions of last year, and Lord John Russell's fixed duty on corn.

It was urged also, that it would have been preferable to revive some of the 25,000,000*l.* of taxes repealed since the war. It was admitted that a revision of the Tariff was a beneficial measure, but much fault was found with the principle on which that proposed by the present Government was constructed. There were some exceptions, however, to the general disapprobation on the Liberal side of the House.

Mr. S. O'Brien declared that he felt in some difficulty how to vote. He had formerly heard many great liberal authorities, Sir H. Parnell and others, speak in praise of direct taxation, but now that it was proposed they objected to it. He thought it should only be adopted in periods of great emergency, but such he considered the present to be. He could not, from regard to the interests of our Colonies in competition with slave-countries, consent to an alteration of the duties on sugar. And though many had suggested the revival of some of the repealed taxes, no one had put his finger on the particular tax to be adopted. Under these circumstances he could not but think that Sir Robert Peel, in calling on those who had the best means of paying, had proposed the measure which was least open to objection.

Mr. Roebuck offered his meed of praise to Sir Robert Peel for proposing a measure, plain, honest, straightforward, easy of comprehension, and which the country understood to mean this: — "If you are determined to raise a gross revenue, the people shall know distinctly and directly in what manner they are to contribute it." He thought it did not lie in the mouths of those who supported the late Government to find fault with the present measure. "The revenue was deficient, and no complaint against the right honourable Baronet for that deficiency could be justified from either side of the House. The deficiency had been created not by this or that side of the House, but by both sides of the House. It was not a Whig or a Tory deficiency, it was a deficiency created by the House of Commons itself. Honourable gentlemen opposite might talk of the wars in Syria and elsewhere; but they were as much the wars of one side as the other, for both sides had concurred in the increased expenditure of the country; in fact, all were intent upon spending, and never thought of saving."

He thanked Sir Robert Peel for no longer "botching" the finances of the country. He could not comprehend Mr. Charles Buller's objection to direct taxation:— "Why, if 20,000,000*l.* were to be paid, could it be important to the commerce of the country whether it were paid directly by the people, or raised by indirect taxation on commodities? 'But,' said his honourable and learned friend, 'there is danger in letting the people know how much they pay.' What! was a Representative of the People —sitting on the Liberal side of the Commons House of Parliament— one prepared to have faith in the powers of the people to govern themselves — was his honourable and learned Friend to create himself now into a sort of high priest in financial affairs, to keep the good things in his own hands, and to say to the people, 'Be blind, but have faith!' Was that the course to be pursued in these times?— No. He again thanked the right honourable Baronet for coming forward to let the people see and know what they had to pay."

Sir Robert Peel complained of the party spirit evinced in the attacks upon his measures by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and others. He asked, if the Income-tax were so unjust and intolerable, why was it so calmly received on the first night of its proposition? He was surprised to hear it so warmly denounced by the Whig leaders, when the opinions of their most eminent financiers had been recorded in favour of such a tax. He passed in review the chief objections to his measure. As to the charge that the measure was ill-timed, it was a mere delusion: he did not propose it simply on account of the war in Affghanistan or the war in China, but on account of the increased expenditure from whatever cause. The Budget of last year, it was pretended, would supersede the necessity of his measure: Mr. Baring reckoned upon receiving 700,000*l.* additional from the sugar duties: that amount *had* unexpectedly been realized, without diminishing the deficiency. The produce of the corn-duty it was impossible to estimate. With respect to timber, he admitted that more revenue would have accrued under Mr. Baring's plan; but no reduction of duty would have a

greater effect in encouraging the industry of the country than that which he proposed on timber: in proof of which, he cited the testimony of Mr. Deacon Hume, who said that we only want timber added to our coal and iron to make our case complete; and of Mr Mitchell, who contrasted the superior cottages of Norway with those of the population of our fisheries. Sir Robert denied that his Income-tax was proposed in a gloomy view of the national resources: he always said that they were not exhausted, and that they only required time to revive; but the failure of Mr. Baring's additional 5 per cent. on the Customs and Excise justified the inference that it would not be wise to lay any further duties of that kind. He certainly thought a Property-tax preferable to re-imposing burthens which had been removed; since they would incur a heavy expense in the collection, and disturb the trade and manufactures of the country. He agreed with Mr. Charles Buller, that indirect taxation is less sensibly felt in its operation; but he was surprised to hear that sort of argument from the Opposition side of the House. As to the shock to public credit, which it was said his measure would create, look to the index, the state of the Funds. If a tax on income would drive people abroad, did not indirect taxation, by increasing the cost of living, notoriously do the very same thing? The travellers thus escaped the impost of indirect taxation on consumption; but his tax, levied on income, would prevent those who travel abroad for pleasure from evading their due share of the burthen. And would it not thus conduce to the return of absentees? Against the proposition to throw the burthen on land alone, he quoted the authority of Lord Althorp. It was said that an income-tax would press unequally; but what tax did otherwise? did the Beer-tax, the House-tax, the Window-tax or Assessed Taxes? Would his opponents exempt the income of 10,000*l.* a-year derived from trade or a profession, and come upon the half-pay officer's small fixed income — exempt the rich fundholder, and charge the widow with a life annuity? How would they distinguish between a fee-simple and a life-interest in land? If he were called upon to make calculations in every case, he had better abandon the measure. He could not understand the terrible inquisition into men's affairs; nor could he believe that for 2*l* 18*s*. 4*d*. in every 100*l*. there would be to the people of this country so multiplied a temptation to perjury.

Lord John Russell agreed that Sir Robert Peel had better abandon his Income-tax than undertake all the calculations demanded of him to make it press equally. "It must be taken as it stood, and dealt with accordingly. But taking it as it stood, it had every kind of inequality attaching to it. These inequalities they could not remedy. Such inequalities were only tolerable in times of extreme danger and peril to the country; but for no such danger as now existed, and for no such necessity as now existed, ought they to establish by law this inequality in taxation."

With respect to the Whig authorities quoted by Sir Robert Peel in favour of the tax, both the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Grenville, who proposed it, had declared that it would be intolerable except in time of war. It was

justified in 1798 by the mutiny at the Nore, rebellion in Ireland, and anarchy in France: in 1806 by the menacing arrogance of Napoleon, who had just put his foot on Austria. To compare the wars in Affghanistan and China with such emergencies was ridiculous. Granting a deficiency of 2,500,000*l.* for three or four years to come, it did not justify such a tax, for it might be made good out of taxes which had been given up: the taxes on carriages and riding-horses alone produced 700,000*l.* To parry Mr. Roebuck's accusations that the Whigs courted popularity, he appealed to their conduct on Roman Catholic Emancipation, and on the Poor-law, and he vindicated their right to oppose measures of which they foresaw the evil consequences to their constituents.

After a lengthened discussion had taken place an anxious desire was manifested on the part of some Members most warmly opposed to the Government to adjourn the decision of the House on Sir Robert Peel's resolution, with a view to pospone its confirmation till after the Easter recess, which was now near approaching. Several of the leading Whig Members, among whom were Mr. V. Smith and Lord Howick, declared their intention of supporting Sir Robert Peel against the abuse of the power of moving adjournments which was resorted to. However, the minority, though small, were determined not to yield, and after three several motions by Mr. Cobden, Mr. H. Berkley, and Mr. Bernal, "That the Chairman do report progress,"—on which the House divided, and negatived them by large majorities—Sir Robert Peel, though protesting against the course pursued, was compelled to acquiesce, and the further consideration of the measure was deferred to the 4th of April.

Immediately after the Easter recess the question of the Income-tax was resumed. It seemed to have been the expectation of its opponents that the interval would have afforded time to organize such a degree of popular opposition to the bill as would have enabled them to make a more effectual stand against the Government upon the question. In this expectation, however, they were disappointed; for though the tax was unquestionably regarded in many quarters with dislike, yet the efforts that were made failed to rouse the feelings of the people generally against it, and when the House re-assembled, little or no excitement respecting it prevailed. The Opposition party, however, returned vigorously to the charge, Mr. Blewitt leading the way by an amendment which he proposed on the motion to go into Committee, to the effect that the Income-tax was unnecessary, and the amount of taxes proposed to be raised greater than the necessities of the public service required, and that the House would not resolve itself into committee until they had examined what amount of existing taxes they would redeem or repeal. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Gibson. Mr. T. Duncombe also supported the motion. Mr. E. Ellice, however, expressed his intention of supporting the Government. Sir Robert Peel taunted his opponents with the total failure of the explosion of public indignation with which he had been threatened before Easter. He disclaimed all intention of postponing the Tariff as had been imputed to him. Finally,

Mr. Blewitt withdrew his amendment, and the House went into Committee.

The first resolution to impose a tax of 7*d.* in the 1*l.* upon all incomes except the incomes of occupiers of land, was put and carried without discussion.

On the second resolution, imposing a tax on the occupation of land, calculated at the rate of 3½*d.* in the pound on the yearly value being read, the debate on the general question was resumed. The arguments before urged were repeated by several Members. Lord John Russell pointed out the operation the tax might have in inducing landlords to split their farms, so as to make the rental of each below the amount liable to the tax. He gave notice, that on the report of the resolutions, he should move the following as an amendment:—

"That it has been stated to this House on official authority, that the deficiency of income to meet the expenditure of the country, may be estimated, for the years ending the 5th day of April 1842, at 2,350,000*l.*, and on the 5th day of April 1843, at 2,569,000*l.* That this House is fully sensible of the evil of a continued inadequacy of the public income to meet the public charges, and will take effectual measures for averting the same in future years. That, by a judicious alteration of the duties on corn, by a reduction of the prohibitory duty on foreign sugar, and an adjustment of the duties on timber and coffee, the advantage of a moderate price to the community may be combined with an increased revenue to the state. That in addition to those main articles of general consumption, the interests of trade will be promoted by the repeal or reduction of various prohibitory and differential duties, and that extended commerce will improve the revenue, while it gives employment to industry. That the amount of taxes taken off or reduced from the termination of the last war to the end of the year 1836, exclusive of the tax on income, may be stated in round numbers at 23,873,000*l.* That the Income-tax having been first imposed in a period of extreme emergency, and during a most perilous war, was repealed on the re-establishment of peace; and having been again imposed on the renewal of war, was again repealed in 1816, on the termination of hostilities. That, considering the various means of supplying the present deficiency, without enhancing the price of the necessaries of life or embarrassing trade, it is the opinion of this House that the renewal of a tax inquisitorial in its character, unequal in its pressure, and which has hitherto been considered as the financial reserve of the nation in time of war, is not called for by public necessity, and is therefore not advisable."

The second resolution was then put and agreed to, as well as the third, equalizing certain stamp duties in Ireland with those in England, and the report was ordered to be brought up.

On the 8th of April Lord John Russell's Amendment came on for discussion. He prefaced it by a speech of considerable length which he commenced by charging the Government with taking too gloomy a view of affairs, comparing the present aspect of the finances with that when the income-tax was formerly proposed:—"For several years you had been engaged

in war, and you were adding every year to the amount of your debt; borrowing money on very disadvantageous terms, and increasing every year, therefore, the interest of the Public Debt. In the year before the Income-tax was proposed, a loan of 15,000,000*l.* was raised for the service of the year. In that year the Assessed Taxes were, I think, trebled; but there was this addition with respect to them, that every person who was obliged by those Assessed Taxes to pay more than one-tenth of his income should declare that such was the fact, and be thereby exempted from the payment of any overplus beyond that amount. In the following year, notwithstanding the imposition of those Assessed Taxes, which then produced more than 4,000,000*l.*, it was found that there was a deficiency of 10,000,000*l.* for the service of the year. The pressure of the war required a very great effort to be made; and the Minister of that day, having the House and the country with him in favour of the prosecution of the war, then thought it necessary, and I think rightly, not to go on increasing the debt in such an immense ratio, but to ask for a still further effort from the country in order to make the revenue more nearly equal to the expenditure of the war. As soon as the war was over, the succeeding Minister, Mr. Addington, came down to the House and proposed at once that the Income-tax should be discontinued. When the country was again engaged in war, that tax was revived, in order that an immense accumulation of debt might not be produced. In 1806, when that subject was often referred to, the tax was raised to 10 per cent. It was afterwards stated by Lord Lansdowne, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time, that he found that the loans, which in some years were 10,000,000*l.*, had in the previous year increased to 20,000,000*l.*; and it was in order to avoid, if possible, such a growing accumulation of debt, that the Government of that day proposed an increase of the Income-tax. As soon as peace arrived, it was proposed, indeed, to continue the tax for two years, I think, for the purpose of paying off part of the debt; but that was resisted by Members on both sides of the House: it was resisted generally by independent Members of the House, who then supported the Government; and after several weeks' discussion, the proposition was defeated; and I think it is stated by Lord Brougham in the Introduction to one of his Speeches, that it was considered to be thereby established that an Income-tax should be reserved for war, and war only. For many years afterwards such was considered to be the case; and when there was very great pressure on our finances, and a great deficiency in our resources, yet this tax was not made a matter of discussion in this House during the times of peace. It was not only not discussed as a direct proposition, to which I shall not further refer, but in the course of the year 1833, a motion having been carried for a reduction of the Malt-tax to 10*s.*, and a motion being before the House for a further reduction of the House and Window tax, Lord Althorp proposed a resolution to the House that a reduction of the Malt-tax to 10*s.*, with the repeal of the House and Window tax, would occasion so great a deficiency of the revenue, that it could only be

supplied by an Income-tax, which at that time was not expedient. Lord Althorp said he thought it not prudent to have a very small Property-tax: if it were adopted at all it should be as a system, that some 10,000,000*l.* or 12,000,000*l.* should be raised by an Income-tax; but then he went on to say, that he never knew any tax so unpopular as was the Income-tax, and that during the time it was in operation it was detested."

Thus it appeared that the Income-tax was imposed to meet a deficiency within the year of some 10,000,000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.*; and in 1798 the Government was borrowing at a high rate of interest:—"Let me ask, is there any resemblance in that to the present situation of the country? Your deficiency is about 2,500,000*l.*, about one-twentieth of your whole income. Although there has been a deficiency for some years, the credit of the country is unimpaired. During that time you have had your 3 per cents. at 89 and 90, and have been able to borrow at ess than 3*l.* 10*s.* for the 100*l.*, while other nations, and I believe even now Austria, Russia, and Holland, are raising that money at 5 per cent. There is, therefore, nothing in the state of the public credit that requires an extraordinary effort—nothing in the amount of the public deficiency that requires it—nothing to make you contradict the assertion of former Parliaments, the general assertion of politicians, that this is a tax which ought to be reserved either for times of war, or difficulties with great Powers in times of peace making them equal to times of war."

He recommended the Budget of last year as supplying the means to meet a great portion of the deficiency. If new taxes must be resorted to, he recommended a tax on the succession to real property, or the revival of some of the Assessed Taxes which had been repealed. He warmly vindicated himself from the charge of being the bitter enemy of the agriculturists, as some who were made of the same heavy clay as their own acres had called him; and he asked if he had ever brought forward measures for deceiving the farmer? The tax indeed was supported in order to keep a Ministry in office; but though that motive might prevail, it would not be long before the country would say, that the House of Commons, elected in other hopes, had betrayed the trust so generously confided to them.

Mr. Goulburn entered into a long and laborious defence of the Ministerial policy; and maintained that loans were especially a resource which should be reserved for war-time, as it was only in peace that provision could be made for recovering the lost ground. He adduced statements of figures to prove that the large estates were so tied up by settlements that any tax on succession would be unproductive, and would fall on the smaller estates.

Sir Robert Peel vindicated himself from the charge of having overrated difficulties; and contrasted the state of finances which the Melbourne Government found on entering office in 1835 with that which they left on their departure, in the British and Indian empire. "In the year 1836, you, the then Ministry, found the affairs of the two great empires in this state. In this country the surplus of income over expenditure was 1,376,000*l.*; in India, 1,556,000*l.* You then entered on the perform-

ance of your duties with a net surplus in these two empires of about 3,000,000*l.* How have you left matters? You say I overrate the difficulties. You found a surplus of 3,000,000*l.*; you left a deficit of 5,000,000*l.* There is a deficiency on the 5th April, 1842, in the finances of the United Kingdom of 2,570,000*l.*, in the revenue of India of 2,430,000*l.*: you, therefore, on quitting office, left a deficit, which it is my duty to attempt to supply, of 5,000,000*l.* The difference in the finances of the country, from the time you undertook office to the day you quitted it—the difference against this country and against its credit is no less than 8,000,000*l.* per annum. You do not deny, I apprehend, that the difficulties of India will recoil upon you? If you do, I can convince you that the time is approaching when you will know by experience that position cannot be maintained."

Lord John Russell had spoken of a legacy duty on real property; would the late Government then have supported it? Mr. Baring himself had declared it to be a delusive measure. With respect to the reimposition of assessed taxes, most of the arguments which had been urged against an income-tax, might with equal justice be made against them. It was quite true that revenue might be raised from those sources, but which plan was most for the advantage of the productive and industrious classes; a tax on income falling principally on what might be designated as the comparative ease of the country, or a revival of taxes falling upon the labour, the productive industry of the country? Adverting to the Tariff, Sir Robert Peel endeavoured to allay the apprehensions of some of his agricultural friends on that subject. "I hope that my agricultural friends will suspend their judgment with reference to the probable operation of the new Tariff until I have had an opportunity of laying the case fully and fairly before them. I am very sure that, although I propose to make a great reduction in the duties on articles of subsistence —although I propose to permit the introduction of fresh meat at a very low duty—although I abate the duty on salt meat, and permit live cattle to be introduced for the first time—yet I do not despair of being enabled to show that it will be for the interest of all classes that prohibitory duties should be done away with. I mean to show the progressive rise that has of late years taken place in the price of meat. I mean to attempt to convince my agricultural friends that in this country the production of cattle does not keep pace with the increase of population. I am sure my friends will act on the dictates of their own reason and judgment; and although I am also sure that they will not abandon me on the Property-tax because they may differ from me on certain points of the Tariff, yet I ask them to suspend their judgment until I can state fully the case of that proposed measure. I shall show them that in other countries the same inconvenience has been felt. I shall show them that in France the population has increased more rapidly than cattle could be supplied, and that the most extraordinary rise in the price of cattle was the consequence. I will show them from documents, the authority of which cannot be controverted, that there was also a great diminution in the consumption of meat in

France. I will prove the high prices of cattle in France; I will prove that France is a cattle-importing country; and that that great neighbour of ours, with a population of upwards of 33,000,000, so far from being likely to inundate this country with cattle, will actually be a rival of ourselves in purchasing them from other nations. I shall show my agricultural friends that there are but slight grounds of apprehension from the importation of cattle from Belgium; slight grounds of apprehension from Holland. I will prove that the apprehension must be limited to a narrow district of Europe; and I will also attempt to prove, that if importation of cattle into this country should take place, that that traffic will be for the advantage of the agriculturist as well as the manufacturer." Lastly, he adverted to Lord John Russell's suggestion of a loan, denouncing that proposition with much energy. "If you are afraid to submit to sacrifices—if you paint in glowing colours the miserable condition of those who are to pay taxes—if you say it is better to go on on the present system, increasing the debt a little more, funding at 91—(*Cries of* "Hear, hear!" *from the Opposition benches*)—why are the Funds at 91? who has made them 91? (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) Public credit is high; the Funds have risen, and, say you, 'You can have a loan easily now.' Oh, you miserable financiers! (*Laughter and cheers.*) I beg pardon if, in the heat of debate, I have used a word that may give offence: but the Funds are high *because* you have shown a disposition not to resort to a system of loans in a time of peace. The Funds have risen; but throw out my Income-tax and ask for a fresh loan to cover your deficiency in the revenue, and you will see the force of the argument that because the Funds are at 91 you may wait a little longer and have a loan. No, that will depress the Funds; that will prove a visionary scheme, and have the effect of sinking the Funds. Funds are high while you maintain public credit, and all our disasters may be repaired while there is a conviction that you are willing to meet your difficulties."

The debate on Lord John Russell's amendment was kept up during four nights. Most of the principal speakers on both sides took part in it. A selection of a few of the principal arguments employed, may suffice as a specimen of the debate.

Mr. Macaulay, who argued strongly that no deficiency existed of sufficient amount to justify the Ministerial proposals, thus summed up his objections against the Income-tax. It had been proved that nothing but the greatest extremity could vindicate the Income-tax; that the country was not in such an extremity as alone could justify it; that the right hon. Baronet had greatly exaggerated the financial difficulties of the country; that he had brought into this discussion matters which had nothing to do with it, when he formed the plan which he had brought forward; that he had brought into it vague and mysterious hints of certain possible expenses which might be hereafter incurred, but of the nature of which he had not given the House the slightest notion; that he had given up the obvious means by which the position of our finances

might have been improved: that he had enlarged the deficit by throwing away a source of revenue which would have materially tended to relieve the country from the difficulties in which it was placed: and, under these circumstances, Mr. Macaulay could only discharge his duty by giving his vote in favour of the motion of his noble Friend.

Lord Stanley contended that on no occasion of such importance had there been such a general concurrence in the House on the premises on which the conclusions of Government were founded. "On every side of the House, we have these admissions, that there is a great and growing deficiency; that that deficiency must be met; that no temporary expedient can meet it; that it is impossible you can go on raising loans, and issuing bills, and postponing the evil day; that meet it you must by taxation; and that the commerce of the country, now labouring under distress, must not be subjected to additional burthens for the purpose." The question then came, how were these difficulties to be met? The Opposition by no means agreed in their answer on this point. Here was Mr. Wason with a scheme of his own, for a property-tax; Lord John Russell said that a property-tax and an income-tax must be thrown out together; Mr. Wallace also said that they must go together; while other Gentlemen were for throwing all burthens upon landed and funded property; Mr. William Williams had another scheme of his own; but he approved of the Government scheme in respect of timber, to which Lord John Russell again objected; and Mr. Macaulay declared that the loss of the timber-duties was a greater financial disaster than the melancholy event in Affghanistan. Lord Stanley concluded by quoting the words of Mr. Roebuck, a strong political opponent of the Government, who had described the measure as "honest, direct, and straightforward."

Mr. Labouchere defended the Budget of the late Government, though he believed that under present circumstances direct taxation must have been resorted to. But there was this difference, that had the propositions of the late Government been affirmed, the deficiency to be now made good would have been smaller. He contrasted the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, who had found fault with Mr. Baring's Budget, but refused to state any recommendations of his own, with Lord John Russell's frank declaration of the measures which he advised in preference to those which were now proposed. Now that Sir Robert Peel found it impossible to resist the practical application of the principles advocated by his predecessors, he took advantage of the turning tide, and endeavoured to persuade the public that those principles were indebted to him for their final success.

Sir R. Inglis suggested, that not only incomes under 150*l.* a year should be exempt from the tax, but that that amount should be deducted from all incomes of a higher value, and the tax fall only on the overplus; so that persons whose income was 200*l.* a-year should pay only upon 50*l.* The 60*l.* a-year tax paid by the man of 2,000*l.* a-year, or the 600*l.* a-year tax paid by the man of 20,000*l.* a-year, would be comparatively lightly felt; but this 6*l.* a-year paid by the individual of 200*l.* a

year would abridge him of many comforts, and he might almost say of many necessaries; and at any rate his sacrifice was immeasurably greater than that of the rich proprietor nominally paying ten times the amount. Therefore, if it were fit to make any reserve whatever of incomes of 150*l.* a-year, it would be proper to permit a similar advantage to incomes above 150*l.* a-year.

Viscount Sandon declared, that the Whig Budget had not received half the condemnation it deserved; it was utterly unworthy, and not one single item of it could be relied on. For instance, there could have been no revenue from corn; for, if the harvest had been good, none would have been imported—if bad, the fixed duty would have been taken off. Then as to the proposal to return to taxes repealed, was it for the comfort of the people to reimpose taxes on glass, soap, or other articles of domestic use? The attempts to raise a popular cry against the Income-tax had failed; a petition against it lay in the Liverpool Exchange for five or six hours before it received a single signature; and that was before it was known to be a rule of the House not to receive petitions against pending measures of taxation. Attempts were made to throw difficulties in the way of the tax, by undervaluing the emergency; but the war in Affghanistan was not to be measured by the loss of lives: they could not compare lives lost in a defeat, to lives lost in a victory,—the loss of 10,000 men, under circumstances shaking our moral hold over India, with that of 10,000 men in a hospital. And might not the event even influence the Emperor of China to resist the demands of this country, and thus further increase the expense of the China war? As a proof that the tax was not met with dislike, he observed that the Opposition journals at first approved of it; and when they turned to a different opinion, the provincial journals of the same party very slowly followed the example. He vindicated the part which he and others had taken in resisting the proposal to reduce the sugar duties.

Mr. O'Connell argued for a Property-tax in contradistinction to an Income-tax. Nothing could justify the latter but the most absolute necessity,—a necessity which must rest upon a double assumption, the want of money, and the want of means to supply the want of money; and they must try other sources already pointed out, especially timber and sugar, and have practical demonstration that a revenue could not thence be raised to the extent required, before they resorted to an Income-tax. It was not wise to depreciate the national resources in the eyes of foreign countries, while peace was as yet unsafe with Russia, France, and the United States; but the Income-tax ought to be hoarded up *in terrorem*. Ministers ought to recollect what enemies they were raising against themselves by the operation of such a tax; arraying against themselves all the active talent of the country,—the rising lawyers, the rising physicians, the skilful clerks, whose superior talents enable them to obtain larger salaries. For his own part he objected to the tax on account of its gross injustice, and because it was imposed to maintain the landed interests in possession of their high rents.

Mr. Hawes cited the authority of Sir Francis Baring in 1798, and Mr. Huskisson, in 1830, in opposition to an Income-tax, and in favour of a Property-tax; insisting that the Income-tax would fall on the productive industry of the country. With respect to the tariff, the step taken was in the right direction, but towards the mass of the people it was an injustice, because it retained the great monopolies; for the difference between the present plan and that of the late Ministry was, that the latter sought to obtain revenue by grappling with great monopolies, while the former think it their duty to maintain those monopolies, and to impose great additional taxation upon the country.

Sir James Graham said, that Mr. Labouchere had made the important admission, that although a revenue were obtained from an alteration of the corn and sugar duties, there still would be a deficiency to be supplied by direct taxation. It was hinted that repealed taxes might be reimposed; look at the most productive of them, the taxes on beer, malt, leather, candles, soap, printed cottons, or coals carried coastwise; would Mr. Baring who was about to address the House, specify which of those he would have reimposed? Sir James Graham wound up with a declaration that the Ministers would stand or fall by the measure of taxation which they had imposed, so as to bear upon the rich and powerful, and to spare the humble and poor. They were quite satisfied that the measures they proposed were prudent; they believed them to be indispensably necessary. They had not lightly proposed them; they would not timidly abandon them; and it only remained for the House to determine whether they should be adopted. "You need expect no Appropriation-clause shirking from us; you need expect no Jamaica Bill resignation. That which we believe to be right we will manfully maintain; and we place our reliance for support in our present financial measures on the wisdom of the Parliament, and on the patriotic spirit and virtue of the nation."

Mr. F. T. Baring contrasted the manner in which the present Ministers magnified the difficulties of the time with the calm spirit of Mr. Pitt's speeches, when he brought forward an analogous measure. He accepted Sir J. Graham's wish to see meetings composed of persons who enjoy less than 150*l.* a-year, as a proof that the Income-tax was an excellent bidding for the "physical force" of England; but he threatened the Ministers with a future agitation among the shopkeepers and industrious classes—an opposition so strong as either to force them to give up the tax altogether, or to exempt incomes and lay burthens upon property alone. He went on to discuss particular points in the tariff, comparing it with his own Budget, which he declared would not be unpopular. He did not see how with a yearly deficiency of 1,200,000*l.* made by the tariff, amounting in three years to 3,600,000*l.*, the Income-tax could be taken off at that time. He entered into some details to show that the late Ministers had not saddled the country with a debt of 41,000,000*l.*, as they had been accused of doing; the real increase of the debt from 1835 to 1841 was only 8,500,000*l.*; or, leaving the

20,000,000*l.* of West-India compensation out of the account, there was a decrease of fully 13,000,000*l.* But a sinking fund had been at work; 2,500,000*l.* a-year had been paid for converting perpetual into terminable annuities. Mr. Baring denied that he had ever condemned the principle of taxing the succession of land; he had only objected to making good the Post-office deficiency by that means, because that was in effect unfairly transferring the burthen to the agricultural interest, which did not benefit so much as others by the reduction. He called on the House to appeal to past experience of the various kinds of taxation, and they would find that of all taxes the Income-tax had been the most odious to the people, for in 1816 the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing classes exclaimed unanimously against it, and demanded that, before all the rest, it should be repealed. He reverted, however, with satisfaction to the fact, that amid all the discussion, nowhere was there a single word of the breach of national faith.

Mr. Ferrand reproached the Opposition with opposing Sir Robert Peel, in his efforts to give food to the poor.

Lord Worsley declared that he could neither support the Government measure, nor Lord John Russell's resolution, which involved the principle of a fixed duty on corn. The House then divided, when the numbers were—For Lord John Russell's Amendment, 202; Against it, 308; Ministerial majority, 106.

Mr. William Williams then moved a resolution, which he had before given notice of; but afterwards withdrew it.

Lord Robert Grosvenor proposed a graduated Income-tax, varying with the extent and nature of incomes; but he made no formal motion. The report was then brought up and read.

Mr. Labouchere now recommended that the Income-tax should be postponed, in order that the tariff might be proceeded with.

Sir Robert Peel was quite sure that Mr. Labouchere had no apprehensions with regard to his intentions respecting the tariff. He had no wish to press the Income-tax Bill with any haste; but the House would agree with him, that it was necessary that he should have the Income-tax Bill so far advanced as to give him a reasonable hope of its being agreed to, before he introduced the tariff, which depended upon it. He was as much bound to the Tariff as to the Income-tax; and he should feel himself bound to relinquish the office he had the honour to hold, as much if the House did not agree with him upon the Tariff as upon the Income-tax.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions moved by Sir Robert Peel.

On the motion for the first reading of the bill on 18th April, Lord John Russell, observing that as yet there had been no decision in the Committee of Ways and Means on the question of the Income-tax, moved as an amendment that the bill be read a first time that day six months. He referred to some of Sir Robert Peel's former speeches in *Hansard's Debates*, in which the odiousness of an Income-tax was described. He said, he would not now object to the principle of changes in the Tariff, but these changes might much more easily have been carried through Parliament, and with less panic in

the country, if Sir Robert Peel had stated last year that these were the principles on which he undertook the Government. Speaking to the country generally, the Prime Minister said, that the Tariff would diminish the cost of living; to those interested in agriculture he said, that prices would not be materially diminished; the accomplishment of both results would be impossible; and it would be much fairer, if Sir Robert Peel, instead of shuffling between the two great interests of the country, were to tell them boldly and candidly, what he really contemplated as the result of his propositions. If Sir Robert Peel abandoned the restriction on the importation of foreign copper, he must abandon his argument against the importation of foreign sugar, that it would encourage foreign slavery, since the copper mines of Cuba were worked by slave-labour. Lord John Russell had no new proposition to make; therefore, he simply moved as an amendment that the bill be read a first time that day six months.

Sir Robert Peel vindicated the consistency of his present and former opinions. When he stated the strong objections he had to the imposition of an Income-tax in 1833, the financial state of the country was widely different. There was then a net surplus of 1,500,000*l.* over the expenditure. It was said, that the tax would soon be very unpopular; granted: what then, but a strong sense of public duty could induce any Minister to propose such a tax? Leaving India entirely out of the account, there was now a gross deficiency of 10,000,000*l.*, to be increased in April, 1843, by 3,000,000*l.* The Tariff would entail a further yearly loss of 1,200,000*l.*, a total deficiency on the year of 4,200,000*l.* He could discover no mode of making good that deficiency so proper as that of calling upon the comparatively affluent to contribute a considerable portion of the additional taxation. He was confident, if the measure received the sanction of Parliament, that there would be, amongst the great consuming classes of the country, a feeling of satisfaction at the example thus set, which would in the end have a tendency to compensate the holders of property for some of the inconveniences to which they might be subjected.

A debate of some length ensued, which, however, consisted for the most part, of a repetition of arguments before urged for or against the measure. From this description must be excepted a speech delivered by Mr. Raikes Currie, a Member who usually voted on the Liberal side, who now addressed the House with great ability and earnestness, and whose speech created a powerful impression.

Mr. Currie said, that he came forward with reluctance, having, during the five years he had sat there, scarcely troubled the House with as many sentences; with sincerity, because he feared that his sentiments would find little acceptation in that focus of party spirit, "I feel it my duty, after the best consideration I can give the subject, to support the proposition of the right honourable Baronet. (*Ministerial cheers.*) I am by no means insensible to the serious objections to an income-tax; I am by no means blind to the defects and short comings of the Tariff; but, taking the Government propositions as a whole (and as a whole I think we are called

on to consider them), they appear to me bold, honest, comprehensive—required by the circumstances which they are brought forward to meet, and at all events, not more objectionable than any substitute equally effective, which could be carried in the existing constitution of Parliament. I think this measure a bold measure, because in the discharge of public duty the right honourable Baronet braves the odium of imposing a tax which, whatever it may seem to be at present, will become doubtless peculiarly unpopular with that middle class, who form the bulk of your constituencies; its inquisitorial attributes will secure for it their extreme aversion. I think it an honest measure, because, while we impose no direct burthen on the working-classes—on the great body of the people—we severely tax ourselves. No other impost would hit so hard the class to which I belong: you take 3 per cent. from funded capital, and 3 per cent. from profits—no small inroad, let me tell you, in a large commercial or banking business. I think this is a comprehensive measure, because, while you take money from the public, you do something at least, something in the right direction to unfetter commerce, and to invigorate and expand trade, the source of all revenue. I believe that those who most strenuously oppose the measure, acknowledge that it will be effective for the purpose it professes; but say that it is not required by the exigencies of the public service. This, indeed, is a most weighty argument; for if this be true, your tax is downright spoliation and injustice. I cannot come to this conclusion. When I see our expenditure annually exceeding income, till a deficit of ten millions stares us in the face—when I see the miserable expedients to which we have resorted—when I remember the paramount duty—I will not say of upholding public credit, for that no one will deny—but of placing all your financial provisions above the shadow of suspicion, I cannot think that you have made too great an effort. When I look across the Atlantic, and see the shameless course which men who spring from our race, speak our language, and suppose that they have improved upon our institutions, have pursued, I feel more than ever that this country is called on to exercise her high vocation as a teacher of nations, and that the best teacher is example."

Mr. Currie went on to say, that he had looked forward to protecting and enlarging the Suffrage, as the means of righteous legislation, when he first came into Parliament in 1837. How had his hopes been met? By a manly and candid declaration from the noble Member for London, that the Reform Act, advisedly and with premeditation, gave the preponderance of power to the landowners of the kingdom; and that if any changes were to be made in it, he could be no party to them, as he considered the measure a final settlement of the question. Meanwhile, all history taught him, that no dominant class ever voluntarily gave up that which they deemed to be profitable to their own class-interests. Thus the friends of Liberal principles and of free-trade were placed in a complete dilemma. After four years not very well spent, the noble Lord came forward with his attack upon monopoly in a Parliament of monopolists; and however chival-

rous his self-devotion, the crusade was hopeless. (*Cheers and laughter.*)

He then proceeded to describe the position in which the party with whom he had hitherto acted were now placed: "We are here a *soi-disant* Liberal Opposition, with the ground cut away from under us, in a most helpless, hopeless state—a popular Opposition, without a solitary puff of popular sympathy. (*Much cheering and laughter.*) 'What then remains for me, who most sincerely thinks that free-trade, the gradual abandonment not of prohibition only, but protection, is absolutely essential to the welfare of your population, and therefore to the security of property, and the safety of the State?" It would be presumptuous in him to say what should be the course of opposition; but he felt quite sure what it ought *not* to be. He was quite sure that it ought not to give a factious resistance to measures which they had advocated when sitting on the Ministerial side of the House. How could Liberal Members advance their views? By Whig instrumentality? He thought not. Were they to organise an agitation for Universal Suffrage? He was not prepared to do so. How then was the chasm to be bridged which the noble Lord had created, when he slammed the door of the Constitution in the face of the unrepresented? What should they do? They ought to make the best use of all the measures which showed that the right honourable Gentleman opposite designed to do justice to the people. And upon all those measures he would take the liberty of judging for himself.

He concluded by an earnest and emphatic invocation to Sir Robert Peel, to avail himself of his unbounded power and influence for the benefit of the community:—"You have the power to do justice to all classes. What a fearful responsibility that fact announces! Will you not, by timely concessions to the claims of justice and humanity, avert that fearful union of the starving workmen and their ruined masters, when they shall merge their mutual animosities in one fell cry for vengeance, and bury you and your monopolies under the ruins of the Constitution?"

He would say to the right honourable Gentleman, and he spoke with all sincerity and respect—he would say to him once more, in his own emphatic language, "Elevate your vision! look forth beyond a few feverish evanescent years, beyond the tiny segment of time with which we are personally conversant—when all the familiar faces which haunt these precincts have departed—when every pulse which beats within these walls shall have ceased for ever—when my name, and the names of nine-tenths of those who hear me shall be utterly forgotten, or remembered only as household words, cherished by children and descendants—*you* will then be spoken of: for you there is no oblivion, you belong to history. You will be spoken of as an astute and able Minister, as a statesman fertile in expedients, as a debater perhaps unrivalled, as one who achieved pre-eminence in a field of the intensest competition. All this your enemies and detractors must admit. Will you not claim a higher and more enduring eulogy? Will you not enter among a far scantier and more glorious band—among those

master-spirits, who have achieved supreme power, and used it like gods, to do justice to mankind—(*Loud cheers*)—who have stamped their impress on the age in which they lived, and given an impulse, large, continuous, and abiding to human happiness and human virtue?"

Mr. Roebuck made an elaborate comparison of the rival propositions before the country, noting their points of agreement and difference, which he concluded in this manner: "Taking, therefore, the House as it was, and judging between the leaders of both parties—seeing that the total abolition of these duties could not be effected, and that the House was not prepared to make such fiscal alterations as would give the people their rights, opposed, as such a proposition would be by the noble Lord and the right honourable Baronet—what was to be done? Was the country to be left in the financial state in which it would remain if the noble Lord's resolution were carried—a state in which no man of forethought, honour, or courage could allow it to remain? Under such circumstances, every man was called on to make a sacrifice; and he was not to be daunted by the cuckoo-note of 'inquisitorial.' For his own part, he should vote in the way which he thought right; and if his constituents thought he was wrong, they could give an intimation to that effect in the proper way. We had acted like careless spendthrifts for more than ten years, and it was high time that we should make up our accounts, and pay over the counter. The money must be had somewhere: and if it pressed upon the industry of the people, they had the remedy in their own hands. It was in the power of the constituency to turn out any man who voted against the reduction of the expenditure. As regarded the present proposition, he concurred in the opinion that a direct tax was the least expensive; at the same time, that it gave to the people the advantage of knowing what they had to pay. He should therefore vote for the proposition of the right honourable Baronet; and he hoped he should be able, hereafter, to persuade him to alter what was crying injustice in the measure when it went into Committee."

After a few more speeches the House divided, and Lord John Russell's Amendment was rejected by 285 to 188: majority, 97. The Bill was then read the first time.

When the Motion was made a few days afterwards for going into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Wallace suggested as a substitute for so odious an impost, that there should be an issue of Exchequer-bills; but he added, that as he was unwilling to delay the production and discussion of the Tariff, he would not now press his Amendment on the House.

The House then went into Committee, and the first question discussed was, at what period the operation of the tax should commence. The time finally decided on was the 5th of April, 1842.

The original proposition respecting schedule A was then affirmed. On schedule B, Lord Howick raised some objections, but without effect. On schedule C, Mr. Ricardo moved an Amendment, to exempt terminable annuities, and to subject them to special scales according to their market value. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this, quoting precedents against

the distinction; and the Amendment was rejected by 253 to 117.

A more important discussion took place on schedule D, whereby the incomes derived from professions, trades and employments, are made liable to the tax of 7*d.* in the pound. Mr. Roebuck moved that it be fixed at 3½*d.* instead of 7*d.* He took the value of income arising from those sources to bear the same proportion to the value of an income arising from realised property, that an annuity for the life of a man of middle age would bear to the income of fixed property;—that was about one-half; and he thought the tax on either species of income ought to bear a similar ratio. Mr. Goulburn opposed the proposal, pointing to other instances of inequality in taxation, which it was equally desirable, but impossible, to obviate, observing also, that the Amendment had no tendency to mitigate the inquisitorial nature of the tax, which was the great objection urged against it.

Mr. Hawes supported the Amendment, urging that the uncertainty attending professional gains, ought to exempt them from taxation in the same ratio as incomes derived from fixed property.

Sir Robert Peel observed, that no distinction had been proposed for incomes in schedules A and B, whatever the various durations of interest; fee-simple, tenancy-at-will, and life-interest, were all taxed equally. It was to be noted, however, that trade had a special exemption; the assessment being calculated on the profits of the three preceding years; if it were unsuccessful, it would be proportionably or altogether exempt; and various allowances were made for outgoings.

The other speakers by whom Mr. Roebuck's Amendment was supported, were Mr. Leader, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. James; it was opposed by Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Borthwick, and Sir R. Inglis. Finally, it was rejected by 258 to 112.

Mr. Sharman Crawford moved another Amendment to defeat this clause, which was rejected by 259 to 50.

A proposition by Sir Charles Napier, to exempt officers in the Army and Navy from taxation, under schedule E, which imposes the tax on pensions, stipends, &c., payable out of the public revenue, was also rejected by 205 to 32.

Having advanced so far, the progress of the Bill through Committee was afterwards very rapid, more than eighty clauses being disposed of in one night's debate, and a second sufficed to get through the Bill. But few amendments of any importance were proposed: among those was one by Mr. F. T. Baring, to exempt annuities, dividends, or shares, held by foreigners not resident in Great Britain. He quoted the opinions of several eminent statesmen in favour of such an exemption.

Sir Robert Peel said, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox exempted foreign stockholders from political motives; but he did not see the distinction between property held in the funds, and mortgages or railroad shares; and if the foreign fundholder felt aggrieved, the recent rise of 4 per cent. in English funds gave him an opportunity of relieving himself.

On a division, Mr. Baring's Amendment was rejected by 203 to 40.

Mr. Hume endeavoured to limit

the duration of the Bill to one year, by moving that it should be in force till the 6th of April, 1843, which was negatived by 174 to 52: and another Amendment, moved by the same Member, that the profits of trade should be calculated on the last year only, instead of the average of three years, shared the same fate.

Mr. Benjamin Wood moved the clause before referred to, for enabling persons to set off losses under one schedule of income, against profits under another; but Sir Robert Peel declared himself against this Amendment, saying, that the admission of such a principle would totally change the Bill, and require a material enlargement of its provisions. It was consequently rejected by 110 to 66.

On the third reading being moved on the 30th May, Mr. Sharman Crawford moved the following Amendment:—

"That as by the existing laws a large proportion of the people of this realm are excluded from voting for Members of Parliament; and as it also appears, by the reports of different Election Committees, that corrupt practices have been used to an extraordinary extent in procuring the return of Members to this present House of Commons; and as from both these causes, this House cannot be considered a fair representation of the people, it is therefore unfit that any system of increased taxation should be imposed by Parliament, until all just causes of complaint with regard to the mode of electing the Members of this House shall be first redressed."

Sir Robert Peel trusted that he should not be charged with disrespect, if he declined to discuss the Motion. It amounted to a declaration, that the House of Commons was incapable to discharge its functions.

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hume supported the Motion; Lord John Russell opposed it. It was rejected by 156 to 51.

Mr. Hume took the opportunity of stating his opinion, that instead of attempting to relieve the distress of the country, by imposing four millions of additional taxation, Sir Robert Peel should have reduced the expenditure; much of that excessive outlay was caused by Lord Palmerston, the evil genius of the country, who had led it into war after war: "In 1792, the entire marine of this country numbered 16,000 seamen, boys, and marines. The amount of the Navy in 1817, after the war, was 19,000; the Army in that year numbered 22,000. In 1822, the number of our forces, Army, Navy, and Artillery, was increased to 97,000; and now the number is 146,000. The sending out 15,000 troops to Canada has cost 5,000,000*l.* The fleet on the coast of Syria used to cost 120,000*l.*; now it costs 1,000,000*l.*; and the employment of so greatly-increased a force there had altogether cost not less than 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.* He objected to the needless and lavish promotion, unequalled in France, or Prussia, or any other country of a decidedly military character. The amount of our taxation in 1830 was 52,018,000*l.* Lord Grey's Government made a net reduction of 7,220,000*l.*; but, instead of the revenue falling off in proportion, it only fell to forty-nine millions and a quarter, the reduction having given a great relief to commerce. In 1837, the taxation began to increase, till in 1841 it was 54,000,000*l.*; and the distress of the country has grown so great,

that that amount will press as heavily as 70,000,000*l.* would have done in 1833. To send round a begging letter was not the way to meet it, but to reduce the military expenditure."

Mr. Hume added, that it was true he had given a vote of confidence to the Whigs, but he now thought it would have been wiser to have turned the Whigs out three years earlier.

Mr. F. T. Baring opposed the Motion with a recapitulation of the oft-repeated arguments against the nature of the tax.

Mr. Goulburn, having made some reply to Mr. Baring, stated that the expense of collecting the Property-tax of 1815 was 300,000*l.* He thought that under the present Bill the expense would not exceed half that sum. Under the old Act, the expense of the establishments was 117,998*l.*; it was now intended to employ the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, which would increase the expenditure of that department by only 30,000*l.* He had considered Sir R. Inglis's proposition to make 150*l.* the starting-point, exempting incomes of that amount, and also the same amount in larger incomes, by taxing only the surplus above 150*l.* He found, however, on calculation, that such a modification would affect incomes to the aggregate amount of 33,500,000*l.*; and to exempt so large an amount, would materially affect the calculations on which the measure was based. The delay in passing this measure had elicited the proof, that the people sympathised with the Government in their endeavours to meet the exigencies of the country, without laying a burthen on the industrious classes. The number of signatures to the petitions against the Bill had been insignificant.

After some further discussion, the House divided on the third reading, when there appeared for the Motion, 199; against it, 69: majority for the third reading, 130.

The Bill then passed.

In the House of Lords it was subjected to little discussion. It passed a second reading *sub silentio*, and went through committee without alteration; and it was not till the third reading, that any debate on the measure took place. On that occasion, the Marquess of Lansdowne, recapitulating some of the arguments against the Income-tax which had been urged by its opponents in the House of Commons, and which have already been noticed in our summary of the proceedings there, moved a resolution in the following terms:—

"That while this House is unwilling to obstruct the progress of measures calculated to supply the present deficiencies of the public income, and make it fully adequate to meet the public charges, it cannot refrain from recording its opinion, that a judicious alteration of the duties affecting corn, sugar and timber, would have greatly diminished the amount of additional taxation required by the exigencies of the State; and would, at the same time, from its effect in increasing the comforts of all classes, and lessening the privations of the great body of the people, together with such additions as might have been obtained from some other sources, have been preferable to a tax on income in the present circumstances of the country."

Lord Brougham condemned the Income-tax with all his powers of invective, but said he could find no

substitute for it in the unsubstantial proposals of the late Ministry, and so he accepted it perforce. He pointed out some oversights in the framing of the Bill, which, according to his interpretation, would lead to endless confusion in the working.

Lord Melbourne attacked the Bill in a tone of good-humoured sarcasm. Admitting that the financial Government of the country was not conducted by the Administration of Earl Grey and that which succeeded it, according to strict principles; that they had laid the burthen too much on the Consolidated Fund without imposing fresh taxes; yet, he said, circumstances might sometimes require a departure from strict principles.

After a debate of some length, in which the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Clanricarde, and other Peers took part, the resolution was negatived by 112 to 52.

A contest then took place against the immediate reading of the Bill for the third time, which, after two divisions, terminated in an adjournment.

On the 21st June the Marquess of Clanricarde moved, as an Amendment to the adjourned Motion for the third reading of the Bill, that it be read a third time on that day three months.

The Earl of Wicklow expressed his regret, that Ireland had not been included in the operation of the measure.

He was followed at great length by Earl Stanhope, who supported the Amendment.

Lord Beaumont said, that he would vote, though somewhat unwillingly, for the Bill.

Lord Fitzgerald strenuously asserted its necessity, in consequence of the state in which the existing Government had found the national finances on entering office.

Lord Monteagle entered into an elaborate defence of his own financial administration, and contended that no necessity had been made out to justify the proposed measure.

The Earl of Ripon replied on behalf of the Government; and, on a division, the Bill was read a third time, and passed by a majority of 71.

CHAPTER V.

New Tariff—Preliminary Statement of Sir Robert Peel, before going into Committee—Speeches of Messrs. Labouchere, D'Israeli, Hume, Gladstone, E. B. Roche, and G. Palmer—Motion of Major Vivian, respecting alleged Suppression of Information by Government—Debate, and Division thereon—Motion of Lord Howick against extension of differential Duties—It is opposed by Mr. Gladstone and other Members, and rejected by 281 *to* 108—*The House goes into Committee on the Bill—Debate on Reduction of Duties on Agricultural Produce—Mr. P. Miles moves an Amendment respecting Duty on live Cattle—He is supported by Mr. R. Palmer, Earl of March, and Mr. G. Heathcote—Opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Norreys, Mr. Gally Knight, and others—Speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel—Mr. Miles's Amendment lost by a Majority of* 267—*Other Amendments moved by Major Vivian and Mr. Villiers—Rejected—The Committee discuss the Items of the Bill seriatim—Various Amendments relating to Butter, Potatoes, Timber, Cotton-Wool, and other Articles, withdrawn or negatived—The Bill goes through Committee—Read a third time on 28th June—Remarks of Lord John Russell on that occasion—Declarations of Sir R. Peel respecting Commercial Measures of Foreign States—Debates on Customs-Duties Bill in the House of Lords—It is introduced by a Speech of Lord Ripon—Earl Stanhope moves its rejection—The Duke of Richmond supports the Amendment—Lords Clanricarde and Monteagle speak in favour of the Bill—The second Reading carried by* 59 *to* 4—*In Committee, Amendments moved by Earl Stanhope are rejected; and third Reading carried by* 52 *to* 9—*Debate in the House of Commons on Sugar Duties—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves to continue existing Duties for one year—Mr. Roebuck moves an Amendment to equalise Foreign and Colonial Duties—It is defeated by* 59 *to* 18—*Another Amendment for reduction of Duties, proposed by Mr. Labouchere—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir Robert Peel—Mr. Goulburn's Resolution is carried by* 245 *to* 161.

THE question of the Income-tax being now virtually disposed of, the exertions of the Government were next directed to carrying into effect the other great branch of their financial scheme, which had been propounded in the early part of the Session—the alterations in the Tariff or Customs-duties. A complete table of the changes proposed, had been printed and circulated very shortly

after the intentions of Government had been announced; but further consideration, and the representations of parties concerned, having subsequently induced them to concede certain modifications in particular items, an amended copy of the Tariff was afterwards placed in the hands of Members, previously to the 5th of May, on which day it was announced that it would be moved to go into Committee on this important subject.

On that day the proceedings in the House of Commons were commenced by an elaborate preliminary statement on the part of the Prime Minister. The delay in bringing forward the Tariff, he said, had been unavoidable, from the nature of the propositions themselves; for it was the duty of Government, in first considering the subject, to avoid communication with parties personally interested; but the proposal having been once made, parties had a fair right to be heard with reference to the important commercial changes affecting their interests. To the amended copy of the Tariff he appealed for proof, that the Ministers had been swayed by no unworthy motive; that they had neither deferred to powerful interests suggesting alterations without reason, nor neglected weaker interests. He cast a glance retrospectively upon the legislation relating to this subject:—

"In 1787, Mr. Pitt consolidated the Customs-laws. During the war, it was the practice under financial pressure, to raise the Customs-duties indiscriminately; and many of the present anomalies arose from that practice. In 1825, Mr. Huskisson made important changes; and in 1839 a Select Committee of the House had performed an important service, by directing general attention to the state of the Tariff and the Import-duties."

The general object of the present Government was to simplify the existing law:—

"We have applied ourselves to the simplification of the Tariff—to make it clear, intelligible, and as far as possible, consistent; and that alone, without reference to the amount of duty is, I apprehend, a great public object. We have also attempted, speaking generally, to remove all absolute prohibitions upon the import of foreign articles, and to reduce duties which are so high as to be prohibitory to such a scale as may admit of a fair competition with domestic produce. There are instances in which that principle has been departed from, and where prohibitions are maintained, and in those cases, we justify departure from the rule upon special circumstances; but the general rule has been, to abolish prohibitions, and reduce prohibitory duties within the range of fair competition. Our object has been, speaking generally, to reduce the duties on raw materials, which constitute the elements of manufactures, to an almost nominal amount; to reduce the duties on half-manufactured articles, which enter almost as much as raw materials into domestic manufactures, to a nominal amount; and with reference to articles completely manufactured, our object has been to remove prohibitions and reduce prohibitory duties, so as to enable the foreign producer to compete fairly with the domestic manufacturer; and I still entertain that confident belief and expectation, which I expressed on first inti-

mating the intentions of the Government with respect to this Tariff, that the general result of it, if adopted by the House, will be materially to diminish the charge of living in this country. If you say to me, 'Why, you cannot make such a saving on this particular article, as to constitute any material item in the expenditure of a family,' I am quite willing to admit that, with respect to particular articles; but, speaking of the general effects of the Tariff as proposed by Her Majesty's Government, I contend, if there be any truth in the principles either of trade or of arithmetic, the inevitable result must be—and a great advantage it will prove to all classes of the community—to make a considerable reduction in the present price of living in this country, as compared with the price of living in other countries. It has been said, that it would be better to take fewer articles, and deal specifically with them: but the immense advantage of dealing generally with a great number of articles is, that to him who has to suffer individual and partial injury, you give a compensation by reductions on other articles."

He then went over in detail some of the chief alterations proposed in duties on what might be considered raw material:—

"For instance, there are several kinds of seed-produce, the free importation of which would be of great advantage to the agricultural interest. In 1840, the clover-seed imported at 20*s.* duty produced 141,000*l.* revenue; an extent of importation, considering the high duty, which proves how great the necessity for it had been. The duties on woods came next: in consequence of the high duties on foreign wood entered for home consumption, it has been imported into this country, and then re-exported to France and Germany, and, finally, re-imported hither as furniture, on a payment of 20 per cent.; so that the cabinet trade of this country has been transferred to Germany and France; but by the reduction, I anticipate that England may in turn export furniture. The reduction of duties on dye-woods and ores, will be of the greatest benefit to the trade. The high duty on copper ore operates in such manner, that copper smelted in bond in this country cannot be used here; while copper is imported which has been smelted in France and Belgium with our own fuel." He gave an instance of the effect: 'A foreign power was desirous of entering into a very large contract for the building of several steamships. Application was made to this country; and the only objection made to entering into a contract for the building of these steam-ships here, to a very large extent, was, on account of the expense of coppering and fastenings, and preparing the steam-boilers in this country, as compared with France and Belgium. A demand was made to give a drawback on the amount of copper required, or to permit a quantity of copper to be introduced from foreign countries duty-free, equivalent to the amount needed for those vessels. It was impossible to accede to those demands; although it was stated by the parties concerned, that the contract must be transferred either to Rotterdam or some place in Belgium. I believe that course has not been taken; I believe the decision as to the place in which the contract shall be entered into

has been suspended, until the determination of this House shall have been made known; and I have every reason to believe, in case there should be an adequate reduction of the price of copper in this country, as compared with the price in other countries, that that contract, instead of being transferred to a Continental port, will be taken in this country.' The like advantages would result from the reduced duties on 'oils and extracts,' which are extensively used in our manufactures; while one of the chief, spermaceti oil, has risen from 60*l.* or 70*l.* per tun a few years ago, to 95*l.*, or even to 111*l.* per tun; and in the United States, it can be procured for similar purposes at 3*s.* or 4*s.* a gallon. Coming to timber, he reminded the House of the celebrated dictum of Mr. Deacon Hume, that we have abundance of untaxed coal, abundance of untaxed iron, and that we only want abundance of untaxed wood, in order to be provided cheaply with the three great primary raw materials of employment and necessary consumption. He thought that to admit an unlimited competition with the Colonies in an article of so much importance to them, would be open to grave objections; but the permission to import colonial timber free from duty, would keep in check any demand which might be made on Parliament, in case they felt disposed to afford additional facilities for the importation of Baltic timber.

On articles of foreign manufacture, he proposed to lay an amount of duty, generally speaking, not to exceed 20 per cent. At present, the amount of the duties was as high as it was during the war. It had been said, that by that reduction they had begun at the wrong end; and that they ought to have dealt more largely with the Corn-laws, and the duties on articles of provision:—

His answer was, that they *had* materially reduced the price of the necessaries of life. At that moment, under the old law, the duty on foreign wheat would have been 27*s.* a quarter; under the new law it was 13*s.* He found that beef, fresh or slightly salted, was absolutely prohibited; he proposed to admit it at 8*s.* a hundred-weight. Lard, an article important in the consumption of the poor, and for manufacturing purposes, would be admitted at 2*s.* a hundred-weight, instead of 8*s.*; salt beef at 8*s.* instead of 12*s.*; hams at 14*s.* a hundred, instead of 28*s.*; salmon, now prohibited, would be admitted at 10*s.* a hundred-weight; and herrings, a fish in which the poor were most interested, would be admitted at 10*s.* the barrel instead of 20*s.* This part of the measure had created some apprehension in the north of Scotland, under the apprehension of which a person had written to him thus: 'Norway produces, I think, as many herrings as we do. Go to the Baltic, and you may purchase herrings at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* a barrel, while ours cost from 18*s.* to 20*s.* I presume the Norwegian herrings can be landed in Ireland at 11*s.* to 12*s.* per barrel; ours cannot at less than from 20*s.* to 22*s.* I am a free-trader in every other respect—(*Cheers and laughter*)—but with respect to herrings, I caution you against the general ruin which you are about to inflict on those engaged in that branch of trade.' That was a very fair example of the general feeling created by these reductions. He

could not help replying to his correspondent, 'That he has not convinced me that I was about to inflict ruin on the working classes of the north of Ireland, by enabling them to get for 10*s.* a barrel of herrings for which they must at present pay 20*s.*'"

But why should not the inhabitants of the north of Scotland be able to compete with the Norwegians for the supply of Ireland?

"I say, reduce the duty on timber; enable the fisherman to build a better kind of boat, in order that he may go further to sea, and navigate in rougher weather, and then he will be well able to compete with foreign fishermen. He has as much industry, as great skill; and by exposing him to a certain amount of competition, you apply a stimulus to greater exertion than is now called for from him. Reduce the price of other raw materials he requires, and the effect will be still greater in the same direction."

In the same way, he showed the effect of the reduction on vegetables. After mature consideration, Government had come to the conclusion, that the duty on hops was extravagant; and it would be reduced from 8*l.* 4*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Taking then the whole Tariff, not an individual article like corn, it would be seen that the cost of sustenance was greatly reduced. He quoted a letter from an *attaché* at the Court of Berlin, which explained that, with the municipal or octroi duties, the cost of living to the poor in the large Continental towns was very nearly as great as in this country. But high duties were, in fact, a mere delusion; they did *not* protect the home manufacturer, for the smuggler robbed the fair trader of the protection. In proof, he read a letter from a smuggler:—

"This is a letter, of course not addressed to me—(*Laughter*)—but I guarantee it to be a *bonâ fide* letter, addressed by a man of large means and capital, in regular intercourse with this great city as a smuggler. It is dated December, 1841. After offering his services on the goods from a certain port, he adds, 'I am also able to forward to you every week blondes and laces (I mean, articles manufactured at Lille, Arras, Caen, Chantilly, &c.) at a very low premium by *the indirect channel.* (*Laughter.*) The goods would be delivered in London the same week of the reception here, by a sure and discreet individual: my means are always free of losses and damages, or I would not use them. Here follow the prices at which I might at present undertake the passage:—

	Per cent.
'Blondes, by pieces, according to value	9
Blonde veils, according to value	8 or 8½
Laces (Lille ditto)	8 or 8½
Silk gloves	11 to 12
Kid gloves	12 to 13

And generally all silk goods, as gros de Naples, satins, gros des Indes, gros de Paris, jewellery, &c., for which articles prices would be to be determined, but certainly a great deal under your Custom-house duties." Now, certainly, could there be a more lucid exposition that you are not confering a benefit on the domestic manufacturer of this country, by imposing duties on the foreign manufactures, which can be avoided? Is it not clear, that it would be more beneficial to the domestic manufacturer that he should know the extent of the competition to which he is subjected; that he

should be aware of it, and not be subjected to an illicit, unseen competition, against which he can take no precautions?"

The case of the straw-plait makers had called for the serious attention of Government: they were mostly women and children living in country districts; and on representations made on their behalf, the duty had been increased in the amended Tariff from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound: "But I wish to convince them of the delusiveness of that security they ask. At present the duty on the raw material in straw to be used in plaiting is not more than 1*d.* per pound; the duty on the manufactured article is the extravagant one of 17*s.* 6*d.* per pound. It is so light an article, that there are great facilities of introducing it. I give the House a practical proof of the manner of introducing it. Here is the straw introduced for manufacture, and this is subjected only to 1*d.* per pound on its introduction. [Sir Robert Peel here exhibited a small bundle of bleached and cut straw, about eight inches in length, and of the thickness of a man's wrist, neatly bound up, such as is seen in the straw bonnet shop-windows.] But in this straw, so intended to be introduced at such a very low rate of duty, is enclosed the article which is charged on its admission with a duty of 17*s.* 6*d.* a pound. Now observe"—[Sir Robert Peel here tore the binding from one end of the bundle of straw, and from the centre of it took out a neat small roll of straw-plait, about the thickness of the thumb, which had been concealed inside the bundle.]

He next devoted a considerable portion of his speech to convincing those who feared the reduction of the duties on live cattle, that their alarm was groundless. "In the first place, it was a mistake to suppose that the high rate of living in this country benefits any interest; and he illustrated his position by a reference to the poor-rate, which falls with peculiar severity on land. Some had urged that deference should be paid to the apprehension, however groundless; but it would be inconsistent with the part of a real friend to his country: to consult the apprehension of panic which you believe to be ill-founded, is like the case of high protective duties—it would be inviting the parties to rest on an unstable foundation. Even without the Tariff, there must have been a reduction in price at this time of the year; and another kind of reduction had been artificially produced. "If persons will insert advertisements in newspapers offering to supply populous towns with butcher's-meat from Hamburg at 3*d.* a pound, and if parties will not inquire into the fact, but take it for granted, and will sell their cattle in consequence, I cannot help it. A little inquiry would have shown them that the house with the fine German name at Hamburg does not exist at all — (*Laughter, and* 'Hear, hear!')—and at present at Hamburg they would have found that they were paying 6*d.* a pound for their butcher's-meat. My belief is, that interested parties, pretending a sympathy with the graziers, have inserted this advertisement and encouraged this panic, for the purpose of taking advantage of it and bringing cattle into the market.' Had the English grazier been told fifteen years ago of the wonderful discoveries of steam and the inordinate increase

of the importation of live stock from Ireland and Scotland, he would have felt as great a panic as at present: but has the price of meat decreased?" From returns which he read, it appeared that, under the Navy contracts, the price of fresh beef had increased from 35*s.* 4·75*d.* the hundredweight in 1835, to 49*s.* 2·92*d.* in 1841; at Greenwich Hospital, from 40*s.* 7·50*d.* to 56*s.* 0·50*d.*; in the market for shipping, from 36*s.* to 48*s.*; and in Leadenhall Market, from 7½*d.* and 8*d.* a pound to 8*d.* and 8½*d.* The number of hogs of 210 pounds each slaughtered for salt pork had increased from 17,523 in 1835 to 24,380 in 1841; the price from 4*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per tierce to 7*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* This increase showed that something should be done to meet the demand; and if it were said that the enhanced price was partly owing to disease among the cattle, that of itself was a conclusive argument for admitting a foreign supply. Our ports have been opened for corn to the competition of the whole world. He repeated former statements to show that it is from Holstein alone that any great supplies of cattle could be brought. Stormy seas are a barrier to the traffic; and he was certain that not a single ox, fat or lean, would cross the Bay of Biscay. Inquiries had taught him that the trade of feeding lean cattle had become quite profitless except for the sake of the manure: lean cattle from the Continent could mend that; and it was a reason in favour of a uniform duty per head, that it would favour the introduction of large lean oxen, which would be the most profitable to the grazier; whereas a duty apportioned to weight would encourage the import of small lean oxen. Another security to the English grower was the quality of the article. In fact, from what he had learned, he did not despair of seeing England become an exporting country. Legs of mutton were already exported from Hull for consumption abroad. Let the alarmists, too, look at the trade in horses: the duty on them is uniform; the smallest pony and the most valuable draught-horse are charged equally: in 1841, 339 horses were imported, at 1*l.* a head, and 4,538 were exported. He should rejoice when chemical and scientific improvements were so brought to bear that the same course would be taken with cattle."

Such were the grounds of the change which it was Sir Robert Peel's full intention to carry through; and he had now fulfilled the purpose for which he rose. "I know that many Gentlemen who are strong advocates for free-trade may consider that I have not gone far enough. I believe that on the general principle of free-trade there is now no great difference of opinion, and that all agree in the general rule that we should purchase in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. (*Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.*) I know the meaning of that cheer. I do not now wish to raise a discussion on the Corn-laws or the Sugar-duties: I have stated the grounds, on more than one occasion, why I consider these exceptions to the general rule, and I will not go into the question now. I know that I may be met with the complaints of Gentlemen opposite of the limited extent to which I have applied the general principle to which I have adverted to these important articles. I thought, after the best consideration that I

could give to the subject, that if I proposed a greater change in the Corn-laws than that which I submitted to the consideration of the House, I should only aggravate the distresses of the country, and only increase the alarm which prevailed among important interests. I think that I have proposed, and the Legislature has sanctioned, as great a change in the Corn-laws as was just or prudent, considering the engagements existing between landlord and tenant, and also the large amount of capital which has been applied to the cultivation of the soil. Under these circumstances, I think that we have made as great a change as was consistent with the nature of the subject."

In conclusion, he cited the wise and just words of Mr. Huskisson in 1825 against the needless application of new principles. He and his colleagues had removed prohibitions, reduced duties, balanced between conflicting interests, and endeavoured to make their measures as effective as possible, with as small an amount of individual suffering as was compatible with regard to the public good. He trusted that their measure would act as an example to the whole of Europe; showing, that in the midst of financial difficulties they were not afraid to attempt a reduction of the Import-duties, looking to other means to meet those difficulties. Those countries would soon find how profitless was the expense of establishments to keep down the smuggler in the support of their high duties. Comparisons would be drawn between England and the countries where monopolies exist—as Spain, where the system exists in perfection; and there they would see eternal contests, and yet no revenue. It was his belief that Russia would shortly be compelled, by the loss of revenue, to abandon her attempts to force manufactures. The example of England would insure the general application of just principles, with benefit to herself and to those who were wise enough to follow.

Mr. Labouchere said, that he had heard with very great pleasure the main principles which the right honourable Baronet had laid down and the outline of the measure which he proposed. At the same time, he felt bound to state in justice to his late colleagues and himself, that the late Government had actually announced a tariff reform, and had prepared a measure on that subject: it was only the want of success which attended its plans with respect to corn, timber, and sugar, which had prevented it from submitting to the House measures of a similar character to those now brought forward. The main and essential difference, however, between the schemes of the late Government and the present was this, that whereas the late Ministers deemed it unjust to bring in a general measure of commercial reform, which must necessarily affect the interests of so many classes, without dealing boldly and firmly with the laws restricting the importation of Corn and other prime necessaries of life, such as sugar, &c.; the right honourable Baronet entered upon his commercial reform without dealing in a satisfactory manner with the subject of corn and leaving the sugar question altogether untouched. Premising thus much, he assured the right honourable Baronet that he did not mean to deny that there was a great deal that was most valuable in the proposed Tariff, and he felt certain that at no great

distance of time the effect of these changes on the general condition of the people would prove most beneficial. After protesting against Sir Robert Peel's taking credit for the effect of his new Corn-bill in reducing the price of the necessaries of life, and stating his opinion that in reality foreign corn was now as much excluded from coming into consumption as ever, Mr. Labouchere concluded by saying, that he should interpose no petty cavils or trivial objections to the progress of the measure, but should reserve to a future occasion some objections which he entertained to particular points in the Tariff, whereby he conceived that some important principle was compromised or from which some great injustice would result.

Mr. D'Israeli could not admit the claim of the party in opposition to being the exclusive originators of the principles of free-trade. He begged to remind the House that it was Mr. Pitt who first promulgated them in 1787. This was at a time when the Whigs ranked among their numbers the names of Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Sir Philip Francis, and Lord Grey; and yet Mr. Fox, on that occasion, as well as Mr. Burke and Mr. Sheridan, denounced in strong terms the new principles of commercial reciprocity. The principles of free-trade were developed, and not by Whigs, fifty years ago, and how was it the Whigs now came forward and claimed the credit of originating those opinions? the conduct now pursued by Sir Robert Peel was in exact accordance and consistency with the principles for the first time promulgated by Mr. Pitt, and therefore it was that he had risen to refute the accusation that the present Government for the sake of office had adopted opinions on these subjects at variance with those which they had always professed.

Mr. Hume hailed with joy the right honourable Baronet and his Colleagues becoming converts to the principles of free-trade. He cared little to which side of the House the credit of those opinions belonged, being perfectly satisfied with their being now practically recognised and adopted. He should do his utmost to support the right honourable Baronet in carrying out those principles which he had so ably explained to the House, and his only regret was, that he did not extend the application of them to corn as well as to other articles of food. He regarded the present measure as an instalment, which must soon be followed by the removal of the Corn-laws.

Mr. Gladstone said, that though it was not worth while now to discuss who were the authors of the principles on which the present measure was founded, he must enter his protest against the statement that the Government had now come forward as converts to principles which they had formerly opposed. He must say, however, that if they were to take the twenty-seven years subsequent to the war, in no period of seven years out of the twenty-seven had so little been done for the principles of commercial relaxation as during those seven years in which the late Government held office.

Mr. E. B. Roche said, that though on principle always favourable to the doctrines of free-trade, yet when he looked at the details of this measure, he could not but see that they would be very injurious to Irish interests. Ireland exported provisions in a double

proportion to corn. Now, looking at the amount of duties proposed, he found the duty on meat was only equal to 9 per cent., while they put a duty equal to 27 per cent. on corn. This was a manifest injustice to the interest which most affected the sister country. He thought Ireland was entitled to demand some equivalent for this, and the only equivalent which he asked was a good and substantial measure of legislative justice to that country.

Mr. G. Palmer said, he was surprised to find both parties claiming credit for the principles of free-trade. He believed in his conscience that the happiness and greatness of the country depended not upon free-trade, but upon protection. The Tariff, as now presented to them, was composed of a mixture of all sorts of contradictions. There was protection to one interest, and all protection was taken away from another. The agricultural interest, he thought, must look with much alarm on the measures that were now taking place. He could not but regard as ominous for the agricultural interests the cheers with which Sir Robert Peel's statements had been received on the opposite benches by the enemies of the Corn-laws, and the appeal which had been made by Sir Robert Peel to the opinions of Members on the other side, whose authority, if good in one case, must be good in another. He felt alarm because he did not know to what lengths the Government might not be led on after they had begun legislating on free-trade principles. When the Tariff was passed, the next step to be expected would be the repeal of the Corn-laws.

Colonel Sibthorp said, that if one thing could make him more dissatisfied with the Tariff than another, it would be the full and entire approval which it had received from Mr. Hume. He remembered the old lesson, "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Major Vivian rose to move for any additional details which had been furnished in a report made to the Government by Mr. Meek, a gentleman at the head of the Victualling department at Hamburgh, relative to the importation of agricultural provisions, salted produce, &c.; some portions of which report Major Vivian alleged to have been suppressed by the Government, whereas the entire document ought, as he contended, to have been laid before the House before going into Committee. The motion was seconded by Lord Worsley, and supported by Lord John Russell, Sir G. Grey, Mr. M. Attwood, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Muntz, and other Members. It was resisted on the part of the Government by Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that the Government had a right to withhold at their discretion any portion of statements furnished to them by their confidential agent, and also, because in the present instance no matter really in the nature of information had been suppressed, but every detail and fact furnished by Mr. Meek had been fairly submitted to the House. After a protracted discussion the House divided on the question, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair—Ayes, 219; Noes, 152: majority, 67.

On the next occasion on which the motion for going into Committee on the Customs' Duties

Bill was proposed, viz.—on May 13th, Lord Howick proposed a resolution of which he had before given notice, and which was to the following effect:—"That in making a new arrangement of the Customs' duties, it is not expedient to impose different rates of duty upon the same articles when imported from foreign countries or from British possessions, in any case where no such difference now exists: and that in those cases in which such a difference already exists, it is not expedient that it should be increased." He argued that such differences would injure the revenue without benefiting the consumer; while they would force Colonial trades into precarious existence. The principle to be applied to the colonies was that avowed by Sir Robert Peel, that they should be allowed to buy cheap and sell dear, with access to our markets, but with no peculiar advantages. The House should be cautious of creating fresh protections and difficulties of this kind, especially, considering the effect which the example of Great Britain would have in America and other foreign countries.

Mr. Gladstone thought that Lord Howick did not understand the contemplated arrangements. There were 131 remissions in favour of differential duties in the existing Tariff, and in each of ninety-eight cases, the foreign duty had now been lowered; other duties were reserved for foreign negotiations, but that was no reason why in the meantime the duty on Colonial produce should not be reduced. The Opposition Members had grown more alive to the evils of differential duties since they had changed sides, for they had extended them to East Indian products. But the reduction of Colonial duties could not be called the creation of differential duties, since it was merely extending what they had done for Ireland half a century ago, when the commercial separation of that country from England was removed—it was in fact removing a restriction, not creating one; and as in the case of the German Customs' Union, it was so far giving freedom to trade within certain boundaries. While we retained differential duties in favour of our manufactures within the Colonies, and restrictions which compelled the employment of our shipping, the name of differential duties must not frighten us from doing justice to the Colonies.

Lord Howick's view was supported by Mr. F. T. Baring, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Villiers; that of Mr. Gladstone by Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel, who contended that Colonies ought not to be treated as foreign countries, otherwise wherefore retain them at all or go to the expense of defending them? On a division the motion was negatived by 281 to 108.

After the Whitsuntide recess—which followed soon after the debate just referred to—the House resumed the consideration of the Tariff in detail. The duties on cattle and provisions excited the keenest discussion, the agricultural Members taking alarm at the prospect of foreign competition which they anticipated from the reduced duties. Mr. P. Miles, one of the Members for Somersetshire, took the lead in this discussion on the part of the farming interest. On the House going into Committee on the 23rd May, the motion being made, "That in lieu of the present rates of duty now payable on the

articles enumerated in the annexed schedules, there shall be raised, levied, and paid upon the importation of the said articles into the United Kingdom, the rates of duty proposed in the annexed schedules;" Mr. Miles proposed to add, by way of amendment, the following words:—"All live stock imported from foreign countries being charged by weight." A deputation of country and agricultural Members, he said, had waited on Sir Robert Peel, to endeavour to induce him to alter the duty on foreign cattle, but without success; and therefore there was nothing left for them but to come to that House to get what they considered a fair protection for agriculture. He considered the general system of taxation offered by Sir Robert Peel, a resort to direct taxation to relieve the embarrassed Exchequer of the country instead of palliatives, as most wise, and the Minister had received constant support from the phalanx of county Members who surrounded him, and who submitted in silence to the taunts of the party opposite. The time for silence, however, had now passed, and they were called upon to offer every opposition which the present proposal demanded. He knew that the Corn Bill had been received with great alarm by many agriculturists, but in this feeling he did not participate, believing that in a few years the English system of tillage would so greatly improve by the application of science as to have nothing to fear from competition. With respect to changes in the Corn-laws, they were a matter of calculation, and afforded data to go upon, but in the present measure they had to grope in the dark, and were called upon to give their assent to principles, which, if carried into effect, would be most detrimental to the agricultural interests of this country. Mr. Miles then went into a variety of calculations to show the injury that would result to the farmer from the proposed arrangement of duties. "An ox of 6 cwt., if imported as meat, would pay 2*l.* 8*s.*; if alive, 1*l.*; or deducting 1*s.* 8½*d.* for the duty that would be paid on the hide and tallow if imported separately, but 18*s.* 3½*d.* A hog of 3 cwt., as meat, would pay 1*l.* 4*s.*; as ham or bacon, 1*l.* 8*s.*; alive, 5*s.* The expense to the English farmer of fattening an ox up to 6 cwt. was 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; the expense of fattening a hog up to 3 cwt. was 3*l.* 5*s.*; so that it was evidently quite impossible for the farmer here to compete with the foreign breeder, if the latter were so much favoured. The freight of an ox from Aberdeen is 2*l.*; from Hamburg about the same, but say 2*l.* 10*s.*; and an ox can be imported from Hamburg, all expenses paid, at 15*l.* 13*s.*; from Ostend, Kiel, Rostock, Dantzic, Elsinore, at charges varying from 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; in England the price of an ox is 16*l.* 16*s.*; so that there would be an average loss to the British farmer of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4¼*d.* a head. The average price of pork at Smithfield is 7*d.*; pork from the places named can be imported at less than 4¼*d.* The trade in salt provisions from the United States has increased from 77 cwt. imported two years ago, to 22,429 cwt. in 1841. Mr. Miles quoted from the *New Orleans Price Current*, in which a writer observed that New Orleans was the outlet for nine important States of the Union,—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Ken-

tucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, containing 450,000 square miles of rich cultivable territory, in which the manufacture of cotton and other clothing was almost entirely unknown; yet the exclusive legislation of England had prevented both countries from enjoying the advantages of a free intercommunication. The average price of American pork brought into this country, when all expenses were paid, would be $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a lb., of mess-beef $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ Moreover a new communication was about to be completed between the Danube and the Maine: when it was so, what would there be to prevent large quantities of cattle from being sent from the countries bordering on the banks of the Danube? what would there be to prevent the Dutch, who were admirable farmers, with almost a Chinese veneration for manure, importing their cattle, and fattening them for the English market? In like manner, Denmark, Prussia, Wurtemburg, and Hanover, would be able to supply large quantities.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. R. Palmer, and supported by the Earl of March and Mr. G. Heathcote, who observed, that since the announcement of the Tariff, many descriptions of produce had fallen in price. The amendment was opposed by Colonel Wyndham.

Mr. Gladstone said, that the object of the Government was to secure to the English grazier such fair and equitable protection as would enable him to compete with the foreigner; but those who devoted themselves to agriculture trusted too little to their own science and skill, and too much to protection. It was said that the price of meat was depreciated, but in fact it had only returned to the price which it had always borne in this country. In proof of this statement Mr. Gladstone read returns from the markets of Carlow, Clonmel, and Waterford, which stated that cattle and lambs were there selling at fair prices. Mr. Miles had not defined the duties to be taken by weight; he might take it so low as to obtain the votes of Members opposite: Mr. Gladstone, however, would assume that it was meant to be about 5*s.* per cwt. He admitted the theoretical accuracy of taking the duty on live animals by weight; but it was a remarkable testimony to the convenience of the different plan, that 'live animals' appear in the tariff of every country in Europe, and there is not one in which the duty is levied by weight. There might have been some show of reason for making a distinction between fat and lean cattle; but he contended that the duty of 1*l.* on a live ox was not out of proportion with the duty of 8*s.* a hundredweight on the dead meat. A higher rate of insurance was required for live animals. There was a greater risk in importing them, but when the dead meat arrived it was ready to go on the table. It was more nearly arrived at the ultimate stage of labour: it was the manufactured article, as compared with the raw material; and he contended that its being subjected to a double duty, as compared with live meat, was perfectly fair and equitable. For an ox of six hundredweight, freight and expenses would be 2*l.* 5*s.*; the duty and 5 per cent. added, 1*l.* 1*s.*; in all 3*l.* 6*s.*: the expenses on six hundredweight of dead meat would be 3*l.* 10*s.*: not a great difference. Again, the

carcass of the live animal was very far from being of an uniform value. There were some parts that were prime parts, others of an inferior quality. He had made some inquiries on this point, and he found that one-third part of the carcass was 20 to 25 per cent. above the average value of the carcass. The butchers, then, at Hamburgh, when sending meat here, would send the picked joints and pieces. In summer, he admitted that this species of trade would be of very little importance; but out of the summer-months joints of meat could be sent from Hamburgh into the London market. Taking the value of the ox at the average weight, they might consider it as worth 18*l.* That paying in freight and charges 3*l.* 6*s.* would be about 22 per cent. on the value; but then, the foreign butcher sending picked meat, and allowing it to be six hundredweight, and the value of it 18*l.*, the cost was 20 per cent. on the value. Very nearly the same result would be arrived at with fat hogs.

It had been said, that in showing the increased price of meat in this country, the result would have been different, had Sir Robert Peel gone further back than 1835; he might have gone much further back. The returns of the prices of cattle sold at Ballinasloe fair in 1841 as compared with 1830, showed a considerable increase—the oxen were divided into four classes:—

	1st Class.		2d Class.		3d Class.		4th Class.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
1830..	11	0 ..	9	10 ..	7	10 ..	6	0
1841..	18	0 ..	17	0 ..	14	11 ..	11	0

The returns of the Poor-law Unions, commencing from 1837, showed a progressive increase in the price of meat. At Liverpool, which received the bulk of the immense supply from Ireland, meat had risen 1*d.* or 1½*d.* per lb. within the last ten years. A material omission in Mr. Miles' argument was the want of proof that a large quantity of cattle could be imported so as to injure the English farmer. What part of Europe were they to come from? He wished to have an estimate stated of the probable importation of live cattle. It had been asserted that in the course of five years there would be an importation of 80,000 head per annum. Take it at this amount, they would find if they calculated the annual increase of population of this country, that in order to prevent the price of meat rising beyond its present rate, giving the same amount of supply that they now had, which was about 50 lbs. of meat per head annually, they would require for their increasing population as much as 80,000 head of cattle. Then as to the dread of American salt meat:—If the positions of his honourable friend were correct, the American salted meat could, even with the present duty, have undersold that both of Hamburgh and Ireland: why did it not do so? The beef of Canada was to be had at Liverpool, under the name of Indian beef, for 2*l.* to 2*l.* 4*s.* the three hundredweight; that was about 2*d.* the pound: it could be sold for half the usual price of Irish beef; and yet the salted beef of Canada, for 3*l.* to 5*l.*, was neglected in bond, and Irish beef at 8*l.* was taken in preference. Why so?—because of the superior quality of the Irish meat."

It had been asked, if there was to be so small an importation of cattle, why alter the law at all? why not leave the matter to the

natural operation of supply and demand? But it was the violent interference of the existing system with the natural operations of supply and demand which made it desirable that that system should undergo some modification. Suppose that 50,000 head of cattle were to be annually imported: such importation would produce but a small effect upon the prices of meat, but it would create an import-trade to the amount of half a million of money; a trade which in its nature would lead, by a smooth, certain course of operation, to an export-trade in return of an equal amount; which would contribute—he did not say in a moment, but in the course of years—to an increased demand for employment and labour. The proposition was a safe one.

Lord Norreys said, he had at first participated in the alarm felt at Sir Robert Peel's plan; but he believed that that alarm had now been much dissipated.

Mr. Gally Knight declared also that he had no fears of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade. What he dreaded was, union with men of extreme opinions, who were constantly tampering with the established provisions of the Constitution.

Lord Alford opposed the Amendment.

Lord John Russell expressed his surprise at the arguments by which the Motion was supported and opposed: "I should have thought that those who came forward to propose, that cattle should be admitted at a moderate fixed duty, would have endeavoured to show, that great benefit would accrue from that importation taking place, and that the labouring classes of this country might procure at a cheaper rate more animal food; their welfare being, of course, proportionably promoted. I quite expected, also, that the other side would have shown the fallacy of supposing that the supply which was predicted could be relied on; that it was a mistake to think that any of the countries on the Continent could give us a large quantity of provisions, and that the price of meat would substantially remain the same after this Act became law. But, in point of fact, the arguments of the two parties are the reverse of what I have stated. Those who oppose the motion come forward to show, that the comforts of the people will be increased; that the price of subsistence will be lowered; while, on the other hand, it is contended that no such difference will arise from the passing of this Tariff. I must confess, if I could believe all the statements of the honourable Member for Somersetshire (Mr. Miles), his I should take to be the ablest and most convincing speech in favour of the proposition of the Government. He says, 'Certain countries will become dépôts for the fattening of cattle, which they can do by reason of their abundance of corn, and send them over here at a moderate price; that this meat could be had at $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ a pound; and that the grosser parts being got rid of, the people will secure a better article at a cheaper rate.' If that is the case, let us by all means adopt the proposition. (*Cheers.*) What are we sitting here for? Are we sitting here to prevent the people from having cheap food?"

He rejoiced to hear the principles laid down by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone; but he could not reconcile their arguments on cattle with the Corn-bill. "We

have heard it stated by the right honourable Gentleman, that when he proposed a reduction of the duty on herrings, a correspondent of his stated, that it would reduce the price from 20*s*. to 10*s*. the barrel. The right honourable Baronet, however, professed to disbelieve the fact; but added, that if there could be such a reduction in the price of the food of the labouring classes, it would be an argument in favour of, and not against, his proposition. I perfectly agree in the statement and in the principle; but when I recollect that a Member of the Government stated, in the late debate on the Corn-laws, that foreign corn could be introduced at 40*s*., it seems preposterous that the main article of the people's food should be treated on principles diametrically opposed to those which the right honourable Baronet and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade now maintain at all hazards. The right honourable Baronet on a former night observed that cattle could not be expected in any great quantities, because the area from which they could be imported was small, and they could not bear a long voyage; but that corn may be had from all the world. But what is the meaning of this argument? Here is a sound principle, one which can be adopted in practical legislation, one which you can make the basis of your future commercial policy, and hold up as an example to foreign nations; and yet we adopt it only where it is inoperative; but when it would effect most good, and be productive of most benefit to the people, we shrink from its application. That I cannot understand; much less can I understand it at a moment like this, when we yesterday heard in our churches the Queen's letter calling for subscriptions to relieve the general distress."

But there were other articles in the Tariff upon which a great reduction could be made; why should the farmer be called upon to compete with the foreigner in producing meat, and yet be prevented by an enormous prohibitory duty from purchasing sugar on equal terms? He did not see that the practical benefit of the Tariff would be so great as some of its supporters seemed to apprehend; but he thought it of great value as the assertion of a principle, as putting an end to monopoly, and as apportioning a moderate and fixed duty to fresh articles of consumption; and therefore he should support it against the amendment of Mr. Miles.

Sir Robert Peel would state the principle on which sugar had been excluded from the Tariff, when it should come under separate discussion. With respect to the Corn-law, Lord John Russell's present argument was, that the people should have the cheapest supply of food wherever they could get it; nevertheless he was the author of the 8*s*. fixed duty. He formerly charged him (Sir Robert Peel) with deluding the agriculturists; he now accused him of unduly favouring them, and of shrinking from the application of free-trade principles. He had prophesied that the panic would cease before they got through the discussion of the Tariff, and his expectation had been realized; for the accounts in the papers of the markets at Liverpool, and at other places, showed that meat was rising in price. With beef and mutton at 7*d*. and 7$\frac{3}{4}$*d*. in Liverpool, he put it to any intelligent man whether it was

right to continue the prohibition on the importation of cattle. Adverting then to the general merits of the question, Sir Robert Peel argued that a free intercourse with the Continent would be advantageous to the agricultural interest by leading to improvements in the breed of cattle. And in looking back to the records of the Treasury, he found that it had constantly violated the existing law in favour of applications to permit the introduction of bulls from Lombardy, Switzerland, Flanders, and other foreign countries. He must adhere to the proposition which he had made, and he hoped that the House would affirm it by a large majority.

A discussion of some length ensued. Lord Worsley expressed his disapprobation of the Tariff, not because he desired prohibition, but a higher protection than it afforded. Mr. Villiers said, that if the House of Commons had represented the country, the proposition of Mr. Miles would have been scouted; it was an attempt to deprive suffering people of the miserable boon which was offered them. The people were fearfully distressed, and Sir Robert Peel defended his measure on the ground that it would afford them no practical relief. He had comforted the agriculturists in the same way about the Corn-law, and he proved to be right, for wheat had already risen 4*s.* since the new Act was passed.

The amendment was further opposed by Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Hume. After a reply from Mr. Miles there appeared; — For the Amendment, 113; against it, 380; majority, 267.

When the committee resumed on the following day, Mr. Miles stated that the duty which he aimed at was 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on live cattle, and he now moved an amendment imposing that duty, and 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. on the dead meat.

Sir Robert Peel observed, that in fixing the duty at 8*s.* he had not gone far from the amount which, Mr. Miles said, would quiet all apprehension. He could not consent to a suggestion which had been offered by Mr. Pusey, that the matter should be referred to a select committee for investigation; if he did so, the same demand might be made with respect to nine-tenths of the articles in the Tariff.

Mr. Villiers, after a dissertation of some length on the food of the people in past and present times, moved, as an amendment, that the duty be 1*s.* per head on oxen and bulls. After some further debating, the amendment of Mr. Miles was withdrawn, and that of Mr. Villiers rejected, by 209 to 44.

Major Vivian next proposed an amendment to make the duty on cattle and provisions imported from the Canadas equal to the duties on similar imports from "other foreign countries," arguing, that the boon, which was intended for the Colonists, would really be bestowed on a foreign country, the Western States of North America.

Sir Robert Peel could not conceive the possibility of danger from the importation of oxen from the banks of the Mississippi. The boon had already been allowed to Guernsey and Jersey, and he did not see why it should not be extended to Canada.

Mr. C. Buller said, that although the proposition in the Tariff might be theoretically objected to on the

ground of its artificially fostering particular trades in Canada, yet he did not think that the importation under it would be so considerable as to give any practical importance to the objection. The Tariff would be the greatest step towards free-trade that had ever been—he would not say *attempted*, but—*made*, and they ought not to look the gift horse in the mouth.

Major Vivian's amendment was eventually withdrawn, and the items in the Tariff were taken *seriatim*. Discussions took place, and amendments were proposed on those affecting swine and hogs, foreign fish, and apples. The duties affixed by the Government were, however, in each case affirmed by large majorities.

On a foreign duty of 1*l*., and a Colonial duty of 5*s*., being moved on butter, Lord Howick moved that the duty levied upon foreign butter should be 10*s*., observing that, according to the original proposal, the result would be, that the consumer would not obtain relief, while the revenue would suffer by the introduction of American, under the name of Canadian, butter.

Sir Robert Peel remarked, that Lord Howick did not carry out his own principle, according to which he ought to move that the duty on colonial butter be also 10*s*. He did not expect the results which Lord Howick anticipated. The noble Lord said, "You have reduced the revenue, let us also have a hand in it." That was not a legitimate mode of proceeding. The Government had made what reductions they thought they could concede; and if they found that more would be obtained from the Income-tax than was expected, they would then see what further reduction they could make. He thought it would be found that he had not overrated the financial income, and that it would not be safe to make further experiments in reducing taxation.

Mr. C. Buller suggested to the House, if they were about to give away revenue, to give it on necessaries of life, which butter might also be considered, and not upon timber. The result of the debate was the rejection of Lord Howick's amendment by 115 to 59. The items of cheese, onion seed, and potatoes, engaged successively the consideration of the committee; with respect to each of them some amendment being proposed, but in each case without success.

Mr. G. Palmer moved that the duty on foreign potatoes should be 1*s*. per cwt., instead of 2*d*. as proposed. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, alleging that the bulk of the article, and the cost of conveyance would prevent any considerable importation when ordinary prices prevailed, and on no article of the Tariff could a reduction of the high duty be more beneficially effected. The first object of the reduction was, to enable the poor consumer to obtain a supply of the article when the home production fell short, and the price suddenly and materially increased: the second was to secure the introduction of a class of very cheap potatoes, used in the starch and the other manufactures; of which class our produce was, in fact, very inconsiderable. He believed it to be capable of demonstration, that a greater protection was afforded to an acre of potatoes than was afforded to an acre of wheat.

Mr. Wakley thought this the best proposition in the whole

Tariff. It passed without alteration.

After several discussions upon various articles in succession, which led to no important result, the amendments proposed being negatived or withdrawn, the committee arrived at that part of the Tariff which imposed a duty of 1*l.* 10*s.* on foreign timber, and of 1*s.* on colonial; 1*l.* 8*s.*,—and, after 10th October 1843, 1*l.* 12*s.*—on foreign deals, battens, &c., and on colonial, 2*s.* Upon this, Mr. Roebuck moved as an amendment, to impose an equal duty of 20*s.* on foreign and colonial timber. Sir Howard Douglas objected to disturbing the interests of commerce with the North American colonies; the British imports into which had increased from 1,000,000*l.* value in 1821 to 3,000,000*l.* at present. He said, that our trade with other countries—with France and America for instance—was declining; and it was essential to maintain those differential duties which upheld our colonial system.

Mr. P. M. Stewart proposed a new amendment—"That the duty on colonial timber be reduced to 5*s.* per load, and the duty on foreign timber to 35*s.*, and that the measurement of deals for the purpose of charging duty be taken in conformity with the recommendation of the committee of 1835."

Mr. Gladstone observed, that the committee were no longer at the commencement of the Tariff; they had up to that time been enforcing protecting duties varying from 4 to 20 per cent.; and thus Mr. Roebuck was out of time in refusing all protection to colonial imports. The House divided on the latter gentleman's amendment, which was negatived by 243 to 16.

A motion by Sir Howard Douglas to negative the proposed reduction of duty in 1843 was withdrawn. In the course of the discussion upon it, Sir Robert Peel stated that the Tariff had already produced a favourable effect in the countries on the shores of the Baltic. The German League had intended to make a heavy increase in the duties on British iron, but the proposal had been abandoned when the Tariff became known on the Continent. It was not possible to conceive anything like the general acquiescence with which his Income-tax, an impost so unusual in time of peace, had been received by the country; but he felt all the more strongly the obligation he had incurred to adhere to his original plan of holding out by the Tariff a compensation to the payers of the Income-tax. Of this the article of timber would form no small element.

On the question, 'that there be a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton-manufactures,' Mr. Mangles moved, that the duty be only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., contending that, as the manufactures of India had been ruined in their own markets, this country ought not in justice to impose so high a duty. Mr. Gladstone said, that the proposed alteration would not make a difference of 50*l.* to the India trade; and the amendment was rejected by 56 to 42.

On cotton, or waste of cotton-wool, the duties imposed were 2*s.* 11*d.* on foreign, and 4*d.* on colonial. Dr. Bowring maintained that, to be consistent, Sir Robert Peel should carry out his profession of reducing the duty on the raw material of manufactures to a merely nominal amount. He said, that the present high duty on cotton rendered it nearly impossible for our manufacturers to

compete with those of America, or the European continent; and he moved that the duty on cotton-wool be reduced to 1*d.* per cwt. Mr. Gladstone said, that the revenue derived from this article, which amounted, in 1840, to 640,917*l.*, could not be spared. America had a similar apprehension, as that now expressed, of the competition of England; and the Americans especially apprehended the effect of the cheap wool from the East Indies. Mr. Cobden observed, that the reason given by the Americans was, that they could not compete with the pauper population of England. The amendment was negatived by 97 to 44. An amendment was then moved by Mr. Charles Wood, to reduce the duty proposed on foreign sheep and lambs' wool. But this was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who stated, that Government could not afford to give up the revenue, and the House negatived the motion by 122 to 65. The duties proposed by the Government on foreign silk were affirmed, notwithstanding an attempt by Mr. Grimsditch to resist the reduction of the duty, and by Dr. Bowring, to reduce the *ad valorem* duty on silks and satins to a lower amount.

The discussion of the various items in committee having been continued at intervals for several nights, but without affording any points worthy of peculiar notice, besides those which have been already referred to, the third reading of the Customs Act was at length moved on the 28th of June. On that occasion, Mr. John Jervis moved a clause to grant a drawback on coals proved to be exported for the consumption of British steam-vessels. He said, that the effect of compelling steam-vessels to pay the duty would be, that they would be obliged to take out a supply sufficient for the outward and homeward voyages, or to pay an increased price at a foreign port; their cargo would thus be unprofitably increased; they would thus be obliged to reduce the power of their engines in order to diminish the expenditure on each voyage, and the burthen would fall with particular severity on those companies which have steam-vessels performing long voyages.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be impossible to allow of a system of drawbacks without opening the door to fraud. When the duty of 4*s.* was proposed, the owners of steam-vessels said that only 5,000*l.* would be derived from the duty, and the duty being reduced to 2*s.*, of course the burthen would be diminished to 2,500*l.*, but a deduction would have to be made even from that amount on account of coals shipped in the colonies. Sir Robert Peel asked the House whether the amount of drawbacks claimed would not exceed 5,000*l.*; did they not believe it would go far beyond 10,000*l.*? The clause was rejected by 80 to 42.

On the question that the Bill do pass, Lord John Russell made a few remarks on its general provisions. He admitted that the alterations which it comprised were calculated to effect a great improvement in the commercial system of the country. He rejoiced that the Bill was founded on principles on which the Opposition had proceeded last year, and which they contended ought to be established as the general commercial principles of the country. In the application of those principles,

however, there had been a lamentable deficiency, for they had not been applied to the most important articles of subsistence: a high revenue-duty was maintained on butter and cheese; a differential duty was maintained on coffee in favour of the Colonies; on sugar an almost prohibitory duty was retained, on grounds relating to slavery; and the cogent arguments for admitting fish and potatoes as the food of the people had not been extended to corn. The present year was no ordinary year with respect to the industry and trade of the country: it was most essential to adopt some means for reviving that industry and improving that trade: the community could not wait one or two years without very great suffering; and he regretted that the Government had neglected the opportunity afforded them by the great power which they possessed, to reduce the duty on the main articles of the people's consumption.

Sir Robert Peel acknowledged the support which, generally speaking, he had derived from friends, and also from political opponents. He denied that he had borrowed the principles of the late Government; and he reminded the House that in 1825 he had cordially co-operated with Mr. Huskisson. Those principles he had uniformly held, and he had to the best of his power applied them to the Tariff. The noble Lord said, that they had not applied those principles to corn: but he must ask the House and the country to judge of the Tariff as a whole, and to say whether any Government could have made such great changes in the commercial system of the country with more general approbation? The noble Lord said, that the Government had not gone far enough, and he alluded to the article of coffee: the proposal of the present Government with respect to coffee was, however, better than the proposal made by the noble Lord, and they gave less advantage to our own Colonies in this respect than what was proposed by the noble Lord. Notwithstanding the free-trade principles professed by the late Government, he believed the articles of cheese and butter had never been once mentioned by them. In foreign meat, the present Government was the first to remove the monopoly; and a duty of not more than 1*d.* a pound had been imposed. Finally, he dismissed the Tariff in these words:—"When they came to legislate on questions of this kind, they were met by many conflicting circumstances; but, looking to the whole changes that had been made, and to the complicated interests involved, he could not help thinking that the reflecting body of the community would be of an opinion different from that of the noble Lord, and that they would think that Government had exercised its influence for wise purposes, and that they had effected as great changes as it was possible for them to do without violently disturbing the various interests involved; which, on account of the long time that they had existed, should only be approached with great caution. He thought, that if the noble Lord considered the great changes which had been made, he ought to have come to a different conclusion. For his own part, he was unwilling to disturb by political feeling or party recrimination that general assent which, greatly to the credit of the House, had prevailed during the discussion of this measure;

and he now bade adieu to it, with an earnest hope that the object of the present Government would be answered, and that, doing as little individual injury as possible, the ultimate result would be to promote the commerce of the country, and to give new openings for its domestic industry. Such was his earnest hope; and if that end should be attained, he felt that all their labour would be more than recompensed by such a desirable result.

Viscount Howick said, that the great advantage of the Tariff was, that Government had admitted the soundness of certain commercial principles, and that a beginning had been made in the right direction, and the House would thereafter have to proceed in the same course.

Mr. Craven Berkley enquired whether Sir Robert Peel had received any information relative to the French ordinance for raising the duty on linen-thread?

Sir Robert Peel deeply regretted, not merely on account of commercial considerations, to say that the accounts which had been published respecting the French ordinance were true. With regard to the German League there had been no opportunity of raising the duty on mixed cotton and woollen goods, and he hoped that it would not be raised. Sir Robert Peel subsequently stated, that communications had been received from the Prussian government, intimating its satisfaction at alterations in the British Tariff, which this country had voluntarily proposed without exacting any conditions whatever, and giving assurances, in general terms, that they would be met in a corresponding spirit. In respect to iron, these assurances had been realised, by resistance to some pressure on the Prussian Government on the subject.

The question being put from the Chair, the Bill was read a third time, and passed amid loud cheers. Two days afterwards it was read a first time in the House of Lords, and on the 5th July, the Earl of Ripon moved the second reading. He observed that, although much objection had been threatened to the measure, it did not now seem likely that the opposition would be seriously pressed. He then entered into the general grounds of the measure. He went back to the twenty-five years of war, during which strong protective interests had grown up. The complete restoration of the peace in 1818, followed in the next year by the alteration of the currency, and the consequent alteration of prices, drew attention to the import-duties; but the difficulties in the way of a change were then very great, though the principle was admitted on all sides that a more free commercial intercourse should be aimed at. In 1825, the Earl had cooperated with Mr. Huskisson in propounding measures founded on that principle, and successive Governments had carried out the principles still further. On entering office, the present Government found that the principle had received the sanction of the Parliament, under circumstances which made it imperative on them to take a general view of the subject, in order to carry the principle into more extensive effect. He went on to explain the principles of the measure—the low duty of 5 per cent. on raw material, of 10 per cent. on articles partially manufactured, and of 12 to 20 per cent. on manufactures;

the object being to substitute protection for prohibition. England expected foreign countries to admit her manufactures at 15 to 20 per cent.; and the admission of foreign manufactures at 15 to 20 per cent. placed them on a fair footing. Lord Ripon alluded to the exceptional cases in which no alteration could be made in consequence of negotiations with foreign countries; and he especially alluded to some of the principal articles included in, or excluded from, the Tariff, such as the timber-duties, and the remission of duties on victuals used for shipping; provisions generally, and particularly cattle and sugar; giving the usual reasons for the mode in which those items had been treated.

During the progress of the measure, several had told him that they went too far, and others that they did not go far enough; but after all he had heard on all sides, the result generally was, that he was satisfied that Government had done the best—enough, but not too much; and he believed that many objectors had come to the same conclusion.

One person in particular, who had strongly objected to the reduction of an article in the production of which he was interested, had recently waited on him and frankly told him, that he had been in France and had carefully looked into the matter; and that he had come to him, not as he did formerly to object to the proposition, but to tell him that he thought that it would not prove injurious, and that at the same time the reduction of duty would have the effect of putting an end to smuggling. Lord Ripon concluded by calling upon the House to read the Bill a second time.

Earl Stanhope said, he was not convinced by Lord Ripon, although he expected to be defeated. He would say of his noble Friends, as Milton said of kings, that "they were weak in argument, strong in legions." He compared the present time with that of 1825, when similar measures were introduced, and when the year began with prosperity and ended with most disastrous distress. He attributed the increased price of cattle to a disease among the beasts, and to the reduced imports from Ireland; and he contended, on behalf of the graziers, that in no trade or profession were the profits so low. He charged Lord Ripon with borrowing arguments from the Anti-Corn-law League; such as, that it is necessary to provide food for the increase of population. If, as Lord Ripon asserted, so many countries import cattle, what were the countries from which the exportation was made? He supposed they must be those places which are marked in the old maps as *terra incognita*. He predicted, however, that both the royal and mercantile navy would be supplied by American and other foreign beef. He referred to several other items, contending that the consumers would derive no benefit, although particular interests would suffer injury; he did not know, for instance, whether Apothecaries' Hall would be illuminated on account of the proposed reduction upon drugs; but he was sure that not one of the public would benefit to the extent of a farthing thereby. Free-trade, he contended, could not be introduced into this country on account of the habits and prejudices of the people, but this Bill would go far to introduce that system.

With respect to this measure, (continued Lord Stanhope,) he wished to hear from his noble Friend "a frank and explicit declaration," to use the language of the head of the present Government. That declaration he had never yet heard. He should like to know whether there were to be large or small importations; if they were small, there would be no benefit to the revenue; if large, what would be the injury to the present traders! In another place —where he would not say there was base servility—he was surprised that the majority should be content with the vague promises of a Minister who was thought to be infallible. Yet this was done in an assembly that did not represent the working classes. This was a measure that came forth like a thief in the dark; it was not mentioned at the late election, and it was not greeted by any portion of the working men. He would not call it a farthing-candle-measure, but it was an *ignis fatuus*, which would destroy the political power of the man who introduced it: he did not regard that result with much emotion; but it would also tend to the utter destruction of the country which had the misfortune to be governed by him. He had been told, not by a Revolutionist or Chartist, but by an old Tory, that the feeling in his part of the country was that of great indifference, owing to the opinion, in which he agreed, that a great change was at hand. Lord Stanhope concluded by moving as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of Richmond supported the amendment. He pointed to the inconsistency in Lord Ripon's argument, that cattle could only be obtained from Denmark and Holland. If the price of meat be not much affected, it was useless to make any alteration, or to hold out fallacious hopes to the consumer. The foreign farmer only employed as many labourers as he thought fit, while the English farmer, if he did not employ the labourers, was obliged to pay for their maintenance by the poor-rate. So long as they put these charges upon the English farmers, it was impossible that they could compete with foreigners. With the exception of the reduction of the duty on a new manure, which the farmers were anxious to introduce, all these alterations were against them. He would support Lord Stanhope's amendment, though his advice would have been that the five, six, or seven, who thought with him, should have got up and explained their objections to the measure, and not have shown their weakness by dividing. If the measure had been brought forward the year before, he would have had much more confidence in being able to throw it out. Seeing, however, that it could not now be prevented, he was not one of those who would throw any difficulty in the way of the Government by exciting, if he had the power to excite, the intelligent body of practical farmers.

The Marquis of Clanricarde supported the measure as a step to further changes, though he believed it would produce little practical good in lowering the price of food, and that it was calculated to give effect to the principles of free-trade in a manner as distasteful as possible to the middle classes of the country. The great articles of consumption, tea, sugar, and tobacco, were omitted; coffee was

preferred for reduction to the more nutritive article of cocoa, and since the new Corn-law had passed, the consumption of foreign corn had decreased, 108,090 quarters having paid 23*s.* 8*d.* duty between the 29th April, and the 4th June, 1841; while, in the same period of this year, with a duty of 12*s.* or 13*s.*, only 92,357 quarters were entered for home consumption. He objected altogether to the system of differential duties maintained in the Bill. He would vote for it, not because he was at all satisfied with the new Tariff on its own merits, but on account of the principles on which it was founded, and more particularly on account of the profession of those principles by those who propounded them. He relied upon Parliament for completing the reform of the commercial system which was now begun, and next year he hoped to see the Ministers proposing a reduction of the Sugar-duties, to be followed not long afterwards, as he was persuaded it must be, by an alteration of the Corn-laws.

Lord Monteagle followed, adopting a similar line of argument. Lord Colchester thought, that he might vote for the Bill without advocating the general principles of free-trade, as an improvement upon the present heterogeneous mass of Customs-duties. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 69 to 4, and the Bill was read a second time.

Two days afterwards the House went into Committee on the Bill, after some renewed opposition from Earl Stanhope. On Schedule 1, he moved as an amendment, to take the duty on bulls, oxen, cows, calves, lambs, and swine, by weight instead of by the head; but the amendment was negatived by 44 to 8. Other amendments, moved by the same noble Lord, respecting seeds, woods, and copper ore, on which he opposed the reduction of duties, were negatived without division, and the Bill passed through Committee, and was reported. Earl Stanhope again divided the House against the third reading, which, however, was carried by 52 against 9.

Our account of the financial proceedings of the Session would not be complete without noticing a debate which took place in the House of Commons, on a subject which had produced so much discussion, and such important results in the Session preceding,—the subject of the duties on sugar. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, on the 3rd of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the reasons why the Government could not consent to the admission of foreign sugar at a lower rate of duty. He said, that to do so would injure the revenue without benefit to the consumer, and would be seriously hurtful as well as unjust towards our colonial possessions, besides giving an impulse to the foreign slave-trade. In future, there was little probability that the continental markets would be open to slave-grown sugar as they were formerly, on account of the protective duties which had been imposed on rival produce. At the same time, there was springing up in the slave countries, and in Cuba particularly, a public opinion adverse to slavery; and the holders of land in those countries deprecated the slave-trade, because it helped to bring into cultivation new tracts of land to compete with their own. The number of slave-ships which annually enter the

port of Cuba had decreased one-third. Now, no market would be so desirable for the producers of slave-grown sugar as the British market, and should we throw away an instrument which we possessed for promoting the suppression of slavery by giving an impulse to the trade in slave-grown sugar? As to the supply from our colonies last year, the quantity consumed, the largest yet known, was 2,000,000 tons; and his information satisfied him that the supply this year would reach 2,300,000 or 2,400,000 tons: the present price, therefore, which itself was not exorbitant, would not be enhanced. Mr. Goulburn concluded by moving a resolution, that the present sugar-duties should be continued one year.

Mr. Roebuck observed that the consumption of sugar last year was 4,000,000 cwt., costing 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*, and the duty levied was 4,000,000*l.* Sugar was, in fact, one of the necessaries of life, and its consumption was especially to be encouraged, because it tended to habits of sobriety. In 1841, the average price of colonial sugar was 49*s.* the cwt.; of Brazilian and Cuba sugar, 21*s.*; taking the difference, however, at only 20*s.*, the people paid for their sugar 4,000,000*l.* more than they ought to pay. Suppose the loss to be only half that sum, why should the poor of this country be taxed 2,000,000*l.* to put into the pockets of the West-India proprietors? He quoted the authority of Sir Fowell Buxton for asserting, that our efforts to suppress the slave-trade had altogether failed; and with respect to slavery, he urged the impolicy of our attempting to interfere with the internal social relations of other countries. If it were really desired to exert English influence on behalf of that object, it would be much more effectual, if we were united in the bands of commerce and habitual intercourse with the slave-dealing countries, instead of setting up separate interests. He moved as an amendment, that the duty on foreign sugars be equalised with that on colonial sugars—viz. 24*s.*

A short debate followed, in which the amendment was opposed by Mr. Godson and by Mr. Gladstone, and was supported by Mr. Cobden. On a division it was negatived by 59 to 18.

Mr. Labouchere then moved to reduce the duty on foreign sugar from 63*s.* to 30*s.*, and on colonial sugar from 24*s.* to 20*s.* He admitted the injustice of suddenly and entirely withdrawing a protection under which great interests had grown up, but he would substitute protection for prohibition. The relaxations in the Tariff were considerable, but lamentably insufficient to relieve the wants of the people; and, next to corn, he knew of no article which entered so largely into the expenditure of the people for subsistence as sugar, and there would be this peculiar advantage in the relaxation proposed by him, that whereas reducing the duty on corn would not at once cause a great reduction in the price of bread, with sugar the effect would be the reverse. He was not so sanguine as Mr. Goulburn with respect to the expected supply; the imports of this year, up to May 5th, were 12,000 tons less than those of the same period in the preceding year. Nor, on the other hand, did he anticipate that a reduction of the duty would give so great an impulse to the slave-trade. Brazil was now angry

at finding that her diplomatists had betrayed her into exacting no more than 15 per cent. import-duty on British produce, while we excluded her produce; it would be most advisable to anticipate the approaching expiration of the treaty with that country by placing our commercial relations on a sounder footing; and he thought that this Government would be more powerful for obtaining further commercial advantages, and for advancing the cause of humanity, *after* Brazil had tasted the benefits of a sounder and a fairer commercial treaty between the two countries.

Mr. Gladstone said, when it was complained that the relaxations in the Tariff bore so little on articles of subsistence, they should recollect what it was that Government had the power to give; and he thought that the best discretion had been exercised in relieving from taxation imported articles connected with the industry of the country. He then entered into an elaborate calculation by which he found that Mr. Labouchere's proposal would entail a loss to the revenue of 600,000*l.*, even supposing that there were an increase in the consumption proportionate to the reduction of duty. The present price of sugar being 62*s.* 4*d.*, Mr. Labouchere's duty would give a price of 54*s.* 6*d.* a difference of 7*s.* 10*d.* the cwt. Had Mr. Labouchere included the month of May in his account of this year's imports, he would have found the deficiency to be only 6,500 tons, and that would be more than made up by vessels already on the voyage; and if the estimate of the Government were as correct this year as in the year preceding, the total quantity would not be less than 218,000 or 220,000 tons; so that the price would be diminished, while, in fact, the quality of the sugar would be better. He did not agree with Mr. Labouchere that it would be expedient to make any sacrifice on our part before we required concessions from Cuba and Brazil. He quoted a recent work by Mr. Bandinel, which showed that the efforts of England to check the slave-trade had been so far successful that the insurance on slave-ships had risen in Cuba to 40 per cent., while the yearly importation of slaves had decreased from 40,000 in 1832 to 14,470 in 1840.

Mr. Hume said, that he demanded fair treatment on behalf of the people of England. Mr. P. M. Stewart made the same requisition on behalf of the West-India proprietors, meaning thereby a differential duty of 15*s.* to protect them, after negro emancipation, from being forced into competition with the produce of slave-labour in other countries.

Lord John Russell ridiculed the pleas successively put forth for particular duties. Former Parliaments had granted relief on various articles of importance to the working classes,—salt, leather, coals, and candles; but now they had great articles of subsistence under consideration. With respect to those great articles of consumption which the House had now to consider, and which formed the necessary articles of consumption among the labouring classes, they had begun with bread, and they had found they could not make any great reduction. They had found that it was necessary to be independent of foreign nations—that, unfortunately, much as they wished to relieve the people in

that first great article of food, they were not able to make a great and important alteration. They had then come to articles forming part of the weekly expenditure of the people, such as cheese and butter; but, unfortunately, they had found that the interest of the revenue was so much concerned that it was impossible to make any alteration. There was one article, indeed, in which they had been able to make an alteration—in the article of cattle and meat they had been able to exchange high and prohibitory duties for those which were lower; but, with respect to cattle, they had unfortunately heard the assurance that the people were not likely to derive present benefit from the reduced price of meat. Another article of great consumption was then before them, namely sugar; an article most important, considering the improved habits of the people—habits which the Legislature undoubtedly ought to encourage. He was sorry to hear that upon this article the people must be contented with the good wishes of the Legislature, and the proclamation that had been made of an anxious desire to reduce the price of subsistence. Although Mr. Gladstone had made light of the proposed reduction in the price of sugar, saying that it would only amount to $\frac{1}{4}d.$ a pound, yet even that was an important consideration in the weekly expenditure of a poor family. Lord John Russell could not comprehend the humanity which admitted coffee or copper produced by slave-labour, but refused to receive slave-grown sugar: it was not immoral to encourage the slave-trade in the one case, but it was denounced as inhuman in the other. He trusted that the people, in submitting to the Income-tax, would not find the promise that the Tariff would reduce the cost of subsistence to be illusory.

Mr. Roebuck blamed Lord John Russell for speaking as if the party in power alone were chargeable with retaining the high price of food; whereas, the Whig party were not in favour of free-trade in corn, but merely advocated one of those mystifications so common on their side—an 8*s.* fixed duty. He himself had tried to equalise the duties on sugar, but Lord John Russell supported a 10*s.* discriminating duty—a proposal very like the 8*s.* corn-duty; for if it would be effectual as a protection, it would be effectaal in shutting out competition. Mr. Roebuck then launched out into a vehement condemnation of the sacrifices that had been made to the West Indies. Of what advantage, he asked, were those colonies to us—a set of barren islands dearly bought with the pith and blood of this country? Jamaica at the bottom of the sea—aye, and all the Antilles after it—and where would be the loss to Great Britain? What benefit did the weavers of Yorkshire and Lancashire derive from these boasted possessions?

Mr. Bernal said, he had always been taught to believe that the welfare of the whole empire depended on the prosperity of its parts; and he enquired, if Mr. Roebuck was prepared in his submersive projects to sink the East Indies also with the West?

Sir Robert Peel interposed to pour oil on the troubled discussion, by suggesting that the House should come to the practical conclusion to vote for the Government proposition; for it was evident that the adoption of either of

the rival suggestions would cause no satisfaction whatever. Mr. Roebuck's enforcement of his principles at the cost of submerging Jamaica in the sea, did not need to be met by reasoning; nor would it be reasonable to settle the value of our colonies by asking a distressed weaver what individual advantage he derived from them. The proposal which he made was to continue the existing duties for one year. He hoped he should not be understood as precluding the House from the consideration of this question in another year. Lord John Russell had complained that nothing material had been done with respect to meat; that noble Lord had been ten years in office, and yet had never proposed any alteration in the Tariff. When he heard that the apprehensions were so great that the price of cattle had fallen 25 per cent., he thought it was time to interfere. He adverted to this because the noble Lord had talked of his fearing to offend a powerful interest; and he wished to contrast the course which he had pursued with that of the late Government—a course in which he ran greater risk than any Minister ever ran—(*Cheers*)—for he saw that nearly a hundred of those Members who had given him their confidence were on this particular point prepared to vote against him; and he thought that in adhering to his resolution, he had given sufficient proof that he was prepared to incur the risk for the purpose of benefiting the people. He admitted that the reduction of three farthings per lb. in sugar would not be a small matter, but those questions were not to be looked at separately; if he were asked whether in the abstract he would reduce the duty on wool, he would say, Yes; and he would say the same on cotton-wool, glass, or sugar; but if they were to make all such desirable reductions, they would still have a large deficiency, in spite of the Income-tax. He doubted whether our colonies, where we had suppressed slavery, could compete with slave-countries, and the same doubt was entertained by Mr. Deacon Hume. "I cannot conceive," said Mr. Hume, "that having thirty years ago abolished the slave-trade, and having now abolished slavery itself, any question of free-trade can arise between Jamaica and Cuba: Cuba, with an abundance of fresh and rich soil, not only having the advantage of employing slaves—whatever it may be—but notoriously importing the enormous amount of 40,000 or 50,000 slaves every year; having, in fact, the slave-trade and slavery; and as the laws of this country deprive the planter of Jamaica of that means of raising his produce, I consider the question as one taken out of the category of free-trade." The honour of the country would be compromised by admitting slave-grown sugar without seeking a concession from the growers. And the late Government had by no means followed the mode of negotiation proposed by Mr. Labouchere, granting concessions first, and asking for equivalent afterwards; in Texas they had made a slave-trade treaty preliminary to a commercial treaty; in France they stipulated for reduced duties on manufactures before making reductions on wine and brandies.

Lord John Russell said, he doubted much whether during any ten years which had passed since the revolution, any legislative

acts so important as those adopted during the period of his administration had been carried out. He believed that if, when in office, he had brought forward the measure now proposed by Sir Robert Peel, it would have been opposed and, perhaps, defeated; but now he had the pleasure of enabling him to carry it.

The House then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Labouchere's amendment, 164; against it, 245: majority against the amendment, 81.

CHAPTER VI.

Debates on the State of the Country and Public Distress—Prevailing topics of the Session—Mr. Wallace proposes a Series of Resolutions and Address to the Queen on the State of the Nation—Speeches of Sir James Graham, Dr. Bowring, Mr. M. Attwood, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ellice, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley, Mr. Roebuck, and other Members—The Debate is continued by Adjournment for three nights—On a Division the Resolutions are negatived by 174 *to* 49—*The same Subject comes under Discussion a few nights afterwards on a Motion by Mr. Villiers for a Select Committee on the Corn-laws—Mr. Fielden seconds the Motion—It is opposed by Mr. P. Howard and Sir C. Napier—Sir Robert Peel complains of the Obstruction offered to Business by the Opposition—He vindicates the New Corn-law and Financial Measures, and states his Opinions respecting the Effects of Machinery on the Employment of the People, and his Prospects of the Improvement of Trade—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden, and Lord Howick—Mr. Villiers' Motion is rejected by* 231 *to* 117—*Lord Brougham introduces the Subject of the National Distress in the House of Lords in moving for a Select Committee—He discusses at large the Principles of Commercial Policy—Speeches of Earl of Ripon, Earl Stanhope, Lord Kinnaird, Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Melbourne, and Earl of Radnor—Lord Brougham's Motion is rejected by* 61 *to* 14—*The great Chartist Petition is presented in the House of Commons—Its vast Bulk and Number of Signatures—Procession of Petitioners and singular Spectacle at the Presentation—Debate on the Petition introduced by Mr. T. Duncombe who moves that the Petitioners be heard by Counsel at the Bar—Motion seconded by Mr. Leader, and supported by Messrs. Roebuck, Hume, Wakley, Villiers, O'Connell, and Muntz—Opposed by Mr. Macaulay, Lord F. Egerton, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Oswald, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—The Motion rejected by* 287 *to* 49.

THREE great measures, each involving matters of much complexity and importance, engaged a very large preponderance of the time and attention of the Legislature during the Session of 1842. These were the Corn-Importation Bill, the Income-tax Bill, and the Customs-duties Bill, or New Tariff. A reference to the Debates of Parliament during the entire Session will show how very

large a proportion of the discussions of both Houses related to one or other of these subjects. And, indeed, when the importance of each of these measures is considered, the extent of their bearings, and the vast mass of details which they all, but more especially the last-mentioned, presented for consideration, we shall be disposed to consider that this Session, as compared with those preceding, by no means deserves to be considered unproductive or deficient in practical results. The remaining works which were effected, with one or two exceptions which we are now about to particularise, were of secondary interest; and, as is commonly the case where no vital party principles are at issue, excited little discussion worth commemorating. The Session may, in fact, be described as having been almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of economical questions, and in various forms and shapes, whether directly in the course of debates upon the Government measures, or indirectly on other occasions, the subjects of commercial policy, national distress, taxation, the manufacturing system, the results of machinery, the influence of Corn-laws, were ever and anon recurring, and formed the standing topics of controversy from the commencement of the Session to its close. The condition of the country, now suffering under a remarkable depression and stagnation of trade, whereby large numbers were reduced to severe privations, afforded continual pretext for the introduction of these subjects, and as the causes which had produced these evils, and the remedies proper for their removal, formed the most prominent ground of difference between the two great parties in the state; the spirit of political controversy within the House concurred with external circumstances, and the pressure from without, to make the condition and wants of the labouring classes, and the laws which affect the operations of industry, almost perpetually the battle-field between the Ministry and their opponents. It is needless to say, that in the repeated debates which occurred on these subjects, the same views and arguments were continually enforced and met by the same answers, but the positions maintained by either party in these controversies may be easily understood, by reverting to two or three only out of the many occasions on which the opposing principles of commercial and economical policy came in issue.

One of the most important and extended discussions of this nature arose upon a series of resolutions proposed by Mr. Wallace, as an amendment on going into Committee of Supply. The purport of them was to affirm the existence of distress, to declare that the alteration of the Corn-law and Tariff, coupled with the Income-tax, could not afford relief, and to propose an address to the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until inquiry should have been instituted into the causes of the distress, and until the Queen and the House should have been assured by the Ministers, "that effectual means were secured to provide sustenance for the unemployed and their destitute families, until their sufferings should be terminated by a demand for their industry, and wages for their labour. Mr. Wallace read extracts of letters of recent date from Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and Kilmar-

nock, which described the misery of the unemployed in those places as continuing and increasing. The motion was seconded by Mr. Walker. It was supported by Dr. Bowring, who condemned expenditure in foreign wars while millions were starving at home; and by Mr. Aglionby, who admitted, however, that he did not think that prolonging the sitting of Parliament would alleviate the distress; he adduced reports of intense suffering from Carlisle and Cockermouth.

Sir James Graham deprecated desponding language, as tending to aggravate the miseries of which it professed to complain; and he derived confidence from the recollection that three bad harvests in succession have never been known. He had seen the distress arising for some time, and he feared that for six or seven years it could not be wholly obviated. Did he believe that the repeal of the Corn-laws would alleviate the distress, he would advocate that measure; but he solemnly declared his belief that it would not, but that it would displace and discourage agricultural industry, and condemn the agriculturists to a common ruin with the manufacturers.

Mr. D'Israeli argued that the commercial difficulty was owing to general causes; and he attributed it mainly to the neglect of closing a commercial treaty with France, and to the war with China, which had disturbed our commerce with that country.

Mr. Hume imputed it to the restrictive policy adopted by the United States and Germany in retaliation for our Corn-laws; and on that theme he enlarged; adding reports of increasing distress from Forfar and Dundee.

Mr. Matthias Attwood ascribed it to Mr. Huskisson's policy and the reciprocity treaties, which, while they produced apparent advantages to particular interests in a country, disturbed and injured all others. He asked, how it was that Sir James Graham did not view the state of affairs with despondency, if Government had taken no measures for the relief of the country? If Parliament separated, and left the country in its present condition, he must be a bold politician who could meet it again without apprehension; and he should not feel satisfied with anything but a statement of the views of Government on the condition of the people, and full enquiry into the causes of the distress.

Lord John Russell could not approve of the hostile course towards the Government taken by Mr. Attwood, who had himself proposed no remedy; but he so far agreed with him in principle, as to think that the commercial difficulty of the country was the primary evil with which Ministers ought to have dealt; whereas they had dealt with the financial deficiency as the primary subject, and had treated the depression of trade as secondary in their measures. He reiterated the argument, that if Sir Robert Peel's principles were good with respect to cattle, seeds, and other articles, *à fortiori* they must be so with respect to the far more important articles of corn and flour. He illustrated the probable working of a change of the Corn-law, by what had taken place with respect to cattle: there had been a panic; that brought down prices, which seemed to justify the panic; Sir Robert Peel still persevered with his measure;

the panic subsided, men recovered their senses, and once more the price of cattle is such as to be too high for the general prosperity. Lord John Russell did not ascribe all the evils to the Corn-law, any more, as Canning said, than you would ascribe a man's disease to the want of rhubarb, though that might be an appropriate remedy: but he thought that if corn had been introduced, even at 8*s.* duty, last year, it would have prevented much of the difficulty; and if any one would propose an alteration of the law, he would now support it. He could not, however, throw upon Government exclusively the whole responsibility of providing a remedy for the distress; nor could he support Mr. Wallace's motion for interrupting an ordinary Committee of Supply.

Sir Robert Peel recalled the discussion to the practical question before the House—the delay of the prorogation until after enquiry. He asked, how was the enquiry to be conducted?—at the Bar of the House, or before a Select Committee? And the prorogation was to be suspended until the Ministers could assure the House that means were secured for providing sustenance and employment! This was nothing else than the very proposal of Mr. Ferrand, for maintaining the sufferers out of the public funds, against which Mr. Wallace himself had voted. Sir Robert Peel next complained of the course taken by Mr. Attwood, who had at last suggested nothing. Mr. Attwood seemed to have no practical remedy in view, except, perhaps, either to degrade the coin, or to abolish the convertibility of paper into gold. Lord John Russell had blamed the Government for not treating the financial difficulties of the nation more lightly: now, the people's acquiescence in the Income-tax was a strong proof that *they* did not think lightly of those difficulties; nay, it had been reported, and on no slight authority, that the original intention of the late Ministers themselves had been to support that tax. He did not assume that the people's acquiescence was owing to any exorbitant confidence in this Government; he ascribed it to the prevalent conviction that the state of affairs imperatively required the equalization of the revenue with the expenditure. In some general remarks in vindication of the Government measures, (to which Sir Robert Peel charged Lord John Russell with giving but a *left-handed* support,) he retorted the allusion to the reduction of the duty on cattle: the panic produced by that might be produced to a wider extent and with more grievous effect by alteration of the Corn-laws; and if that had done so little good as Lord John Russell described, perhaps the same result would follow with Corn-law repeal. Sir Robert Peel admitted the distress; but he mentioned the remarkable fact, that at this very time there was an increased quantity of cotton taken out for consumption — in the first six months of 1841 the quantity was 464,500 bales; up to the 24th June, 1842, 538,000 bales; and although mills had been closed, new mills were actually in course of erection. He feared that, in any case, the application of capital to manufactures and the improvements of machinery would throw out small capitalists with imperfect machinery, and from time to time deprive large numbers of people of

employment. The measures of Government were the best that under the circumstances could be resorted to. He praised the forbearance of the people, even under the efforts of wicked men to excite them to excesses; which left to Government no alternative but the firm maintenance of law and peace.

After Sir Robert Peel's speech, Mr. W. Williams moved the adjournment of the debate, and recommenced it on the ensuing evening, by adducing documents to show the starvation and want of employment existing in Coventry; and insisting that Sir Robert Peel, having admitted the distress, was bound to provide a remedy, whereas he pleaded the advanced period of the Session, and said, that it was too late to do anything. Mr. Williams proposed a plan of his own—to admit corn, cotton, and raw silk, free of duty; to repeal the Malt-tax; to reduce the duty on coffee and sugar to 3*d.* per lb., on tea to 30 per cent.; and to meet the reduction of the revenue by reducing all payments out of the Exchequer by one-third, excepting the pay of common soldiers and sailors; a measure which he justified on the calculation that the Currency Bill of 1819 had added one-third to the burthens of the country.

Mr. Aldam adduced statistics of the distress of Leeds. Mr. Brotherton described the depression and pauperism at Salford, and Sir B. Hall brought forward similar statements respecting the parish of Marylebone.

Viscount Howick could foresee no practical advantage from the inquiry proposed by Mr. Wallace; but the House ought not to separate without having had brought under its notice the appalling state of things described by Mr. Aldam, Mr. Brotherton, and Sir Benjamin Hall. He thought, however, that the prorogation of Parliament would tend to hasten the adoption of measures against which large majorities had voted this Session; for if Government were disappointed as to the improvement resulting from their measures—if they found the gloomy anticipations of the Opposition realized—they could call Parliament together before the close of the year, and, as a last resource, try those measures which had been so earnestly pressed upon their consideration. And Mr. Wallace's motion was at least attended with this advantage, that it enabled the Opposition distinctly to throw on Ministers the undivided responsibility, in the present awful state of the country, of rejecting those measures while they had themselves no substitute to propose. He said the Government had made some important admissions. They had admitted that private charity was inadequate to the exigency; that employment alone could effectually relieve the people: and that an increased importation of the articles on which the duties were just reduced would lead to an increased exportation of our own goods. This doctrine was a true one, though the operation on which it was founded might be sometimes circuitous: but if it was true of other articles, why, in such a state of things as the present, was it not applied to the admission of sugar, of coffee, of spirits, and above all, of corn? For, under the new Corn-law, dealers still kept corn in the expectation of a rise in price, and the uncertainty was still such that they

were afraid to order corn from any of the nearest markets, and therefore they did *not* order it from America. He then entered into an enquiry as to the reasons why a flourishing trade with America had been carried on in 1836, in spite of the Corn-laws; ascribing it in great part to the enormous investment at that period of British capital in the stocks, shares, and various enterprising companies of America; a process which could not permanently continue. He then considered the practical effect of admitting corn from America, which being paid for in British manufactures, a stimulus would be given to employment—the expenditure of persons so engaged would return to its former scale—poor-rates would be reduced—the wholesale dealers, as well as the shopkeepers, would participate in the general improvement, and be relieved from the necessity of observing a rigid economy—and thus the revival of trade would be felt through the whole frame-work of society. In the present juncture, he could not conceal from himself that things wore a most serious aspect, and that a feeling, once confined to the Chartists, was now dangerously extending itself to the middle classes. He did not expect the Government to retrace their steps at present; but the country had a right to expect that, if the Ministers were not able to discover other means of affording relief to the people, at all events they would not suffer the present year to close without summoning Parliament again; and then, if they had no measure of their own to suggest, to try what would be the effect of that course of policy which had been recommended to them by their opponents.

Mr. Ellice said, that unjust legislation had brought the price of the *best* wheat—he did not speak of the *average*—to 70*s*. a quarter and upwards. He imputed the present, as well as former visitations of distress, to tampering with the currency. In 1822 money was so abundant that an immense quantity of the capital of the country had been swallowed up in South American loans. The Bank of England had even offered to advance two millions of money to the United States Bank, which was now accused of dealing unfairly with its creditors. In fact, this country had stimulated over-speculation in America, and now the bubble had burst. Mr. Ellice gave a qualified approval to the measures of Government; but condemned the way in which his constituents, the silk-weavers of Coventry, had been exposed to attack, without equivalent advantages being secured to them.

Mr. Sharman Crawford said, as the distress was not so great in Bolton as in some districts, the cotton and woollen trades there not being entirely at a stand-still, though the privations of the people were very great—and as Belfast was for the time deprived of a representative—he should plead the cause of the Irish town. The working classes there were undergoing the greatest suffering: in Newtownards, the workhouse could not receive all the applicants for relief. He maintained that there was no over-population; for four acres of land could support five individuals, while the population of England and Wales was about 14,000,000, and the number of arable acres 32,000,000. He urged, therefore, resort to the small allotment system; admitting that *total* repeal of the Corn-laws

would do some good; and he should not object to a proper system of emigration. The patience of the people under their sufferings had been much spoken of; but he could not acknowledge it as a merit in a people to bear injustice with too much patience; and he warned those in high places to be cautious, lest the present quiet should be but the awful calm that sometimes preceded a storm.

Lord Palmerston said, he could not support the motion, as it was open to technical difficulties; but he agreed that Government ought not to content themselves with objections to the formal motion, or with mere expressions of regret and sympathy, and laudations of the people's patience under severe suffering; they should open their views in respect to practical measures for the relief of the fearful distress which prevailed: "It appeared that, without any steps taken, or any assurance given, Parliament was to be prorogued within a few weeks: honourable Gentlemen were to be sent to the country for their partridge-shooting, for their grouse-shooting, for their pheasant-shooting, for their cock-shooting — (*Cries of* "Oh, oh!" *and laughter*) — and so to rest until February next, as if the country were in a state of the most perfect prosperity; and that the Government were to sit during that long period in a condition of inertness and inactivity, while the people were perishing — motionless, stirless to relieve their dire distress, and without the slightest effort to remedy the misery of the country—waiting for they knew not what events—expecting relief they knew not from whence or when—and looking, it would appear, alone to some miraculous interposition of Providence in their favour for the rescue of the country from ruin. Perhaps they looked to the approaching harvest for a remedy?—if they did, they looked, in his opinion, to a broken reed. The harvest might, it was true, be a good one; but it could not by any possibility be abundant. ("Oh,oh!") The sun of the summer could not repair the injury wrought by the rains of autumn. He admitted that the principles of the Tariff were just; but they had been abandoned in so many cases, or their operation so postponed in others, as to leave no hope of present advantage to the community. Did Government look to private charity?—it was exhausted; besides, it must be withdrawn from the fund for the payment of labour. Did they intend a grant from the public money? — that must increase the pressure on the people at large. Perhaps they called on the Opposition to propose the remedy; the answer of the Opposition was, that the channels of trade were choked, and ought to be cleared; and that the remedy for the distress would be found in a removal of the duties upon corn and sugar. America owed you large sums; she could pay you in corn, but you would not allow her. You might get sugar in abundance from Brazil; yet you refused it, on the score of some mysterious treaty, although there was a sufficient treaty already in existence for the suppression of the Slave-trade, requiring only to be executed. He himself, however, did not take a desponding view of the future; he believed that the affairs of the country would be restored. Not that he anticipated any great increase in our European commerce, so effec-

tually were nations often blinded to their real interests by their political jealousies; which was remarkably the case with France. In Germany, our perseverance in duties upon timber and corn had begotten manufactures adverse to ours. We must look then to North and South America, to Africa, to Arabia, but above all, to China and to India. In some of those countries, our duties on corn and on sugar obstructed us; but, in India, the great measure taken by the late Government in Affghanistan had opened a wide field for British commerce. That the present Government approved and must continue that policy, he inferred from the fact, that they had requested Lord Auckland to remain at the head of the Indian government."

Lord Stanley said, that a very narrow view was taken of the subject, when it was asked whether Government intended to take no step. He admitted with pain the existence of distress; but he had a conviction that some of its causes were beyond the reach of human legislation: "He would challenge the boldest free-trader to deny, that there had been a great aggravation of the distress by the bad harvests of the last four years. The free admission of foreign corn might benefit the manufacturers; but the consumer would not benefit, and the loss of capital and wealth could not be made up. Lord Palmerston said, that many a seed had been sown, which had not been ripened by the summer sun; many political seeds which have been sown *do* ripen. The noble Lord said 'We might look to distant markets; we might look to North America, but that we are there met by the Corn-laws: are we not met also by jealousies and ill-feeling fostered by the noble Lord? In South America, the same hand was visible in disputes and blockades. To China he turned with pain, for he saw there a doubtful war against an unwarlike people. In central Asia, to establish an imaginary bulwark against an imaginary foe, the noble Lord had brought upon us a series of anxieties and losses. Lord Palmerston would meddle in all parts of the world, engaging in petty wars; and he left to the present Ministers the task of restoring the disturbed commerce of India.' Mr. Wallace's proposition could be productive of no sort of advantage, while it would embark the House in a fruitless discussion on a vast variety of topics. The existence of the distress was universally agreed in; but the *causes* to which it had been assigned, were various: "It is said to arise from the taxation of the country, from the change in the Poor-law, from the Corn-law, from the currency, from the increase of machinery, from the monetary difficulties of the United States, from the war in India, in China (which some honourable Members do not believe to be so fortunate), from the increase of population, from the Tariff and commercial treaties, from the large farms, a division of which is thought advisable—from reciprocity treaties; one honourable Member attributes it to the advances we are making in free trade—others to want of education, to deficient facilities for emigration, to the denial of universal suffrage, to the timber duties, and the duties on sugar. All these are separately pointed out by different honourable Gentlemen, as causes of the present distress; to each of which the attention of

a Committee would be directed—each of which must be investigated, and inquiry taken what alterations were to be made, and what obstacles it was necessary to remove.'"

After this speech an adjournment was again proposed, and the debate stood over to a third night, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Sir R. Peel and other Members against so large a consumption of the public time upon subjects already so often discussed.

The debate was renewed by Mr. O'Connell, who urged the Ministry to try the experiment, justified by the awful state of the country, of at once releasing from bond the 1,500,000 quarters of corn.

The resolutions were opposed by Lord Eliot, Mr. Escott, Mr. Borthwick, Mr Childers, and Mr. Grimsditch; and supported by Mr. P. M. Stewart, General Johnson, and Mr. Mark Phillips.

Mr. Leader condemned the Tariff for disturbing all the smaller interests, and leaving the larger untouched. He urged the necessity of enlarging our foreign trade, and asked what had become of the commercial treaties with France and Spain?

Mr. Charles Buller made a defence of the late Government's policy in India and China; challenging their antagonists to prove a single instance in which it had injured the trade of the country; while they had largely encouraged the growth of sugar and the improvement of the cotton culture in India. But the main point of his speech consisted in enumerating in a catalogue *raisonnée* those articles of common food and domestic use on which the Tariff does not lower the duties—bread, butter, cheese, milk, beer, tea, sugar, soap, candles, fuel, leather; there was a reduction on coffee, and also on meat, coupled with the assurance that no meat would be introduced. Government had *done* nothing for the immediate relief of the people, but had refused emigration, a grant of public money, and alteration of the Poor-law. Such a course of legislation could only end in a change of the representative system.

Mr. Ewart having said a few words in support of the resolutions, the House was addressed by Mr. Cobden at considerable length. He argued that machinery does not throw people out of employment; for its perfection and introduction to practical use are too gradual suddenly to do so. Before Arkwright's time in 1767, only 30,000 persons were employed in the cotton manufactures, and now there are a million and a half. The agricultural districts, where there is no machinery, send their people to be employed in the districts where there is. And in cotton-weaving districts and the Potteries, where the machinery is simple and antiquated, the people are in as bad a state as in Manchester. Machinery, therefore, is not the cause of the distress. He described the condition of Stockport, with 60,000 inhabitants, earning 500,000*l.* a year; but in process of being eaten up by the poor. Other large towns are approaching the same state; and what is to be done with such masses of people? They cannot be left to starve. In Hinckley, 1*l.* an acre is paid by the land to the Poor-rate; and he begged to remind the landowners that the common law gives a rate in aid of towns whose funds are exhausted He called on Sir Robert Peel (whom he found himself to have supported with his vote

oftener than he had supported Lord John Russell) not to treat the subject with quibbles respecting the operation of machinery, nor as a mere "Manchester question," but to look at it in connexion with the whole condition of the country; and it must be done this session.

Mr. Ferrand argued against the resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Villiers and Mr. Roebuck, the latter urging the Legislature to put aside party, to consider the great interest of the greatest of nations as brethren assembled together; and, viewing the state of the country, to ask themselves whether a remedy for at least a part of the evil might not lie within their power.

Mr. Fielden then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Robert Peel strongly opposed it. It was thrice put in a varied form, and thrice rejected by large majorities.

Ultimately a division took place on Mr. Wallace's resolutions, when there appeared, for the resolutions 49; against, 174: majority 125.

The debate just recorded took place on the 8th of July. On the 11th, it having been moved to go into Committee of Supply, the Opposition party again succeeded in introducing the subject of the state of the nation; and a long debate took place.

Mr. Villiers—having moved as an Amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee on the laws regulating the importation of corn, with a view to their total repeal—prefaced his motion with a speech, in which he said that he brought it forward in compliance with the wish of the Anti-Corn-law delegates; and because, in discussing Mr. Wallace's motion, a taunt had been thrown out by the Ministerial side, that if the Opposition thought that a repeal of the Corn-laws would remedy the evil, they ought to submit that proposition to the House. Moreover, the new law, he said, had proved a failure; and, since it had passed, the principle had been avowed by Members of the Government, that the people ought to be allowed to purchase food wherever they could, and on the best terms.

Mr. Fielden seconded the motion, with statements to illustrate the impoverished condition of the hand-loom weavers.

Mr. Philip Howard deprecated the delay of the supplies, as tending to aggravate the distress of the country; and he foresaw in the repeal of the Corn-laws, merely the addition of agricultural to manufacturing distress.

Mr. Aglionby declared the new sliding-scale was a delusion. He prophesied that Parliament would be obliged to repeal the law before the winter.

Mr. Gally Knight objected to the discussion of a question already exhausted; and Sir Charles Napier, though condemning the Corn-law, thought that these debates ought not to be protracted; that it was a very unfair way of conducting an opposition to any Government.

Sir Robert Peel began by complaining of the continual interruption to public business, and of the impediments opposed to a fair trial of the new Corn-law. "Gentlemen on the other side have, though I will not say intentionally, adopted a course which in effect prevents my measure from having a fair trial; whilst any hope exists that Parliament will be induced to alter the law, and that corn might be admitted into this country on more

favourable terms, the measure can have no fair trial, for the grain will be held back." He had already shown that in the week ending 23d June, there came in of foreign corn 27,500 quarters, and of colonial corn 6,000; in all 33,500 quarters. He would now quote returns a week later, to show that the result was not less satisfactory:—

'Notwithstanding the expectation which had been held out respecting an alteration in the state of the law, it appears by the return of the 30th June, that for home consumption there had been brought in from the colonies 5,002 quarters at 1*s.* duty, and of foreign corn 48,112 quarters. The whole of the corn for home consumption amounted then to upwards of 53,000 quarters.'

This then showed the satisfactory working of the law; and in addition to this, the harvest had already commenced in some parts of the country. The consequence was a fall of 2*s.* in price in Mark Lane; and in other parts of the country there was a similar tendency to a decline in price. It would be most unwise to proceed to condemn the law after an experience of seven weeks; but if they chose to form a judgment from so short an interval of the working of a new Act of Parliament, he thought there were already symptoms perceptible of a marked improvement.

Referring to the arguments employed by Mr. Cobden on the former debate, respecting the effects of machinery on the employment of the people, Sir Robert Peel said, he had done all he could to guard himself against being supposed to hold the opinion that the progress of mechanical invention could be arrested, or that it would be expedient to do so with respect to the larger interests of the country; but he candidly avowed that he entertained the opinion, that the rapid application of machinery has a tendency, where there is less capital, and where machinery is less improved, to throw men out of employment, and consequently to produce distress.

Sir Robert Peel cited practical authorities in support of that opinion from Stockport itself, which Mr. Cobden represented, showing by the evidence of one of the relieving officers of the Stockport union, that the want of employment and distress prevailing at Stockport, and the increased applications for parish relief, were to be dated from the introduction of improved machinery into the mills, whereby a large number of hands was rendered unnecessary. He said he was countenancing no vulgar prejudice, but when in 1841, he saw that the same quantity of work could be done in one mill by 100 hands less than in 1836, he could not refrain from concluding, that improvements in machinery must have an immediate and local effect.

He referred to the evidence of Mr. Cruttenden, the partner in a well-known firm at Stockport, who had stated, that owing to the improvements in machinery, his manufactory could produce nearly twenty miles of calico in a day. Mr. Cruttenden had been asked—"Do you think that the laws affecting trade have contributed in any degree to cause the distress at present existing in Stockport, or in other manufacturing districts?" He said—"I do not think that they have had much to do with it.

I am aware, some persons suppose that the Corn-laws have been the cause of our present distress. I believe that the distress has arisen in a far greater degree from the the immense increase in the amount of capital which has been employed in the cotton trade, and the consequent unnatural increase in the production of manufactured goods."

The wages of the hand-loom weaver had fallen from 27*s.* in 1815 to 3*s.* in 1842; but when the price of corn, and the vast importation of cotton are considered, it must be obvious, that there must be some other cause for the existence of distress than the Corn-laws. There must be some other cause also for the rapid decrease of wages in the cotton trade:—

"Here is an account of cotton manufactured since 1831. I have no means of comparing the increase with 1815; but since 1831, there has been a most extraordinary increase in the quantity of cotton imported for manufacture and retained for home consumption, and the quantity of cotton goods exported. In 1831, the total quantity of cotton spun was 208,000,000 pounds; and in 1841, it amounted to 337,000,000 pounds. The total quantity of yarn-manufactured goods in 1831, was 70,000,000 pounds; and in 1841, it had risen to 138,000,000 pounds. Now, though it might be that we do not take corn in exchange for our cotton goods, yet the quantity of goods exported, for which we receive some sort of return, has been enormously increased, comparing 1841 with 1831, and with 1815 also, when the wages of the artisan were so high, as described by the honourable Gentleman, and when corn was about 64*s.* a quarter. The increase of the trade, as measured by the imports and exports, has been most extraordinary."

Allusion had been made in the House to a placard issued at Manchester, headed "Murder," of which Mr. Cobden had declared that the Members of the Anti-Corn-law League knew nothing:—

"I was glad to hear that declaration from the honourable gentleman: at the same time, I think there ought to be a more effectual measure taken for the purpose of manifesting a severance between disseminators of bills of this character, and those who profess to have the true interests of the working-classes at heart. I was determined to make no reference to this hand-bill without information, but these facts have been stated to me:—'The inflammatory placard headed 'Murder,' continues to be issued in a shop in Market Street, Manchester. The placard was still exhibiting on the 23d of June, at 22, Market Street. Above the door of this house there are printed the words, 'The Dépôt for the National Anti-Corn-law League.' The printer of the placard, who is the tenant of that shop, is the printer and publisher for the Anti-Corn-law League. About four doors distant from this dépôt is a building, in which the Anti-Corn-law League held their meetings.'—I am glad to hear from the honourable Member that the members of the Anti-Corn-law League express their disapprobation of the exhibition of this placard; and I trust what I have stated may induce them to take steps which may make it impossible for any person to attribute to them any participation in appeals of this nature to a suffering population."

He trusted that nothing would be done to check the progress of

subscriptions in aid of the distressed manufacturers; though that could be no permanent remedy for the distress. His hopes of that lay in a general extension of the commerce of the country; and he re-stated the principles on which he thought it ought to be extended:—

"I stated, and I am now ready to repeat the statement, that if we had to deal with a new society, in which those infinite and complicated interests which grow up under institutions like those in the midst of which we live had found no existence, the true abstract principle would be 'to buy in the cheapest market and to sell in the dearest.' And yet it is quite clear, that it would be utterly impossible to apply that principle in a state of society such as that in which we live, without a due consideration of the interests which have grown up under the protection of former laws. While contending for the justice of the abstract principle, we may at the same time admit the necessity of applying it partially; and I think the proper object is first of all to lay the foundation of good laws, to provide the way for gradual improvements, which may thus be introduced without giving a shock to existing interests. If you do give a shock to those interests, you create prejudices against the principles themselves, and only aggravate the distress. This is the principle on which we attempted to proceed in the preparation of the Tariff."

He frankly admitted that he had not applied those principles to corn and sugar; but on corn the duties were reduced one-half; and he again called on them to look at the measure as a whole:—

"At the commencement of this year declarations were constantly made about the comparative prices of meat in this country and abroad. There were constant prophecies that no attempt would be made to deal with the monopoly of provisions in respect to cattle and meat. In respect to rice, potatoes, fish, and various other articles of subsistence, there have been made most extensive reductions of duty; and with respect to raw materials, there was likewise a reduction such as the advocates of free-trade could scarcely complain of. The effect of all this change could not yet be fairly estimated. But then it was asked, 'Do you intend to do nothing else?' We do intend, after submitting it to the consideration of a Committee, to propose a further measure, permitting the taking of foreign corn out of bond duty free, upon the substitution into the warehouse, or delivery for exportation, of equivalent quantities of flour and biscuit. With respect to other countries, it will be our endeavour to extend on the true principles of reciprocal advantage the commerce of the country."

He had been asked why he had introduced no measure on the banking laws; but every day at the disposal of Government had been consumed in the measures to which he had referred; and they had as yet scarcely been able to pass more than the first clause of the Poor-law. They had passed the Income-tax, which no Government could have done against the general feeling of the country. They had entered into negotiations with other countries:—

"I hope, now that we have been able to bring these measures to a conclusion, with some difference of opinion on my side of the House, and with strong divisions against

me on account of the alarm given to the agricultural interest—that they will be allowed to have a fair trial; and if they do not prove calculated to increase the prosperity of the country—if they should prove inadequate to meet the distress of the country—*in that case I shall be the first to admit, that no adherence to former opinions ought to prevent their full and careful revision.* But I hope that no precipitate conclusions will be come to, but that a fair experiment will be made, in order that we may see whether they have a tendency to revive the prosperity of the country, and to terminate that stagnation which no person in this great community views with deeper concern than those who are immediately responsible for the Government of the country."

Lord John Russell remarked, that Sir R. Peel did not speak as if he were very confident of the success of his measures. For at least eight weeks after the new Corn-law had received the Royal Assent, it had not been interfered with; but Sir Robert Peel was not correct in saying, that the change had led to the importation of foreign corn; for in two weeks this year, corn had entered to the amount of 25,000 quarters and 48,000 quarters respectively. In two weeks of last year, ending 16th April and 21st May, it had entered to the amount of 58,825, and 71,040 quarters respectively, at the much higher duty of 22*s.* 8*d.* and 23*s.* 8*d.*; and therefore, the diminution of duty by the new Act, had only led to a diminution of revenue—there had been no gain to the people. If the duty had been fixed at 8*s.*, there would not have been this delay of two months and a half, during which corn was not admitted. Would it not be better to resort to a measure which Sir Robert Peel himself acknowledged would afford a temporary alleviation of the distress? If it was desirable to obtain relief for the people from charity, would it not be much more so to afford it by the law? In 1826, Sir Robert Peel had acted with Mr. Canning and Lord Liverpool, in supporting a measure temporarily to suspend the Corn-law; and why, therefore, should he not agree to the motion about to be made by Lord Howick, for the admission of foreign corn for a time at a fixed duty? Last year, the Whigs were told when in power, that they were incompetent:—

"That Government is now replaced by Gentlemen possessed of perfect intelligence and unfailing wisdom; and when asked where is the remedy—where the hope of an alleviation, they say, 'they expect a good harvest.' Now, I do think, Sir, that though our abilities be not so shining as those of honourable Gentlemen opposite, we were at least equal to the task of looking at the barometer and saying we expect a fine harvest."

Towards the close of his speech, Lord John Russell launched into a general attack on the Government measures:—

"I remember a right honourable Gentleman, not now a Member of this House, Mr. Herries, parodying a French writer in reviewing a work, said, that our measures contained some things that were good, and some things that were new—that those that were new were not good, and those that were good, were not new. I appply this expression to the measures of this session proposed by the present Go-

vernment. I can scarcely count on my fingers those they have adopted from us,—namely, the Poor-law, the Colonial Customs Bill, the Colonial Passengers Bill, the New South Wales Bill, the Australian Bill, the Justices Bill, and the principles of the Tariff itself; for with respect to provisions generally, I had proposed to bring forward a measure for introducing them at lower rates of duty, but, at the suggestion of my right honourable Friend, I postponed it, in order to bring forward the proposition for altering the Corn-law; which, in its result, prevented our bringing any other measures forward as a Government. We have had satisfaction in seeing such a measure as the Tariff proposed —that measure is good, but it is not new; and so is the Poor-law: the Income-tax is new, but it is not good; and I may say the same thing of the Corn-law of the present year."

Mr. Cobden repeated the position which he had maintained on a former evening, that in *prosperous* times improvements in machinery never threw labourers out of employment, so as to cause distress. He contended that this country could hope for no extension of trade with America, Portugal, or Spain, unless it would take their corn; remarking, that it is not exports alone which make a country rich. And he quoted the Scotch and Irish farmers, who laughed at the agriculture of England, and said, that with a proper system of tillage, the landowners might obtain double their rents, and yet corn be sold at 40*s.* the quarter.

Lord Howick explained, that he should vote for the motion on several grounds, though he protested in the strongest manner against the delays that had been thrown in the way of public business. He believed that the cause would suffer from the injudicious means employed to promote it:—

He did not suppose that he should have an opportunity of proposing the motion of which he had given notice; but he could not help pressing on the right honourable Baronet the expediency of adopting some such measure as this—that, with a view to mitigate the existing distress, an Act of Parliament should be passed giving assurance, that for a certain limited time no higher duty than 6*s.* should be levied.

Sir John Hanmer said, he was not ashamed to avow, that, representing a large manufacturing constituency, and having paid great attention to the subject, his opinion had undergone considerable alteration as to the Corn-laws; he was in favour of a moderate fixed duty for the purpose of revenue, and no more.

On a division, Mr. Villiers' amendment was rejected by 231 to 117.

While these discussions were taking place in the House of Commons, the same class of topics was brought under debate in the House of Lords at the instance of Lord Brougham, who founded a motion on a petition presented by him from the Delegates of the Manufacturing Districts in London praying for inquiry. In his speech on this occasion, Lord Brougham entered into an elaborate consideration of some of the most interesting question of commercial economy, which he treated with his accustomed acuteness and ingenuity. He avowed that he brought forward the subject with

reluctance, because it was painful to state such a case as theirs, and to disappoint their hopes in his endeavours. As it was notorious, he would take his hearers asquickly as possible over the ground in describing the unparallelled distress: —"He, like those petitioners, or at least the oldest among them, remembered the distress of 1808 and 1812, and afterwards of 1816 and 1817; but he protested, that when he cast back his eyes and compared those periods with the present, and when he refreshed his recollection with the result of the inquiry then made, and compared it with what it had been his most painful duty to learn within the last three or four weeks of the present state of things, he might almost without exaggeration say that those times presented a comparatively prosperous state of things."

He described in general terms, illustrated by a few individual instances, the aspect and progress of the distress among the people:— "Who were those persons of whose sufferings he had spoken? They were no more nor less than the working classes at large of the country. It was the working classes and their cause that the petitioners submitted to the consideration of their Lordships; the working classes, to whom the country owed every thing, and who raised the commercial greatness of the country to its present stupendous height. In his opinion, the patience and tranquillity of the working classes ought to work powerfully on their Lordships; and added to this, it must be remembered that the working classes had no hand in making the laws by which they were governed. The millions did not contribute a single vote in the choice of the men by whom their laws were made. Upwards of five millions were entirely excluded from any share in the representation. Such being the case, if their Lordships were not their actual representatives, which they undoubtedly were as much as any Member of the other House of Parliament, he must entreat of them to be their actual protectors."

He protested against the question being made one of party:— "Questions of this sort did not naturally bind themselves to party; and he must own that it was his opinion, whoever should dream of forming a party in this country on what might be called economical ground—whoever could fancy that he should be able to get together a faction—he used the term in no disparaging sense, but a well-principled party, and that on a ground that was only and correctly economical — on questions respecting trade and revenue—that person, he maintained, must be one who might indulge such an expectation, but he must be doomed to see that a party in this country could not stand on that ground."

He argued at some length to disprove what he considered "one of the greatest and grossest fallacies that had ever been asserted;" that the increase of machinery was the cause of the distress; and he reviewed the state of Leeds, Bolton, Hinckley, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sheffield, and the Potteries, to show that the distress was as great where new machinery had not been introduced as where it had been. It was equally far from the truth to ascribe it to the change in the currency twenty-three years ago; the effects of which had been set-

tled within three years; and since which, trade, manufacture, and agriculture had been, for the main part of the time, as flourishing as in any years before 1819. Neither was foreign competition the real cause. "It was a great mistake to suppose that the great branches of manufactures were confined to this country; for the truth was that we had the most competition elsewhere during the rise of all our manufactures. He would take the cotton-manufacture. He found that the cotton-trade in France had increased between the years 1787 and 1815 about seven and eight fold. The number of hands employed in the French cotton-trade was a considerable proportion to the number of hands engaged in the same branch of trade in this country. If there were, as he believed was the case, 1,500,000 persons more or less dependent on the cotton-trade of this country, it would be found that about 60,000 persons were dependent on this trade in France. There had been a great increase in the exports of cotton goods from France since the peace; but it was obvious that none could have taken place previously to the peace, as all the French ports were then blockaded by our cruisers. He had got the returns of the exports from France up to the last two years; and he found that from the period of the peace up to the latter period, there had been an increase of exports of cotton goods sevenfold, taking them at their valuation. During the same period, our cotton-trade, as regarded exports, had also greatly increased; indeed it had more than doubled, for it had risen from 22,000,000*l.* to 52,000,000*l.* This, then, was during the period when the French exports of cotton goods had been increasing in a much greater ratio."

He recapitulated what the petitioners would be prepared to prove, if they were admitted to do so. They would show the injury to our foreign trade by the restriction on the importation of Corn—the consequent emigration of capital and labour from this country: he knew an instance of a person employing a thousand workmen who was prepared to transfer his capital to another country if this state of things were persisted in. The petitioners would prove that many persons in foreign countries would give orders, who now withheld them from the manufacturers of this country; and that without delay a most important and thriving trade might be created with other countries, which was now prevented by the operation of the Corn-laws. At present many of the manufacturers had been obliged to dismiss half their workmen; but in the majority of instances they kept them at work for a diminished number of days in the week. It had been stated, at a large public meeting, by a most respectable and excellent magistrate, that he knew instances of workmen having the choice given to them to have five or six days work a week as heretofore, but that if this were done the number employed must be reduced; or that the whole number should be employed for a shorter period of time: they preferred the latter, as it enabled the masters to keep all the hands, although with greatly reduced wages, instead of dismissing them.

If the House did away with protective duties, it would be impossible for foreign countries to maintain them; in the United States,

especially, where they have a popular government, the Western and the Southern States would unite against the Northern States to force an abrogation of the existing duties. The present state of the policy of this country reminded him of what took place in the time of Napoleon with respect to the Orders of Council, which were enforced to meet the Berlin and Milan Decrees; the Decrees would have been a dead letter but for the operation of the Orders in Council, but by those Orders they became effective. Lord Brougham offered to include in the proposed inquiry other subjects than the Corn-laws, the Currency, or the operation of Machinery, if Lord Stanhope (who had cheered him) wished.

Earl Stanhope: "The question is, the protection of the wages of labour."

Lord Brougham continued—Yes; that demand for labour being limited, as the noble Earl probably would argue, in proportion as steam-power, and machinery, and horses were employed: although others would contend, perhaps, that the introduction of these aids to labour, on the contrary, enabled the employer, the capitalist, to call still more and more of man's labour in requisition—that by enabling the capitalist to work his mine, or whatever it might be, to profit, he could give employment to man as well as horse; whereas, otherwise, he might not be able to work at all, or, consequently, employ either man or horse. However, even should the noble Earl go beyond this—should he, not content with suggesting doubts as to the propriety of steam-machinery and horse-labour, of wheels, of axles, of cranks, and pullies, go some steps further—advance to the utmost pitch of consistency with his own opinions as to the protection of labour, and seek to prohibit tools, as well he might, seeing that, no doubt, tools, abridge manual labour, and therefore, according to the noble Earl, lessen the amount of man's earnings, Lord Brougham would not refuse the inquiry. Even though he viewed every pound of sugar that came from a slave-trading country as defiled with cruelty and robbery — as steeped in African blood—yet (and he could give no stronger proof of his desire to have full inquiry into the whole subject) even into this question of sugar he would consent to inquire. But there was one thing against which he would loudly protest; a proposition which he considered the most outrageous he had ever heard of—he had heard of it only out of doors—no one had ventured to broach it in Parliament; a proposition in every respect the most reprehensible, and fraught with incalculable mischiefs, with unspeakable increase of the miseries which the country already laboured under. He referred to the attempt which had been suggested in some quarters by means of what was called non-consumption, or an agreement among the people not to consume certain commodities, to embarrass the Government—a refusal to pay taxes, and thus involve the Executive Government in inextricable difficulties. He considered all attempts of this sort as tending directly and immediately to exasperate existing mischiefs, to exacerbate the miseries which now overwhelmed the country. In all that had latterly taken place, there was one point to which we could direct our eyes

with satisfaction—the public credit had been preserved. He could hardly conceive a greater mischief—he could not imagine any increase of distress which would have been more overwhelming, than if there had been any thing like an obstruction to the public credit by a defalcation of the revenue, rendering it incapable of meeting the expenditure.

He appealed to the conflict of opinions on the subject, and particularly on the Corn-laws, for proof of the necessity of inquiry; and concluded by moving that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Distress of the Country.

The Earl of Ripon stated his objections to the motion in a short speech. The sum of Lord Brougham's complaint was the Corn-laws; and of his proposition, the repeal of those laws—the very question that had been most recently settled. Nothing had convinced him that those laws were the cause of the distress; and unless he saw his way to some clear, distinct, and safe mode of remedying the distress, he thought it kinder to the people themselves to abstain from going into Committee; the result of which could not answer the expectations entertained from it. It could not be said that the embarrassments of our foreign commerce arose from restrictions on corn; for, in fact, during the last ten years, we had taken all the surplus corn, which the countries of Europe grew. He pointed to the determined prohibition of our manufactures in Russia and other countries, as giving little hope than any change of our own policy, would induce a more liberal treatment on their part. When Lord Brougham ascribed the depression in our trade with the United States to the Corn-laws, he had forgotten that during the antecedent years, when our Corn-laws were in full force, this trade had been carried on to a great extent, and the United States had taken no less than 12,000,000*l.* of our manufactures. It appeared probable that President Tyler would veto the proposed new Tariff, and then the Compromise Act would continue in force; the duties on imports diminishing under that Act. If their monetary system should correct itself, and they should adhere to the existing law, there would be then no more impediment than there was before to the extensive consumption of the manufactures of this country, which six years ago afforded such a stimulus to the manufacturing industry of our population. As to the proposed inquiry, it would be impossible to conclude it within the Session.

Earl Stanhope admitted that Lord Brougham, like Dr. Johnson, was *Magister verborum gravissimus*, and had treated the subject with his usual power; but he could not agree with him as to the effects of machinery. He had received a visit from a woollen manufacturer in the West Riding of Yorkshire, not a Radical or Whig, but one of the old Tories, now almost extinct; and he said that unless wages were protected and justice done to the labouring classes, this would perhaps be the last Session of Parliament. (*Much laughter.*) Lord Stanhope contended that the Corn-laws had nothing to do with the distress; but it was the very object of the Poor-law to grind down wages.

Lord Kinnaird feared the effects of refusing inquiry would be most lamentable during the winter.

The Marquis of Clanricarde ridiculed Lord Ripon's argument for refusing to inquire into the possibility of finding a remedy, merely because they might be unable to find one. The distress was spreading to the agricultural districts; the poor-rates were everywhere increasing; and now the Income-tax had to be paid in addition to those rates; if they would not submit to the inconvenience of inquiry, he feared that they might be compelled to submit to something worse.

Viscount Melbourne agreed, that Lord Brougham, always able and eloquent, had never addressed the House in a more temperate speech. He did not deny the melancholy and awful state of affairs to which that speech related; the long continuance of the distress, and the time which it took the country to recover from it alarmed him; but he did not think that any good purpose could be answered by the inquiry, or that it would be wise and proper for the House to grant it. The question of the Corn-laws had been fully inquired into; and he thought that the application of change and fluctuation at this time would do more harm than had been attributed to the Corn-laws in the course of the debate.

The Earl of Radnor insisted that the new Corn-law had done no good, for the greater portion of the little corn which had come in under it, had been Colonial wheat and not foreign. With respect to the Tariff, too, but little good could be expected from it, and in some instances harm, he considered, would ensue from it. He recommended Mr. Canning's measure of 1826, for admitting 500,000 quarters of wheat at 12*s.* duty, as tending to restore confidence even before it was carried into effect.

Lord Wharncliffe said, the repeal of the Corn-laws would only cause such alarm among the agricultural population as would greatly aggravate the existing distress.

In his reply Lord Brougham observed that inquiry was not refused into agricultural distress in 1822. On a division the motion was negatived by 61 to 14.

The most striking shape, however, in which the grievances of the working classes presented themselves to the notice of the Legislature during this Session, was the presentation of a petition, which for bulk and number of signatures, was unparalleled in the annals of Parliament. The sum total of names attached was stated to amount to upwards of 3,000,000. —the proportion of *bonâ fide* signatures being considerably less— its prayer was for the enactment of the great constitutional changes which form the "six points" comprised in the Chartist creed—besides these demands, however, the petition declared the weight of the National Debt too great to be borne, and pointed in significant language at the abolition of all "Monopolies," including those of paper-money, machinery, land, religion, the public press, and railway travelling. The conveyance and presentation of this enormous document afforded a curious spectacle, and a task of no small difficulty—it required sixteen men to support it, and was escorted to Palace-yard by a long procession of working men, who marched in good discipline and with peaceful demeanour to the Houses of Parliament. Arrived at the door of the House of Commons, however, it proved too big for admission,

and in order to effect its entrance it became necessary to divide it into sections. Hastily plucked asunder in many parts, each piece formed a load for a troop of the petitioners, who carried it into the body of the House. It there lay on the floor beside the Table, which it overtopped, piled up in massy folds, and was "presented," if that term can be strictly applied to so unwieldy a document, by Mr. T. Duncombe, one of the Members for Finsbury.

In calling attention to its contents, he thanked the House for the kind and respectful manner in which it had been received. The petition, he observed, had nearly 3,500,000 of signatures; and, making allowance for the signatures of females and youths, he was prepared to prove that there were above 1,500,000 of families of the industrious classes subscribers to that petition. He had gathered in conversation with Members what were likely to be the objections to its prayer; and one was, the doubt as to there being any precedent. But in 1785, the promoters of the Lancashire petition against the duties on cotton stuffs were heard at the Bar; in 1789, persons who took a strong interest in the Slave-trade were heard at the Bar, and afterwards referred to a Select Committee; in 1812, on the motion of Lord Brougham, and with the concurrence of Lord Stanley, Mr. Rose, Mr. Baring, (Lord Ashburton,) and Lord Castlereagh, witnesses were heard against the Orders in Council. Unquestionably, the petition which he now presented, proceeding from every part of the empire, was equally deserving of attention. "They will not only prove to you that a state of great distress exists in this country, but they will also prove, if not to the satisfaction of every man in this House, at least to the conviction of every unprejudiced mind, that those grievances arise from the neglect and misrepresentation of their interests within these walls. They will also state to you what they believe to be the remedy for the evils of which they complain. It will not be for you to decide to-night upon the merits of the remedy they may suggest; that will be for your consideration after having heard their statements. After you shall have heard their arguments, then it will be my duty to propose what I conceive would remedy and correct the abuses and mismanagement under which this country is now labouring."

He traced the history of Constitutional Reform in the country for the last fifty or sixty years. Many called the Chartists wild and visionary; but several eminent men of both Houses had advocated the same principles. When Major Cartwright advocated Reform in 1777, it was called "Radical Reform;" and at that time the people almost repudiated the name of "Radical" as a stigma. In 1798, the Whigs took up the cause of Reform, and they were then called "Reformers:" but those who were originally called Radicals, and afterwards Reformers, were now called "Chartists;" the Chartists were the Radicals of former days.

He doubted if the House was aware of the state of the public mind and of the country. The petition had received its number of signatures in the course of the last three or four months; the persons interested in it were en-

rolled in about 600 national associations in England and Scotland; about 100,000 subscribed a 1*d.* weekly to keep up the agitation; and between 50,000 and 60,000 of those had pledged themselves to continue to subscribe as long as they received 1*s.* of wages, and until they were heard within the House of their Representatives. The distress which they were suffering swelled the cry; and while that distress was recognised in the delusive promises of a Queen's speech, without the offer of a remedy, it could not be expected but that they should make their way into that assembly, and endeavour to do something for themselves. He had received, he would venture to say, 500 communications on the subject; and of those he read a few, describing the destitute state of numbers in Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Burnley, the Vale of Leven, Edinburgh, and other places, and the zeal and cooperation of numbers in the agitation of legislative measures from which they expected relief. In Burnley the people were so famished, that some had disinterred a dead cow, and used it for food. Would it be possible for such a state of things to continue? Surely Sir Robert Peel did not expect his Income-tax and Tariff to cure it? Nor could he mean to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and put down the Chartists by force. He appealed to the conduct of the Chartists themselves, to the procession which bore the petition, and to the terms of the last address issued by the National Convention, (which he read,) to show that the Chartists did not contemplate violence. The House might think their arguments visionary and absurd, but they could not refuse to hear them; while by doing so they would gain some portion of what they much needed—the confidence, affection, and gratitude of the great body of the nation. Mr. Duncombe moved "that the petitioners who signed the National Petition be heard at the Bar of this House, by themselves, their counsel, or agents, in support of the allegations of their petition."

Mr. Leader seconded the motion, declaring it mere blindness to doubt the sincerity of the petitioners, or the increasing numbers in which they came before the House, although Lord Campbell had said, after the prosecutions of the Chartists, "that Chartism was put down." To Mr. Duncombe's list of precedents Mr. Leader added Mr. Roebuck's having been permitted to plead at the Bar for the Lower Canadians.

Sir James Graham said, that nothing was further from his intention than to turn the paragraphs of the petition into ridicule. Unfortunately, the foundation of the petition was generally admitted: the distress was great; the number of petitioners complaining of that distress was large; and their statements were, in many particulars, founded in fact. It was not, therefore, a question of fact to be investigated, but a question of policy to be adopted; it was not a question of fact to be inquired into, but a question of political remedy to be decided on by the House; and as he could not conceive a course more likely to be disastrous than to excite hopes which were certain to be disappointed, and to hold out expectations which those who consented to the inquiry were aware would be fallacious, he must oppose the present motion.

Mr. Macaulay besought the

House, if he should be betrayed into any expressions not entirely consistent with a calm view of the question, to attribute it to the warmth with which he viewed the subject generally, and to no want of kindness towards the petitioners. He could not consent to hear them at the Bar, as if the House had not fully made up their minds to resist what was asked; for he could not but see that the petitioners demanded the Charter. To some parts of the Charter indeed he was not opposed:—as, the vote by ballot, the absence of a property qualification for Members:—and, though he could not support annual Parliaments, he would have them shortened. But to the essence of the Charter— universal suffrage, suffrage without any qualification at all, he was determinately opposed; and nothing short of that would have the smallest effect in diminishing the agitation which prevailed. Universal suffrage would be fatal to all the purposes for which Government exists, for which aristocracies exist; and it was incompatible with the very essence of civilization. Civilization rests on security of property: without that, the finest soil in the world, or the moral or intellectual institutions of any country, would have no power to prevent its sinking into a state of barbarism; but on the other hand, while property is secure, it is impossible to prevent any country from advancing in prosperity; and he never could intrust the supreme government of the country to any class which would, to a moral certainty, be induced to commit great and systematic inroads on the security of property. He assumed that that would be the result of the motion: and he drew his inference from the very words of the petition, which say—"Your petitioners complain that they are enormously taxed to pay the interest of what is called the National Debt—a debt amounting at present to 800,000,000*l.*—being only a portion of the enormous amount expended in cruel and expensive wars for the suppression of all liberty, by men not authorized by the people, and who, consequently, had no right to tax posterity for the outrages committed by them upon mankind." If he was really to understand that as an indication of the opinion of the petitioners, it was an expression of an opinion that a national bankruptcy would be just and politic. He made no distinction in the right of the fundholder to his dividend and of the landowner to his rent, and the petitioners made none; but they lumped them together with all monopolies: they "respectfully mention the existing monopolies of the suffrage, of paper money, of machinery, of land, of the public press, of religion, of the means of travelling and transit, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention, all arising from class-legislation." Could any thing be meant but a general confiscation— of land, of the funds, of railways, and machinery?

He did not wonder at such views in uneducated men, impelled by distress to seek relief; but if education would mend those defects, would it not be well to wait till education had exerted its influence? But grant the power of so sweeping a confiscation of property, and what must be the effect? "No experience enables us to guess at it. All I can say is, that it seems to me to be something more horrid than can be imagined. A

great community of human beings —a vast people would be called into existence in a new position; there would be a depression, if not an utter stoppage, of trade, and of all those vast engagements of the country by which our people are supported; and how is it possible to doubt that famine and pestilence would come before long to wind up the effects of such a system? The best thing which I can expect, and which I think every one must see as the result is, that in some of the desperate struggles which must take place in such a state of things, some strong military despot would arise, and give some sort of protection, some security to the property which may remain. But if you flatter yourselves that, after such an occurrence, you would ever see again those institutions under which you have lived, you deceive yourselves: you would never see them again, and you would never deserve to see them."

Mr. Roebuck said, he had seen the substance of Mr. Macaulay's speech before, in an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Macaulay denied the grounds on which the petitioners made their claim; but on what grounds was the House of Commons itself constituted? He was prepared to maintain that the same principle, if carried out, would bring together the whole body of the people to confer on public affairs in that place. There was a natural desire in every man to profit by another's labour: the object of Government was to prevent that desire from breaking out into action. In a state of nature, if a man was strong, he obtained that which he desired. As men advanced, they met together and formed societies. In this country the people had hit upon the principle of deputation to a few to do that, which in former times was done in the market-place by the whole body of the people. The House of Commons then sat there to prevent the desire that each man has of profiting by another's labour from coming into action: they were put over the people to watch for them; but then, that being the case, who was to watch them—to watch the watchers? That could only be done with effect by making the House of Commons responsible to the people; and the charge against the House of Commons on the part of the people was, that it had delegated to a small section the power of enforcing this responsibility, and that that small section had joined with the House of Commons to oppress the remainder of the people; and that they did oppress the remainder of the people. The right honourable Gentleman, holding the petition in his hands, had said, that the petitioners made a demand for the establishment of a minimum of wages; if this were so, then he asked honourable Gentlemen on the other side of the House whether they did not make a demand of exactly the same principle in the Corn-laws? It might be bad political economy to demand a fixed minimum of wages, but it was a political economy taught by the landlords, who sought a minimum of prices

What class was so interested in the security of property as the labouring class? though Mr. Macaulay feared that to concede political privileges to them would make the country one scene of anarchy, bloodshed, and rapine. He (Mr. Roebuck), however, would say, "do not judge of the people of England

by the language of the fierce, the malignant, and cowardly demagogue, who had written the document on the Table." He could name the individual, if he were not beneath contempt. But he called upon the House not to form their opinions from the language of that individual, but to judge of the conduct of that large class, whose conduct had been borne witness to by a Gentleman opposite, who had borne so patiently their long sufferings, and the daily oppression to which they had been subjected; from this conduct of theirs he would beg the House to judge of their countrymen, and not from the hasty wording of the idle and foolish document before them. And if he were right, why anticipate the anarchy described by the last speaker? If the people entertained the opinions imputed to them, could any physical force in the country at this moment keep them down? If 3,000,000 should rise up as a man to insist upon what they considered their just demands, what army that you could raise could avail to keep them quiet? But what was it that produced this feeling on the part of the people? It was a conviction on their part of the benefits which would arise to themselves from peace and obedience to the laws. Or let him put the evils of an aristocratic Government against the evils assumed by Mr. Macaulay; when the country was distressed, when the Government and the people asked for a reduction in the price of food, the exclusive and aristocratic body that formed the majority in that assembly did everything they could to keep up the price of provisions: was there no spirit of rapine in that?

Lord Francis Egerton, believing the petitioners to be sincere, found that 3,000,000 persons had signed what Mr. Roebuck had called a trashy and contemptible petition; and he concurred in Mr. Macaulay's reasons against taking that trashy and contemptible document into consideration. Mr. Hawes said, he could not concede power to masses of people, blindly led by the very men for whom Mr. Roebuck had expressed such merited contempt. Mr. Hume re-asserted some of the allegations in the petition as undeniable; and said, that the best mode of avoiding revolution was to listen to the well-founded complaints of the people.

Mr. Wakley observed, that it had been expected that the newly-enfranchised boroughs would return some very troublesome men; but, assuredly, they never would be annoyed with men of extreme opinions, if they took their leaf of Reform out of Mr. Hawes's book. He had expected, on a question so interesting to the working-class, that it would have been hailed with rounds of Kentish fire and other manifestations of sympathy from Members on the Ministerial side, who had so often denounced the Whigs for harshness towards the poorer classes. The motion ought to be granted, if it were only that the House might have an opportunity of discovering, that the people were not such sanguinary monsters as Mr. Macaulay had painted them.

Lord John Russell, after adverting to some inconsistencies between the arguments urged by Mr. Roebuck, and the description given by him of the petition and its authors, said, it was quite true, that instead of regulating their

affairs by a public assemblage in the market-place, the people now delegated their power to others. This was a great and admirable invention; but then it was one that would subject the people to this inconvenience, that if the people should make a choice of those who might deceive them—if they put themselves into the hands of those who might be deserving of the epithets applied to the author of this petition—if the people gave to such persons the power of legislation—then they would be without a remedy; then they might see carried into effect attacks on that property which they were disposed to respect; then they might find institutions destroyed which they themselves might approve of; and then that very respect for the law, that very quality which Mr. Roebuck had so truly and so justly extolled, that ready and constant obedience to law, might be one of the means used to their prejudice; for if they placed themselves in the hands of designing men—of men whose object was plunder—and if rapacious leaders obtained the powers of legislation, that very characteristic quality of the people might be taken advantage of to effect their ruin. He felt confident, that if all the adult males in a place were assembled, and were made to understand that the present public creditors had obtained their claim on the faith of the country for a valuable consideration, they would repudiate the project of applying a sponge to the public debt; but he was not so sure that those who had induced them to sign this petition might not mislead them to choose as representatives men who would call such an act necessary for the public good. The improved representation of modern times made it the more necessary that they should be careful as to those in whose hands they placed the power of choosing representatives. As for "the indefeasible and unalienable right" to vote for a Member of Parliament, he was at a loss to understand it. Why should every adult person be entitled to elect a Member of Parliament any more than to sit upon a jury? It was a question of policy. Though, generally, wealth might be considered in elections under universal suffrage, yet he saw no security against a popular ferment in the case of a general election. The constitution was too precious to be put to such a hazard. It might be safer in the United States, where no monarchy exists, where every officer in the state is elected, where there is no established church, and no great masses of property collected in few hands; but, in this country, the many institutions which hold society together would be held up as prizes to the people in times of distress. The present demand would be best met by a direct negative.

Sir Robert Peel was quite prepared to resist the motion for the hearing on the ground of his opposition to the Charter, as it was called; as he did not mean to awaken hopes on false grounds. The honourable Gentleman had said that the petitioners only demanded inquiry; but this petition was nothing more or less than an impeachment of the constitution and of the whole frame of our society. The petition said it was wrong to maintain an Established Church; and, after many other statements, declared as a postscript that the people of Ireland were

entitled to a repeal of the Union. How could he be justified in listening to such demands, or what could be the practical result of hearing four or five speeches at the Bar on such topics? Were the speeches to be made at the Bar of the House to be replied to? Supposing that they failed in producing their effect, was the demand then to be, that he should enter into an inquiry with respect to every allegation which might be brought forward? should he admit that inquiry, or refuse it? The petition had been characterized as not representing the sentiments of those who signed it —as a document at variance with the judgments, with the good sense, of the three millions and a half of petitioners; and as a document which had been imposed upon them by a 'cowardly and malignant demagogue,' whom the honourable Member in question knew, and from his personal knowledge was entitled to speak of with disrespect. He knew not to whom the honourable Gentleman alluded—he would take the description from the honourable Gentleman. And should he permit the author of the petition, the man described in such terms—the man who had so perverted to his own evil purposes the minds of the intelligent, the industrious, the labouring classes of England—should he admit that man to the Bar of the House?—and he, of course, would be the man who would come forward to defend the allegations of the petition—should not he be countenancing gross delusion if he permitted him, the author of the petition which put forth an hundred points, the acquiescence in each of which would be an evil to the interests of the petitioners? Was such a person one whom he could admit to the Bar of the House, to establish the rights of the labouring classes of England?

What was it, he asked, that gave to the law that influence over the people which Mr. Roebuck had described?—

It was a conviction on the part of the people that it was just. Did they believe that, if the people of England were in that condition in which the petition asserted they lived—did they believe that if the spirit of the country was justly decribed in that memorial, which stated that 'Your honourable House has enacted laws contrary to the expressed wishes of the people, and by unconstitutional means enforced obedience to them, thereby creating an unbearable despotism on the one hand, and degrading slavery on the other'—if such (he said), was a just representation of the feelings of the people with respect to the law of England, would that people acknowledge that tacit influence of the law which gave to the decrepid constable the power which he now possessed? Did the House imagine, that the high-spirited people of England would have that respect for the law which they now exhibited, if they did not believe that the law was such as guaranteed the rights of property, and preserved the blessing of liberty—as a law for the poor man as well as for the rich?

The English people had been contrasted by a preceding speaker with those of foreign nations, as being superior in patience, in intelligence, and in spirit; but what had formed that character, if not those laws and institutions which were impeached by the present petition? And on the other hand,

how could he trust to that high character which was given of the petitioners, if they had agreed to such a petition as Mr. Roebuck had described? He agreed with Lord John Russell, that if the people had been deluded in this instance, they might be deluded again, when they had acquired that power which others might abuse. He believed Universal Suffrage to be incompatible with the maintenance of a mixed Monarchy, under which the people had obtained for 150 years as much practical liberty, and enjoyment of social happiness, as any form of human government could afford—not excepting that of the United States of America.

He concluded by expressing his sincere sympathy with the present sufferings of the people, but his firm resolution not to consent to those momentous changes in the Constitution, which could yield no relief, but rather produce an aggravation of the evils complained of.

Mr. Muntz declared his intention of supporting the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Oswald opposed it as delusive.

Mr. Villiers spoke in favour of the motion, which went no further than a hearing of the case alleged in the petition by counsel at the Bar.

Mr. O'Connell explained that his vote would be given on the same side, on the ground of his being a decided advocate of Universal Suffrage; a doctrine which he had not heard successfully combated, either in this debate, or at any other time.

Mr. Duncombe replied.

The House divided, and there appeared—ayes, 49; noes, 287: majority, 238.

CHAPTER VII.

Lord Ashley's bill for restraining the Employment of Women and Children in Mines and Collieries—Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry—Impression made by Lord Ashley's statement upon the House of Commons—Speeches of Mr. Fox Maule, Lord F. Egerton, Sir J. Graham, and other Members—Leave given to bring in the Bill nem. con.—Rapid progress of the measure in the House of Commons—It is passed with slight opposition—It is introduced in an altered form in the House of Lords. Debates on the Second Reading—Lord Wharncliffe states the intentions of the Government respecting it—Lord Londonderry moves, that it be read a second time that day six months, but the Motion is not seconded. Speech of Lord Brougham before going into Committee—Various amendments are proposed and negatived, and the Bill passed—Debates in the House of Commons on the Lords' Amendments—Charges against the Government made by Lord Palmerston and Mr. C. Buller—Sir R. Peel vindicates the Ministers—The Amendments agreed to—Bribery at Elections—Singular result of proceedings before Committees—General reports respecting compromises of petitions—Mr. Roebuck undertakes an inquiry—He addresses questions to the Members for Reading, Nottingham, Harwich, Penryn and Lewes—Their answers—Mr. Roebuck states his charges and moves for a Select Committee—Mr. Fitzroy seconds the motion—Adjourned debate—Speeches of Mr. Wynn, Mr. Ward, Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, and others—Mr. Roebuck amends his motion, which is then carried without a division—Mr. T. Duncombe proposes a test for the Committee, which is rejected—Nomination of the Committee—An Act of Indemnity for Witnesses passed—Presentation of the Report of the Committee—Particulars of compromises in the cases of Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Reading, Penryn, and Bridport—Mr. Roebuck moves Resolutions founded on the Report—Speeches of Mr. C. Russell, Major Beresford, Mr. Fitzroy, Captain Plumridge, and Lord Chelsea—The Solicitor-general moves the previous question—Sir R. Peel states reasons for opposing the resolutions, which are negatived on a division—The Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses Lord Chelsea's application for the Chiltern Hundreds—Lord Palmerston finds fault with the Government—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir R. Peel vindicate the course adopted for frustrating the Compromises published by the Committee—Statement of Captain Plumridge—Suspension of the Writs for Nottingham, Ipswich, Southampton, and Newcastle-under-

Lyne—They are finally issued—Bill for Disfranchisement of Sudbury carried in the House of Commons, but afterwards dropped—Bill of Lord J. Russell for the prevention of Bribery at Elections.

WHILE measures involving the conflict of party views and the excitement of party feelings were engrossing the attention of the Legislature and of the public mind, a subject of deep importance and painful interest was presented to the notice of the House of Commons, by a Member whose generous exertions on behalf of a suffering but neglected class of the community had, on former occasions, been attended with honourable success. The condition of children employed in Factories had been within a recent period the subject of a public investigation, the result of which was the discovery, that mis-management and mercenary cruelty had gradually built up a system which was distorting and crippling the rising generation of our most important districts. A law was passed to prevent the continuance of that evil. It was then alleged that the condition of children in other employments was even worse, and the benevolent exertions of Lord Ashley procured the appointment of Commissioners for Inquiry into the Employment of Children. They examined into the state of young persons in one branch of employment—mines and collieries; and the course of their inquiries brought to light more than the sufferings of children alone, for they found the case of the women in many places no less pitiable. The frequent juxtaposition of enormous wealth with the lowest degree of destitution and want has often been remarked as a characteristic feature of society in England; the Report of the Commissioners referred to exposed in conjunction with the highest civilization in the world, whole sections of the people sunk in the lowest moral and intellectual barbarism. In the midst of the refinements of the nineteenth century, in the heart of a Christian and enlightened community, and with all the channels for the exposure of oppression and abuses which our political system affords, it appears hard to realize as truth the picture of children consigned by their parents almost from the cradle to perpetual labour, at an employment entailing on them premature adolescence, disease, and misery, and amid scenes which ensure a moral degradation even worse than the physical suffering which accompanies it. Still less, if possible, would the ear of modern refinement have been inclined to credit tales, now too well established, of women compelled to work like beasts of burthen in noisome caves where the sun never enters, surrounded by an atmosphere of vice and pollution which can hardly be depicted with decency, and under circumstances of coarse and loathsome exposure to which savage life scarcely affords a parallel. The details of this frightful system will best appear from the selections which we shall presently furnish from the Commissioners' Report, and which Lord Ashley cited in his able introduction to his motion in the House of Commons on the 7th of June.

He began with complimenting the late Government on the readiness with which they had appointed the Commission, and on their choice of Commissioners;

and then proceeded to prove the necessity of immediate legislation by reference to the Report before the House. First, he quoted the statements of the Report with respect to the ages of the children employed:—"In South Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Cumberland, children begin to work at seven years of age; about Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds, at six; in Derbyshire and South Durham, at five or six; in Lancashire, at five, and near Oldham as early as four; and in some small collieries of the last neighbourhood, some children are brought to work in their bedgowns. Lord Ashley observed in passing, that had it only been the great coal-owners with whom they had to deal, the necessity for the Bill would not have existed. In North Durham and Northumberland, many children are employed at five or six, but not generally; that age is common in the East of Scotland; in the West of Scotland, eight; in South Wales, four is a very usual age; in South Gloucestershire, nine or younger; in North Somersetshire, six or seven. In the South of Ireland no children at all are employed. All the underground work, which in the coal-mines of England, Scotland, and Wales, is done by young children, appears in Ireland to be done by young persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen."

He next adverted to the employment of females:—"The practice of employing females underground is universal in West Yorkshire and North Lancashire; it is common at Bradford and Leeds, in Lancashire, Cheshire, and South Wales: general in the East of Scotland, rare in the West; and no women are employed in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Gloucestershire, or Somersetshire. In none of the collieries in the coal-fields of Ireland was a single instance found of a female child or a female of any age being employed in any kind of work. I must observe," said Lord Ashley, "that with respect to that country, neither children of tender years nor females are employed in underground operations. I have often admired the generosity of the Irish people, and I must say that if this is to be taken as a specimen of their barbarism, I would not exchange it for all the refinement and polish of the most civilized nations of the globe."

The nature of the localities in which the labourers were employed, was the next point to which Lord Ashley directed the attention of the House:—"The health depends much upon the ventilation and drainage of the places; and they differ according to the depth of the seams of coal, which vary from ten inches in some places to ten or twenty feet in others. In South Staffordshire, for instance, says Dr. Mitchell, the coal-beds are sufficiently thick to allow abundance of room; the mines are warm and dry, and there is a supply of fresh air. The case is pretty much the same in Northumberland, Cumberland, and South Durham, with some exceptions in the last place; and in North Durham there are some thin seams. The mines are damp, and the water in them is sometimes deep, in Warwickshire and Lancashire. In Derbyshire, 'Black damp very much abounds; the ventilation in general is exceedingly imperfect.' 'Hence fa-

tal explosions frequently take place: the work-people are distressed by the quantity of carbonic acid gas which almost everywhere abounds, and of which they make great complaint, and the pits are so hot as to add greatly to the fatigue of the labour. While efficient ventilation,' the Report adds, 'is neglected, less attention is paid to drainage. Some pits are dry and comfortable. Many are so wet that the people have to work all day over their shoes in water, at the same time that the water is constantly dripping from the roof: in other pits, instead of dripping, it constantly rains, as they term it; so that in a short time after they commence the labour of the day their clothes are drenched; and in this state, their feet also in water, they work all day. The children especially (and in general the younger the age the more painfully this unfavourable state of the place of work is felt) complain bitterly of this.' It must be borne in mind that it is in this district that the regular hours of labour are not less than fourteen or sixteen a day. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, it appears that there are very few collieries where the main road exceeds a yard in height, and in some it does not exceed twenty-six or twenty-eight inches; nay, in some it is even as little as twenty-two inches in height; so that in such places the youngest child cannot pass along without great pain, and in the most constrained posture. In East Scotland, where the side-roads do not exceed from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches in height, the working-places are sometimes 100 and 200 yards distant from the main-road; so that females have to crawl backwards and forwards with their small carts in seams, in many cases not exceeding twenty-two to twenty-eight inches in height. The whole of these places, it appears, are in a most deplorable state as to ventilation, and the drainage is quite as bad as the ventilation. The evidence of their sufferings, as given by the young people and the old colliers themselves. is absolutely hideous. In North Wales, the main-roads are low and narrow, the air foul, the places of work dusty, dark, and damp, and the ventilation most imperfect. In South Wales, in many pits, the ventilation is wholly neglected; and the Report complains of the quantity of carbonic acid gas, which produces the most injurious effects, though not actually bad enough to prevent the people from working. This, indeed, is the general result of the Report of the Commissioner for that district. With respect to the mines in Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire, he states the ventilation to be most imperfect, and productive of a manifest tendency to shorten life, as well as to abridge the number of years of useful labour on the part of the work-people."

After these statements he proceeded to describe the nature of the employment practised in these localities:—"Now, it appears that the practice prevails to a lamentable extent of making young persons and children of a tender age draw loads by means of the girdle and chain. This practice prevails generally in Shropshire, in Derbyshire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Lancashire, in Cheshire, in the East of Scotland, in North and South Wales, and in South Gloucestershire. The child, it appears, has a girdle bound round

its waist, to which is attached a chain, which passes under the legs and is attached to the cart. The child is obliged to pass on all-fours, and the chain passes under what, therefore, in that posture, might be called the hind-legs; and thus they have to pass through avenues not so good as a common sewer, and oftentimes as much neglected. This kind of labour they have to continue during several hours, in a temperature described as perfectly intolerable. By the testimony of the people themselves it appears that the labour is exceedingly severe; that the girdle blisters their sides and causes great pain. 'Sir,' says an old miner, 'I can only say what the mothers say, it is barbarity—absolute barbarity.' Robert North says—'I went into the pit at seven years of age. When I drew by the girdle and chain, the skin was broken and the blood ran down. If we said any thing, they would beat us. I have seen many draw at six. They must do it, or be beat. They cannot straighten their backs during the day. I have sometimes pulled till my hips have hurt me so that I have not known what to do with myself.' In the West Riding, it appears, girls are almost universally employed as 'trappers' and 'hurriers,' in common with boys. The girls are of all ages, from seven to twenty-one. They commonly work quite naked down to the waist, and are dressed—as far as they are dressed at all—in a loose pair of trousers. These are seldom whole on either sex. In many of the collieries, the adult colliers, whom these girls serve, work perfectly naked. Near Huddersfield, the Sub-Commissioner examined a female child. He says—'I could not have believed that I should have found human nature so degraded. Mr. Holroyd and Mr. Brook, a surgeon, confessed, that although living within a few miles, they could not have believed that such a system of unchristian cruelty could have existed.' Speaking of one of the girls he says—'She stood shivering before me from cold. The rug that hung about her waist was as black as coal, and saturated with water, the drippings of the roof.' 'In a pit near New Mills,' says the Sub-Commissioner, 'the chain, passing high up between the legs of two girls, had worn large holes in their trousers. Any sight more disgustingly indecent or revolting can scarcely be imagined than these girls at work. No brothel can beat it.' Sir," continued Lord Ashley, "it would be impossible to enlarge upon all these points without going too far into the evidence, from which the most abundant selections might be made. I will say, however, that nothing can be more graphic and touching than the evidence of many of these poor girls. Insulted, oppressed, and even corrupted as they are, there exists oftentimes, nevertheless, a simplicity and kindness in these poor beings, which render tenfold more heart-rending that system which forces away these young people from the holier and purer duties which Providence appoints for them, to put them to occupations so unsuited, so harsh, so degrading. It appears that they drag these heavy weights, some 12,000 yards, some 14,000 yards, and some 16,000 yards daily.' 'In the East of Scotland,' says the Commissioner, 'the persons employed in coal-bearing are almost always girls and women. They carry coal on their backs on unrailed roads,

with burdens varying from ¾ cwt. to 3 cwt.—'a cruel slaving,' says the Sub-Commissioner, 'revolting to humanity. I found a little girl, only six years old, carrying ½ cwt., and making regularly fourteen long journies a day. With a burthen varying from 1 cwt. to 1½ cwt., the height ascended and the distance along the roads, added together, exceeded in each journey the height of St. Paul's Cathedral.' Thus we find a child of six years old with a burthen of at least ½ cwt., going fourteen times a day a journey equal in, distance to the height of St. Paul's Cathedral! The Commissioner goes on—'And it not unfrequently happens that the tugs break, and the load falls upon those females who are following; who are of course struck off the ladders. However incredible it may be, yet I have taken the evidence of fathers who have ruptured themselves by straining to lift coal on their children's backs.' But, if this is bad enough for the fathers of the children, the case is still worse for pregnant women: it is horrible for them." Lord Ashley observed, "that he had ever found these people most accurate in their evidence on their own condition. 'I have a belt round my waist,' says Betty Harris, 'and a chain passing between my legs, and I go on my hands and feet. The road is very steep; and we have to hold by a rope, and, where there is no rope, by any thing we can catch hold of. It is very hard work for a woman. The pit is very wet. I have seen water up to my thighs. My clothes are wet through almost all day long. I have drawn till I have had the skin off me. The belt and chain is worse when we are in the family way.' 'A woman has gone home,' says another, 'taken to her bed, been delivered of a child, and gone to work again under the week.' 'The oppression of coal-bearing,' says E. Thompson, 'is such as to injure women in after-life: and few exist whose legs are not injured, or haunches, before they are thirty years of age.' 'Jane Watson had two dead children; thinks it was so from the oppressive work. "A vast number of women have dead children, and false births, which is worse, as they are not as able to work after the latter. I have always been obliged to work below till forced to go home to bear the bairn; and so have all the other women. We return as soon as able—never longer than ten or twelve days; many less, if they are much needed. It is only horse-work, and ruins the women; it crushes their haunches, bends their ankles, and makes them old women at forty." Another poor girl says—'We are worse off than horses: they draw on iron rails, and we on flat floors.' Another witness, a most excellent old Scotchwoman, Isabel Hogg, says—'From the great sore labour, false births are frequent, and very dangerous. Collier-people suffer much more than others. You must just tell the Queen Victoria, that we are quiet, loyal subjects; women-people here don't mind work, but they object to horse-work; and that she would have the blessings of all the Scotch coal-women if she would get them out of the pits and send them to other labour.' Well, Sir, and I say so too," added Lord Ashley.

The next point related to the hours of work. "When work-people are in full employment," says the Report, "the regular hours of work for children and

young persons are rarely less than eleven; more often they are twelve; in some districts they are thirteen. In Derbyshire, children, &c. work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, reckoning from the time they leave their home in the morning until they return to it in the evening." As regards the East of Scotland, there is "overwhelming evidence. The labour is often continued, on alternate days, at least fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen hours out of the twenty-four." Anne Hamilton, seventeen years old, says, "I have repeatedly wrought the twenty-four hours; and after two hours of rest and my pease-soup, have returned to the pit and worked another twelve hours." "In the great majority of these mines night-work is a part of the ordinary system of labour. The labour is generally uninterrupted by any regular time set apart for rest and refreshment; what food is taken in the pit being eaten as best it may while the labour continues. In the coal-mines of Ireland a fixed time is allowed, at least for dinner."

The physical effects on the work-people are not so visible as might be supposed until a certain time of life; though some children suffer severely from mere exhaustion. One phenomenon is a preternatural and unhealthy muscular developement. The physical effects of this system of labour may be classed under these heads—stunted growth, crippled gait, irritation of head, back, and feet, a variety of diseases, premature old age, and death. "Several," says Dr. Scott Allison, "become crooked. Diseases of the spine are very common and very serious. Several of the girls and women so employed are distorted in the spine and pelvis, and suffer considerable difficulty at the period of parturition." Diseases of the heart are very frequent, say all the medical witnesses: many are ruptured, even lads, from over-exertion; some are ruptured on both sides. But the most destructive and frequent disease is asthma: some are affected at seven or eight years of age; most colliers at the age of thirty become asthmatic. Dr. Scott Allison says, that between the ages of twenty and thirty, many colliers become more and more spare: "the want of proper ventilation," says an old miner, "is the chief cause; the men die off like rotten sheep." There was also another new disease, of which the House now heard perhaps for the first time—the awful *melanosis* or black spittle, attributed to the want of oxygen to decarbonize the blood, and by Dr. Makellar to a carbonaceous infiltration into the substance of the lung. The disease is incurable and fatal. The colliers, says Mr. Massey, Clerk to the Wellington Union, are disabled at forty; and one of the Commissioners says, that each generation of that class of the population is commonly extinct soon after fifty.

Lord Ashley then proceeded to describe the moral effects of the system as being equally ruinous and fatal. It superinduced a feeling of ferocity among the men, who exercised gross acts of cruelty upon the boys employed under them, sometimes inflicting fatal injuries upon them; such outrages, however, were so common as to excite no sensation. People would say, "Oh! it is only a collier;" and no more feeling was exhibited than if the same cruelty were exercised upon a dog. With respect

to the women, between overwork and demoralization, they were rendered wholly unfit for the duties of their sex. It appears that they are wholly disqualified from even learning how to discharge the duties of wife and mother. Matthew Lindley, a collier, says—"I wish the Government would expel all females from mines: they are very immoral; they are worse than the men, and use far more indecent language." George Armitage says, "Nothing can be worse." John Simpkin openly avowed the part which he had repeatedly taken in destroying the morals of the girls. Now, the corruption of the men is bad enough; but if we suffer the women to be corrupted, it is perfectly obvious that we are allowing the waters to be poisoned at their very source. Indeed, it appears that wherever girls are employed the immoralities are scandalous. The Reverend Richard Roberts says, "The practice of working females in mines is highly objectionable, physically, intellectually, morally, and spiritually." "It is awfully demoralizing," says Mr. Thornely, a Justice of the Peace for the county of York: "the youth of both sexes work often in a naked state." The Sub-Commissioner says, "The employment of females in this district is universally conceived to be so degrading, that all other classes of operatives refuse intermarriage with the daughters of colliers who work in the pits." Joseph Fraser, a collier, says, "The employment unfits them for the duties of a mother: the men drink hard, the poor bairns are neglected; in fine, the women follow the men and drink hard also." "Under no conceivable circumstances," says the Sub-Commissioner, "is any one sort of employment in collieries proper for females: the practice is flagrantly disgraceful to a Christian as well as to a civilized country." "I have scarcely an exception to the general reprobation of this revolting abomination." "I am decidedly of opinion," says Mr. Thornely, "that women brought up in this way lay aside all modesty, and scarcely know what it is but by name. I sincerely trust that before I die I shall have the satisfaction of seeing it prevented and entirely done away with." "Now, I know," added Lord Ashley, "that the Commissioners have not by any means told the worst of the story. They could not, in fact, commit to print for general circulation all the facts and circumstances that have come to their knowledge in connexion with this system: but it does not require any very vigorous imagination on the part of those who have read or heard these statements, to draw from them conclusions amounting to a state of things which is not only disgraceful, but highly injurious to the country."

After reciting these painful details, the exposure of which produced a strong sensation of indignant surprise and reprobation in the House, Lord Ashley proceeded to state the means which he should call upon the Legislature to adopt for an immediate removal of the most hideous and appalling features of the system which he had described. The first provision, demanded by the most urgent and imperative necessity, was the total exclusion of female labour from all mines and collieries in the country. Few, he believed, had any real interest in keeping the women so employed. The motives

of those who induced them to undergo the shameful toil, as described by the workpeople, were, that they do not catch cold, are more manageable, more intelligent at an early age, are content always to remain drawers without rising to be coal-getters, and work for lower wages; and Mr. Wright, the manager of Mr. Ramsay's mines, a highly intelligent and moral man, stated the disgusting reason, that women will work in bad roads where no man could be induced to draw. The advantage of excluding women was not a mere matter of speculation; Mr. Wright had had experience of that regulation in the mines under his care. He said—"Four years ago, I superintended Mr. Ramsay's mines: females and young children were excluded. A vast change took place in the comfort and condition of the colliers who availed themselves of the new regulations. Some families left at the period, being desirous to avail themselves of the labour of their female children; many of whom have returned, and the colliers are much more regular than heretofore." This was confirmed by the evidence of Thomas Hynd, coal-hewer in Mr. Dundas's pits; who said—"When Mr. Maston first issued the order, many men and families left: but many have returned, for they find, now the roads are improved, and the out-put not limited, they can earn as much money, and get homes: many of the females are gone to service, and prefer it." Mr. Wright continued—"This will force the alteration of the economy of the mines; owners will be compelled to alter their system; they will ventilate better, and make better roads, and so change the system as to enable men who now work only two days a-week to discover their own interest in regularly employing themselves." All this was confirmed by the statements of an honourable friend of his, Mr. Hulton of Hulton, who had been in the possession of pits for five-and-twenty years, and had never suffered females or children of tender years to enter them. The consequence was, that the population around those pits was in a state of greater comfort, and distinguished by a better morality, than the people of other collieries. Mr. Maxton of Armiston, and Mr. Hunter, the mining oversman, state, that "in consequence of a new ventilation, and an improved mode of railing roads, a man and two boys take nearly as much money as when the family were below; and many of the daughters of miners were at a respectable service." Mr. Maxton added, that before the regulations, colliers used to migrate in the proportion of one-fourth, but now not one-tenth do so.

The next provision of the proposed Bill would exclude all boys under thirteen years of age. This, he was aware, was the greatest difficulty of his measure. The Factory Act prohibited the employment of boys under thirteen for the full time of labour in the day—viz. twelve hours; and it was objected that there was a deficiency of juvenile labour, as the children were carried to print-works and collieries, to which the law did not extend. He would place the latter on the same footing with the factories, and he hoped the children would be drawn off in sufficient numbers to allow of two sets being employed by the manufacturers in the day. To allow the children to go down into

the mines at all would be out of the question.

They would be entirely under the control of the miners; and subterranean inspection would be impossible, as the life of the inspector would not be safe: few of the police would even venture to pursue fugitive offenders into the mines. One of the dangers of employing young children in the mines would appear from the following extract—"With all the precautions, explosions take place, and more than one hundred people have been killed at a time." And no wonder; "for all the expedients devised to secure the safety of the mine may be counteracted by allowing one single trap-door to remain open: and yet in all the coal-mines the care of these trap-doors is intrusted to children of from five to seven or eight, who for the most part sit, excepting at the moment when persons pass through these doors, for twelve hours consecutively, in solitude, silence, and darkness." The children are wholly at the mercy of the colliers; who over-work them to make up for time lost in drinking, gambling, and cock-fighting.

The next important provision in his Bill would be to prevent the employment of males under twenty-one years of age as engineers. The employment of children in that capacity was a fertile cause of accidents. The accidents which occur, says the Sub-Commissioner in the mining district of South Staffordshire, are numerous, and to judge from the conversation which one constantly hears, one might consider the whole population as engaged in a campaign. The risk is constant and imminent. "It is a life," says a collier, "of great danger both for man and child: a collier is never safe after he is swung off to be let down the pit." In 1838, in fifty-five districts of registration 349 deaths occurred, of which 88 only were caused by explosion or suffocation, the rest through the unguarded state of the pit's mouth, the badness of the ropes, the mismanagement of the drawing-engine, and the accumulation of water in the mines. He wished particularly to draw the attention of the House to the fact, that the miners were drawn up and let down in baskets moved by the steam-engine at the pit's mouth. This engine was frequently left in charge of children of twelve, eleven, and even nine years of age. Let the House hear the result of such a practice. Mr. Wild, Chief Constable of Oldham, whose duty it is to collect evidence for the Coroner's inquests, said—"It is a general system here to employ mere children to tend these engines, and to stop them at the proper moment; and if they be not stopped, the two or three or four or five persons, wound up together, are thrown over the beam down into the pit again. There have been people wound over at Oldham Edge, at Werneth, at Chamber Lane, at Robin Hill, at Oldbottom, and on Union Ground here, within the last six or seven years. Does not know a case in which children were not the engineers. Three or four boys were killed in this way at the Chamber Lane Colliery, by the momentary neglect of a little boy, who, he thinks, was only nine years of age; and who, he heard, had turned away from the engine when it was winding up, on his attention being attracted by a mouse on the hearth."

The fourth and last principal

provision was the abolition of apprenticeship. This proposition Lord Ashley supported by the evidence of the Commissioners, stating, that in some parts of the country, boys were bound wholesale from the union workhouses; that those who were driven by necessity into a workhouse were then compelled to work in the mines till the age of twenty-one, when their labour was worth 20*s*. or 25*s*. per week, solely for the benefit of others; while, notwithstanding this long apprenticeship, it appeared from the statements of persons well qualified to judge, that there was nothing whatever to learn in the coal-mine beyond a little dexterity, to be readily acquired by short practice. Another ill effect of the apprenticing system was, that the boys being paupers, and frequently orphans or friendless, the masters cared not to what dangers they exposed them, and treated them generally with the utmost brutality. Of this, Lord Ashley stated some painful instances that had occurred. In conclusion, he contrasted the state of the unhappy victims of this system with the preparations made for the health and comfort of the prisoners in the new Pentonville prison. He read a return of the Manchester police, on whose accuracy reliance could be placed, to show the demoralized condition of the people in the manufacturing districts; though there was no reason to believe that Manchester was worse than other large towns in this respect. Unless the Legislature were speedily to remove these seeds of evil, he could not but apprehend that they would result in a popular outbreak, which would destroy the body social of these realms. He concluded in the language of Scripture, saying, "Let us break off our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by showing mercy to the poor."

Mr. Fox Maule seconded the motion, warmly complimenting Lord Ashley for having preferred the unobtrusive task of benevolence to that more splendid and glittering path which ambition might have opened to him.

Mr. Hedworth Lambton expressed his thanks for this, among the many proofs which Lord Ashley had given, of his anxiety to protect the interests of the labouring poor. He was gratified to find, that the counties of Durham and Northumberland were particularly free from those charges that had excited the indignation of the House. He thought that children were accustomed to begin work too early, but he conceived there must be some slight error or exaggeration in the Report: for out of forty-seven collieries, an authentic return showed that the youngest child was eight years old; and as to the unhealthiness of the employment, the young men appeared to him to be lively and cheerful at their work; and he had received a letter from the manager of an extensive mining concern, who stated that he could produce examples of pitmen healthy and active at ages varying from sixty to sixty-eight, and even to seventy; certainly, large numbers at sixty, and among them many who had been hewers for upwards of forty years.

Lord Francis Egerton begged also to thank Lord Ashley sincerely for his exertions. In the district with which he was connected, he did not believe that the employment of females was incompatible with health; but,

putting cruelty aside, it was a monstrous thing that the female sex should continue to be so employed. With respect to the age of children, a clergyman had stated to him, unwillingly but conscientiously, that he feared the peculiar bend in the back, and other physical capabilities requisite for the employment, could not be obtained if children were initiated at a later age than twelve.

Sir James Graham expressed a general concurrence in the principle of the measure, reserving his opinion on some points of detail, but promising that Government would lend Lord Ashley every assistance in carrying on his measure. The same hearty concurrence was manifested in all quarters of the House; by Mr. Hume, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Turner, Mr. Ward, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Pakington, and Sir R. H. Inglis, and leave was unanimously given to bring in the Bill. The Bill having been brought in, passed rapidly through its several stages, and underwent no material alteration in Committee. On the third reading being proposed, some discussion took place, and symptoms of hostility were manifested in certain quarters. Mr. Ainsworth said, it would throw thousands of children out of employ, and, in Scotland, widows and children would be driven to the Kirk sessions for relief. He insisted that the report of the Commissioners was highly coloured, and he read extracts from the evidence of medical gentlemen to show that, in the coal districts, the children were healthy and well clothed. Hitherto the colliers had not engaged in any political squabbles, but as a county magistrate he would not be answerable for the peace of the country if the Bill passed. Mr. C. Villiers said, the report was in many respects partial and inaccurate, and the Bill would deprive many children of a livelihood; and therefore he was glad that it would yet undergo discussion in another place. Mr. M. Attwood expressed similar opinions. Mr. Brotherton thought there could be no impropriety in legislating without delay to prevent the employment of children of no more than four, five, or six years of age, for twelve or fourteen hours a-day at the bottom of mines and collieries. Viscount Palmerston said, he hoped the measure would pass into a law, without any alteration that might affect its principle; and he was convinced it would pass, if it received the cordial and sincere support of the Government in the House of Lords. The Bill then passed amidst loud cheers.

Before the measure came under discussion in the Upper House, it was announced by Lord Wharncliffe, that the Government had determined to be perfectly passive respecting it: the individual Members of the Government would of course take what part they thought proper in the progress of the Bill.

The second reading was moved by the Earl of Devon. He entered into a general vindication of the measure; contending that, without any evidence at all, the House would be justified on the obvious principles of humanity at least to prevent the employment of women in the places described. Having quoted some parts of the Commissioners' Report, the Earl explained the alterations which it had been thought advisable to make in the Bill. The principal were, the postponement of the

time at which the employment of females in the mines should cease until the 1st of March next, allowing nine months instead of six; the abandonment of the clause for regulating the hours during which children should be employed; and the restricting the term of apprenticeship in any mine or colliery to eight years instead of a total prohibition; no boy to be apprenticed under ten years of age.

Lord Hatherton concurred so entirely in the proposed alteration that he declined to proceed with a motion of which he had given notice for a Select Committee to inquire into the probable effect of the Bill. The clause to compel the employment of boys on alternate days only would have prevented his acceding to the Bill. It was notorious at present, that when trade was bad the mines were not worked more than two or three days in a week; and when trade was good the wages of the colliers became high, and they would not work more than two or three days in the week; so that the employing the boys on alternate days would be attended with the greatest confusion, if it were not impossible.

The Earl of Radnor objected to all legislative interference with the labour market.

The Earl of Galloway supported the Bill, taunting the Government with lukewarmness, after Sir J. Graham's promise of support in the other House.

The Duke of Welllington objected that the evidence of the Sub-Commissioners had not been taken on oath; but he desired to vote for a Bill to remedy the evils which appeared on the face of the report; and he should consider the details in committee.

The Marquess of Londonderry contended at some length, that no faith could safely be placed in the statements of the report. He thought that if female labour were excluded from the mines, great numbers would be deprived of all means of subsistence; and that boys were as fit for the work required at eight years of age as at ten. He moved, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Wharncliffe, though he should support the measure as it was now modified, could not but think that the House of Commons had passed the Bill in too hurried a manner, without taking due time for consideration, and allowing that inquiry which justice to all parties concerned in the subject required. He thought it had not been satisfactorily proved, that it was desirable to exclude, in all cases, grown-up women from these employments. However, notwithstanding some objections of detail which he entertained, he should support the second reading; and he believed every Member of the Government would do the same.

After a few words from the Duke of Buccleugh and the Earl of Mountcashel, the Bill was read a second time; the Amendment of Lord Londonderry, finding no one to second it, fell to the ground.

Previously to going into Committee on the Bill, Lord Brougham, in a speech of considerable length, delivered a caution to the House against the evils of too much legislation:—

"Nothing, he thought, as a general principle, should be done by means of legislation to carry out of their usual channels, out of those channels into which they would naturally flow—capital and

labour. He did not say that there were no exceptions to this rule. If any kind of employment amounted to an offence, to a crime, as in the case of the Slave-trade—then it became the duty of the Legislature to interfere. Again, if any species of employment, which was not actually criminal, was yet immoral in its nature, or if it had a tendency to produce immorality, it was also the duty of the lawgiver to interfere, and to prohibit its existence; but everything in that case depended upon degree—upon whether that tendency was certain, direct, and immediate, or not; and upon these grounds he was disposed to support that part of this Bill relating to the employment of female children."

"With reference to the effect of trades on health, it was the lot by which men lived, that they should earn their bread not only by the sweat of their brow, but by the wear and tear of their constitutions, as in the case of white paint and lead-workers, and in trades using braziery and steel-filings; and, if it were admitted that the Legislature could not or should not interfere in such cases, then he averred, that a certain inference followed, which could not be escaped—that to a certain degree young persons must be allowed to enter into these employments—which could only be properly learned by commencing at an early age. Colliers, however, were not the only parents whose conduct to their children was extremely to be lamented. It was bad, it was lamentable, to see young children carried to the mines, and there made to crawl through damp caverns, to crawl and work for a greater number of hours than their strength permitted, and then to be sent home in a state of mental and bodily exhaustion, fit for nothing but sleep: but this, bad as it might be, was not much worse than the cautious provision which was made by some parents, in order to stunt the growth of their children, to prevent them from attaining a certain stature, and the due proportion of their strength, lest they should also attain a certain height. This was done that they might be exhibited at a certain small size, and consequently light weight; and then these unhappy wretches, old before their time—these stunted individuals, after performing the services of those who hired them, died without attaining anything like old age, and during their lives never had a healthy constitution. Great evils also arose to the children of the poor, whose mothers were induced to become wet-nurses to persons in the rank of life of Members of either House. But were any one to procure a Bill to be hurried through the other House to prevent such a measure, nine-tenths of their Lordships would reject it. It might be feared that it would cross the minds of many, how ready they were to interfere with the working-classes, but how apt they were, when practices were denounced in which they themselves were sharers, to turn a deaf ear. Would it not be said, that they were great dealers in cheap virtue?"

The Marquess of Londonderry observed, that the Bill would not come into operation till March, 1843; and it would be better to employ the interval in further inquiry.

The Earl of Devon was pleased to find Lord Brougham's generalities as much in favour of the measure as against it.

The Bill was supported by the Earl of Galloway, and (in its altered state) by Lord Hatherton. It was opposed by the Earl of Radnor.

The Motion for going into Committee was carried by 49 to 3.

Amendments on various clauses —by Lord Beaumont, to permit women under eighteen to remain in the mines till March, 1843, instead of being excluded within three months; by Lord Lyttleton, to make the Bill come in force in May, 1843, instead of March; by the Earl of Dunmore, to permit single women, above twenty-one years of age, to work in the mines; by the Earl of Mountcashel, to make the age of admission for boys twelve, instead of ten; by Lord Skelmersdale, to permit women above forty years of age, in certain cases, to remain at work— were successively rejected; the last, on which there was a division, by 29 to 15.

The several clauses were agreed to with some verbal amendments; and the Bill was reported.

The third reading was again opposed by Lord Londonderry, but without success; and the Bill passed.

Upon the Amendments which had been made in it in its passage through the Upper House coming down to be considered in the House of Commons, Lord Ashley entered into a statement of some length, to explain the nature of those Amendments, and to defend himself against the attacks made upon him. "There existed no longer any security against the employment of females; for if they were admitted into the pits, it would be impossible to guard against their being made to work. The system of apprenticeship would be retained, and the restriction on the time of working for boys above ten years of age was removed. His assertion, that the coal-owners of the north were not opposed to the Bill, had been described as "chicanery;" but he read letters to the House to prove the truth of that assertion. He would, however, accede to the Bill as it stood, because it still affirmed a great principle.

Lord Palmerston taunted the Ministers with not having given that cordial support to the measure which Sir James Graham had promised. He would not accuse them of backing out of their intentions; but their reluctance to object to these amendments, proved that there was a power greater than their own, which exercised a sort of coercion over them. When the Members of the present Government were in opposition, they were in the habit of taunting the late Government with allowing themselves to be coerced by a portion of their supporters; but it appeared that the present Ministers were subject to the same species of coercion. The late Government, however, only yielded to such pressure for the sake of forwarding the progress of improvement, while the present Cabinet were driven to abandon improvement by coercion.

Sir James Graham vindicated his own consistency, and maintained that the principle of the measure was untouched. The employment of boys under the age of ten years was still prohibited; there was a limitation of the period of apprenticeship, and the employment of females in the mines was also prohibited. All the great principles for which Lord Ashley had contended, stood as they were originally meant.

Mr. Charles Buller said, that

the fate of this Bill would deprive the Government of one great source of their strength, namely, the belief hitherto entertained, that they possessed the confidence of the House of Lords. What trust could they have, after having seen the support given by Sir J. Graham in this House to the Bill, and heard another Member of the Government, in the House of Lords say, that the Government was passive on the question; and another, sneer at the evidence on which the Bill was founded? True, the House of Lords had passed the Income-tax and the Tariff; but they were prevented by the rules of the House of Commons, from making any alterations in those Bills. He feared, however, for other measures.

Sir Robert Peel ridiculed Mr. Buller's interference. The House of Lords, he said, had, during the present Session, given their ready assent to the Corn-bill and the Tariff; two measures, making greater changes than any which had been introduced of late years —yet all that was of no avail; but because the House of Lords had made some alterations in a Bill not brought in by any Member of the Government, this circumstance was assumed as a sign of disunion. As to other measures, of course, he would not pledge himself that the other House would adopt all the details of any measure. The House of Lords was a deliberative body, and had a perfect right to make any modifications in this or any other measure which they thought fit.

Ultimately, the Amendments were agreed to.

One of the subjects which engaged a large portion of the time of the House of Commons during this Session, was that of bribery at Elections; attention thereto being forcibly called by the disclosures which in several instances took place before the Committees appointed upon petitions against returns made at the General Election in the preceding year—on which occasion an unprecedented extent of corruption appears to have prevailed. The proceedings in several cases which came before Committees, presented these novel and remarkable features.

The return of the two sitting Members for a particular borough being petitioned against on the ground of bribery, and the investigation being entered into, and the charges in part substantiated, the Committee was suddenly informed, that the petition was withdrawn; and, of course, had no other course but to declare, that the sitting Members were duly elected.

The sudden stoppage of inquiry, at the very time when the charges preferred by the petitioners appeared in full course of being substantiated, naturally excited a strong suspicion of some collusive arrangements behind the scenes, which was much confirmed, when it was observed in more than one instance, that the decision of the Committee in favour of the two sitting Members, was quickly followed by the voluntary abandonment by one of them of the seat of which he had just been declared in possession.

Even in those cases where this event did not immediately take place, it was strongly reported that a similar arrangement had been effected, performance of the condition of resignation being postponed only for a limited period, or until the end of the Session.

This state of things having be-

come a matter of notoriety, and producing considerable scandal, appeared to many persons to demand the summary interposition of the Legislature, and the task of probing the mischief to the bottom was taken up with much energy by Mr. Roebuck, who, without any stronger foundation than public rumour for his charges, determined to appeal to the House of Commons, to afford him the means of substantiating them. He adopted the bold, but somewhat unusual course of a personal challenge of inquiry before the whole House, addressed to those Members whom he believed to be implicated in the suspected arrangements; and on the 6th May, having previously given notice of his intention, prefaced his motion for a Committee of Inquiry by putting a formal question on the subject to the respective Members for Reading, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn, and Harwich.

Beginning with the case of Reading, he stated, that he had heard and believed that the Election Committee in the case of the controverted return for that borough, had had its business put an end to by a compromise made on the part of one or both of the Members sent to the House of Commons as its representatives. He had also reason to believe, that a bond had been entered into with their knowledge, if not in their name, to the effect that one or either of them—though both were declared by the Committee to have been duly elected, should vacate his seat by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds—thus defeating the determination of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition, and committing a violation of the privileges of the House. With the most perfect respect, therefore, for the noble Lord (Lord Chelsea) who was one of the Members, he begged to inquire of him whether he was cognizant of, or a party to any arrangement, by which it had been agreed that he was to accept the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to vacate his seat, notwithstanding he had been declared duly elected by the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against his return — or whether, by any other means, he intended to vacate his seat, although duly elected to serve in Parliament?

The answer of Lord Chelsea was couched in courteous terms. Holding (he said,) a strong opinion of the unreasonableness of putting a question to any Member respecting a matter which related solely to his private conduct and affairs, he felt bound to decline giving any answer whatever to the question put to him. He was sure, if he and Mr. Roebuck could change places, that Gentleman would follow precisely the same course which he (Lord Chelsea) now pursued, and would, without difficulty, find excellent reasons for refusing to answer such interrogatories.

Mr. Roebuck said, he was quite satisfied with the answer. He then put the question to Mr. Charles Russell, the other Member for Reading.

Mr. Russell said, if any doubt existed as to the mode in which the petition against his return was withdrawn, it was for the Committee to have judged; and he denied Mr. Roebuck's right, personal or Parliamentary, to question him as to his intention of retaining his seat. If Mr. Roebuck drew any inference from that reply, the

inference would be just as pertinent as the question.

Mr. Roebuck was perfectly satisfied. He next asked Captain Plumridge, the Member for Penryn, if he was cognizant of any agreement that he should accept the Chiltern Hundreds in July next, although he should be declared duly elected by the Election Committee; it being notorious that acts of bribery were committed at that election; and whether he was cognizant of those acts?

Captain Plumridge said, he was not cognizant of the arrangement until it was made; it did not please him, and he still thought it premature.

Mr. Roebuck thanked Captain Plumridge for his extremely candid answer.

He then asked Sir John Cam Hobhouse, whether he was about to take advantage of an agreement, that a sum of money should be paid down to avoid investigation into the alleged bribery at Nottingham; and that a further sum should be deposited in pledge, that another Gentleman (Mr. Walter) should be allowed to walk over the course, as it was called?

Sir John Hobhouse said, he should not answer the question. He thought no more was called for.

Mr. Roebuck agreed that nothing more was called for. He could not put the same question to Sir George Larpent, because late last night it was intimated that Sir George had accepted the Chiltern hundreds.

He asked Mr. Elphinstone whether he was cognizant of an agreement, that the question of bribery was to be withdrawn from the consideration of the Lewes Election Committee; and that a gentleman was to come into the House who had not been returned by the returning officer?

Mr. Elphinstone replied, that an agreement to that effect was entered into before the Committee; that he was no party to it; and that he did not contemplate accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Roebuck thanked him. He then put a similar question to Major Beresford and Mr. John Attwood, the Members for Harwich.

Major Beresford replied for both (his colleague being absent on account of indisposition,) with a direct refusal to give an answer. If Mr. Roebuck had any charge to make, let him bring it before the House; and before that tribunal he would state all he knew.

Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer interrupted Mr. Roebuck, by moving the Order of the Day for going into Committee on the Income-tax; but the Speaker having sanctioned Mr. Roebuck's claim to precedence for a motion on breach of privilege, and the general wish of the House being manifested to proceed with the stirring question now raised, after some contest, Sir Robert Peel consented to the temporary suspension of the Government business by the withdrawal of Mr. Goulburn's motion.

Mr. Roebuck proceeded to state in each case the charges implied in the questions, accusing the Members whom he had questioned, all and severally, of the commission of bribery. By the existing law any one presenting a petition against a Member's return, had the right to withdraw it; and thus it was, that the offence imputed could be withdrawn from the cognizance of the tribunal appointed to judge it. He gave an illustration: "Suppose there is a general election, and

that the town of Nottingham is about to be contested: a sort of Parliamentary Napoleon determines to conquer the town, or, in the language of the historian, to "jump on it with both his feet." He rushes down to the town, bribes every man, frightens his opponent out of the town, and is returned to Parliament as Member for the place. The opposing candidate enters a petition against his return. Say that the Committee for the trial of that petition is to be struck next Monday. Fear seizes upon him when about to come before the tribunal which the law provides for the investigation of his proceedings; and he desires to escape from that tribunal. What then do the successful parties do? Why, they enter into a compromise with the opposing candidate; propose to pay down a sum of money, for the purpose of exculpating themselves, and escaping the scrutiny of the Committee; and further pledge themselves to allow the ousted candidate to walk over the course. He had questioned Sir John Hobhouse, as the party most acquainted with facts: what would have been the conduct of a Member who was not cognizant of such transactions?—He would have said, in the face of the House and of the country, that the whole statement was a foul lie and a gross calumny: but Sir John Hobhouse had refused to answer; and Sir George Larpent had done, what at five o'clock the day before he anticipated would be done—accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He could conceive one valid excuse for withdrawing from the judicial contest: it might be said for the party withdrawing, that he could not stand the expense of contesting the seat before the Committee; but in the Nottingham case, he could prove, that *money had been promised or paid down,* for the purpose of escaping the scrutiny of an Election Committee. Was the House prepared to say, that the bribery of a whole town was not a gross breach of its privileges? In Nottingham nearly the whole of the voters were corrupted; many of them were "cooped" or shut up; and the large and extensive system of corruption and intimidation which had been brought to bear by the admirable strategies and machinery of the right honourable Baronet, had been successful for its purpose. It appeared that enough had been done by the opposing candidate to frighten those who were the sitting Members of the House; but he would ask the House, what was to become of it—what was to become of all the principles of Parliament—all the honourable feeling that conducted their proceedings, if after an election-petition had been thus presented, making grave charges against the Members of that House, it should be hushed up in an hour, and an arrangement made to screen the grossest cases of corruption ever practised?"

Mr. Roebuck then alluded to the case of Lewes, where the charges of bribery, betting, treating, and other corruptions were so sweeping, that the number of objections to voters on the part of the sitting Members was 560, while the highest number of electors polled was 411. The petition against the return for Penryn was withdrawn, but the sitting Member was to retire in July. The honourable Member was afraid, or his friends were afraid, or his lawyer was afraid. That was it. (*Cheers and laughter.*) He, who knew what the result

would be, brought his legal acumen, sharpened by experience in trials of this nature, to bear on the consideration of the question, and said, "The case is up; we cannot go to trial, and you must retire in July." And was he not to retire in July? No answer was returned to his accusation: but why? for what reason? It was not from ill health—(*Laughter*)—the honourable and gallant Member was perfectly equal to the discharge of his Parliamentary duties—as equal as ever he was. Why then retire?

Captain Plumridge: "Because I made a bad bargain. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Roebuck asked the people of England if that was the kind of language to be used on such an occasion? Was the honourable Member to come there and make such a declaration to his fellow-countrymen, whose interests he was sent there to protect? Was he to turn round and say, "made a bad bargain?" He entreated the right honourable Gentleman in the chair not to permit such language. He wished to brand such bargains with shame.

In Harwich, one of the sitting Members was to retire to let in Sir Dennis Le Marchant; who, after accusing him of bribery, treating, and corruption, had withdrawn the petition against the return. In the case of Penryn, the lawyers thought that the petition could not have been withdrawn, had the inquiry lasted five minutes longer, because the thing would have been so plain, that the Members of the Committee, being on their oath, could not have let the guilty escape. These were the grounds on which he asked for inquiry and legislative interference. "And what is the legislative interference I ask for? Why, something that shall enable this House to regard an election-petition as something more than a fight between A. and B. At present, the return to a seat in this House is considered as a mere matter between A and B. If A gains, his party is pleased; and if B gains, his party is pleased. But the public and the great business of this empire are totally unconsidered in the matter; and we buy and sell the constituencies of this country as if they were flocks of sheep. Look at the case of Nottingham. The right honourable Baronet on this side of the House, as I said before, bought the whole constituency; and I say, Mr. Walter bought them of him. Perhaps the right honourable Baronet may have thought he had made a bad bargain, and may, therefore, have sold the constituency for less than he gave for them. Nevertheless, he has sold them, These are the transactions I wish to inquire into, in order to expose them to the people of this country. I have not confined my accusations to one side of the House or to the other. I have made no party question of this. I do stand up for the purity of this House; and, God willing, we will make it pure." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Roebuck then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the matters which he had brought before the House.

Mr. Fitzroy seconded the motion; warmly challenging inquiry into his own conduct: he had stepped into the seat for Lewes merely because Mr. Harford had retired, without obtaining it by any unworthy means, though a needless and expensive inquiry of three weeks duration had been avoided.

Mr. Elphinstone, however, de-

clared that both parties had been guilty of bribery; and that if the inquiry had proceeded, none of the four candidates would now have been Members of the House; that the lawyers agreed that one Member should retire; but he had made no compromise.

Captain Plumridge declared before the House, the world, and his God, that he had never given one penny towards the expenses of his election.

Mr. C. Wynn observed, that the subject was of very great importance; and as it was also an important consideration whether the question should be reserved for a Committee or should be examined by the House, he moved to adjourn the debate.

Mr. Ward seconded the motion; which was assented to at once by Mr. Roebuck, and affirmed by the House.

In moving the Order of the Day for resuming the debate on the appointment of a Committee to inquire into his charges of bribery against the Members for Reading, Nottingham, Penryn, Lewes, and Harwich, Mr. Roebuck presented a petition from Reading, declaring his charges to be true; and also a petition from Nottingham, praying the attention of the House to Election Compromises.

Major Beresford hoped the Committee would be appointed; he did not object to Mr. Roebuck's motion, but to the tone and manner with which he had brought it forward. He adduced no proof, but said that rumours were abroad. Major Beresford, too, had heard of rumours that Mr. Roebuck had been returned to the House without a qualification, and that on the very day that the qualification was executed for him in London he swore in Bath that he had it; and that an evil feeling had incited him to his present proceeding; but he would abstain from pointing the finger of scorn at Mr. Roebuck, as that gentleman had done at him.

Mr. C. Wynn objected that the terms of Mr. Roebuck's motion were too general, and the Committee which he proposed would therefore have the character of a fishing committee. The circumstances of the several cases stated by Mr. Roebuck varied; and *primâ facie*, some of them, as the retirement of a Member who might not be able to support the expense of maintaining his seat, and yet might not wish an inquiry affecting his character to proceed in his absence, implied no breach of privilege. The regular course would be to bring forward a separate charge in each case.

Mr. Ward said, that Mr. Roebuck had studiously understated his case, and that he was prepared to prove the charges which he had made by evidence. He would ask in the case of Nottingham, was it not true that the malpractices were so clear, that the sitting Members could not defend their seats? Sir George Larpent had twice given proof of his ambition to hold a seat in the House, yet he had withdrawn; a fact which was in itself a confirmation of the charge. Alluding to the circumstance of 147 persons being charged with bribery out of the 181 of the Harwich constituency, and the existence of a bond that a Member should retire from a certain borough under a penalty of 2,000*l.*, Mr. Ward insisted on the necessity of inquiry.

Sir Robert Inglis opposed the motion, because he did not see how

Mr. Roebuck was to proceed: how was he to summon his witnesses? was he to make them criminate themselves, and how was he to compel Members to answer? The House had not scrupled to send witnesses into custody, but would it send its own Members?

Mr. R. Yorke quoted the language of Sir Robert Peel; who had said, that bribery prevailed in large towns, and in the Metropolitan Boroughs, as an argument for investigation.

Viscount Palmerston taunted Ministers for their silence; but, said that he could not support the motion, for he did not perceive the illegality of the alleged compromises; they could not be a breach of statute law, because the Act constituting Election Committees expressly contemplated the withdrawal of petitions. And were they a breach of privilege? "A and B are returned for a particular place; C and D petition, and charge bribery. A and B are told when their case is examined by their legal advisers, that though they are guiltless, yet that their agents have abused their confidence, and that matters can be brought forward which, if substantiated, will affect their seats. The parties so advised naturally avoid the annoyance and expense of a trial which must end in their defeat. The other party are perhaps equally uncertain as to the result, though they hope for success, and they may be willing to come to that sort of compromise which is common in all our courts where civil rights are tried. The compromise takes place, another election is perhaps the consequence, and the voters have again to make their choice. What is there in this statement which can be called a breach of the privileges of this House?"

If an Act of Parliament were Mr. Roebuck's object, he might at once take public notoriety as a ground for it, without waiting for an investigation, and Lord Palmerston would vote for such a bill as that of Lord John Russell in 1841, or for rendering the inquiry into bribery imperative on Election Committees. But to pick out half a dozen cases from the herd of the guilty, and hold them up for obloquy, would be unjust. If anything, however, could make Lord Palmerston support the Ballot, which he opposed on principle as tending to aggravate every existing abuse—it would be the refusal of Government to support a remedy for the evil.

Sir Robert Peel was not aware that the question was of that party kind which required at an early stage the declaration of the Minister as to the course which he should pursue. He would vote for it upon its merits, without reference to the course which Lord Palmerston might take; and if the latter contemplated a retreat from his opinions on the subject of the Ballot, he must rely on some better justification than the attempt to make the present Ministers responsible for his inconsistency. He certainly did regret that Lord John Russell's Bill for the prevention of bribery, which he supported, was not rendered more effective, especially on the eve of a general election. With respect to Mr. Roebuck's motion, he objected to its terms, that they afforded no record of the ground of inquiry. The fitness of a compromise must depend on the circumstances of each case; some might be made without involving any just ground of cri-

minality; but, on the other hand, all knew that very different compromises might be made. In the case of a charge against Mr. O'Connell, of a corrupt transaction with Mr. Raphael respecting the Carlow election, he had supported the motion for inquiry; and if Mr. Roebuck would put his charge in such a shape, as to make out a *primâ facie* case for inquiry, he would take a course similar to that he took in the Carlow case.

Lord John Russell observed, that undoubtedly it was a consequence of the Grenville Act, that the question of a seat in the House was treated like a question of property: persons who had spent large sums in endeavouring to secure a seat, were called upon further to spend large sums either to prosecute a petition or defend the seat; and naturally they looked exclusively to the possession of the seat, without regard to public interest. They could not expect to compel a person to establish a case for disfranchisement at a cost to his private means of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* He agreed that Mr. Roebuck's motion was too vague, but that inquiry ought to be had; but the great benefit would be the enactment of a measure to prevent these compromises; and if Sir Robert Peel would introduce such a measure, he should have the support of himself and his party.

Sir Robert Peel pleaded the pressure of public business, but he would support a bill if Lord John Russell, who had more leisure, would frame one.

Mr. Hume insisted that Mr. Roebuck had made out a case for inquiry as to how certain individuals had found their way into the House.

Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Plumptre, all supported inquiry, on the ground that the character of the House was involved.

Lord Stanley explained at some length, that the inquiry was to be directed to certain compromises, and that it must be supported in each case by the merits of the charge; but that some of those compromises did not appear to be otherwise than perfectly legitimate; and that in order to make out a case it would be necessary to present the allegations in a distinct form. He thought that the petitions which Mr. Roebuck had presented from Nottingham and Reading would have formed a better Parliamentary ground upon which to proceed, and it would have been better, if Mr. Roebuck had asked the House specifically to inquire into the allegations of those petitions.

Mr. Shiel argued, that Mr. Roebuck had not proposed the inquiry merely to hold up to obloquy certain individuals, but to point out the system of which all disapproved: if proofs were demanded to support allegations, let evidence be taken.

In his reply, Mr. Roebuck reiterated the charges, and reminded the House that he had declared himself ready to support them by facts.

"First, there was the case of Nottingham, where a sum of money had been actually paid down; there was then the case of Reading, where a bond had been given for the same purpose; there was the case of Penryn, where the only object was to get rid of the investigation; there was the case of Harwich, where the same charge was made; and there was the case of Lewes, where he had put it to his honourable and learned Friend

distinctly, not whether he was going to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, but whether the investigation in respect to that borough was not withdrawn from the Committee."

He called to Mr. Wynn's recollection a precedent:—He found that on the 13th of February 1700, "The House having been informed that Samuel Shepperd, Esq., a Member of this House, has been guilty of bribery in several corporations, in order to procure Members to be elected into this Parliament; and the said Samuel Shepperd, Esq., having been heard in his place, and having assured the House of his innocence; resolved that the charge be heard at the bar." The right honourable Gentleman was aware of the distinction between oral and written charges, in that House—that an honourable Member in his place might make an oral charge: he had done so; it was not his business to have it taken down; he had made the charge, and had simply moved for a Committee of inquiry; and he contended that that was precisely within the regular proceedings of the House.

However, he consented to remodel his motion, and after some discussion it finally stood thus:—"The House, having been informed by an honourable Member that he has heard and believes, that in the cases of the election-petitions presented from Reading, Nottingham, Harwich, Lewes, and Falmouth, a certain corrupt compromise has been entered into for the purpose of avoiding an investigation into the gross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections in the said towns, resolve, that a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring whether such compromise has been entered into, and whether such practices have been carried on in the said towns."

Mr. J. Neeld proposed to omit Lewes, where there was no proof of a compromise; and Mr. Charles Buller proposed to include Bridport. But neither suggestion was acceded to, Sir Robert Peel observing in the latter case, that such inquiries ought not to be instituted without notice. Eventually Mr. Roebuck's amended motion was put and agreed to, without opposition.

He afterwards gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill of indemnity for witnesses, who might be implicated by the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry.

Lord John Russell, at the same time, gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to prevent Bribery at Elections.

Some conversation ensuing on the composition of the Committee, which Sir Robert Peel observed ought to be free from all suspicion of partizanship in its members,

Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice of a motion to secure that object by a test—he should move:—"That each Member appointed to serve on the Select Committee on Compromises of Election Petitions, shall subscribe the following declaration in the presence of Mr. Speaker: 'I do solemnly declare, that I never, directly or indirectly, have been guilty by myself or my agents, of any act of bribery or corruption in procuring a seat in Parliament; that I have never paid, or promised to pay, or sanctioned the payment of, any sum or sums of money beyond the legal expenses of my last or any previous election; nor have I at any time connived at, been privy to, or assisted

in, any corrupt practice for the purpose of procuring the return of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament."

Mr. Duncombe's motion, after a debate of considerable length, was rejected. The Committee afterwards nominated on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, consisted of Mr. Bramston, Mr. W. Miles, Sir W. Heathcote, Honourable W. S. Lascelles, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Strutt, Lord Worsley, and Mr. Roebuck. A Bill was passed to give indemnity to the witnesses who might criminate themselves by their evidence, and the investigation proceeded with closed doors, the Committee having resolved that the ends of the inquiry would be best promoted by the exclusion of all persons except those who were under examination as witnesses. At length, at the latter part of July, the Report of the Committee was presented to the House. This document, which was briefly drawn up, and couched in dispassionate and temperate language, commenced by stating the objects which the Committee had in view in prosecuting the investigation for which they had been appointed.

"They conceive that the inquiry was not one of a judicial character; that they were not called upon to decide upon the legality or illegality of the proceedings of any party, or upon the guilt or innocence of the transactions in which any of the parties implicated were involved, in connection with the alleged compromises and bribery practised in the boroughs comprehended in the order of reference.

"They understand their duty to have been, to elicit and lay before the House, faithfully and clearly, all the facts of the several cases, rather with a view to expose the evils of a system, than by any direct expression of their own opinion to inculpate individuals, or directly to lay the foundation for any legislative enactment with respect to the particular boroughs in question; and they consider that they are borne out in this opinion by the nature of the Debates in the House upon the motion for the appointment of the Committee, and upon several subsequent occasions.

"In this view of their duty, the Committee called before them the parties immediately concerned in these transactions; and the Committee feel bound, in justice to those parties, to state, that their willingness to appear, with few exceptions, and the full and frank disclosures made by them, have tended greatly to facilitate the proceedings of your Committee; and they have consequently been enabled to obtain, from the most authentic sources, evidence relative to practices, which, although supposed to have existed, have never been before so clearly and unquestionably brought to light."

After little more preface, the Report proceeded to give a detailed account of the arrangements which had been entered into with respect to those boroughs to which their inquiries had been directed. Beginning with Harwich, they found that a compromise had been effected, by the terms of which, the petition presented against the return of both the sitting Members was to be withdrawn—one of the sitting Members engaging to retire by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds within a limited time, and one of the parties to the petition, a defeated candidate at the last election, being allowed to stand for

the borough, and guaranteed by a pecuniary deposit against opposition from the other contracting parties or their agents. In the case of Nottingham they also found, that the petitions against the sitting Members on the ground of bribery, treating, and other corrupt practices, were agreed to be withdrawn on the following terms, which were duly witnessed by a written agreement. That 1000*l.* should be immediately paid on the part of the sitting Members, in consideration of the expenses incurred in the petition. That within four days one of the seats should be given up. That it should be understood that one of the candidates defeated on the poll should be returned upon the vacancy thereby created; for security whereof a number of persons, whose names were specified in the memorandum, were pledged neither directly nor indirectly to oppose his election; and that a promissory note for 4000*l.* should be deposited, as a security on the part of the sitting Members for the honourable fulfilment of all the terms of their compact. A statement was added of the amount of money discovered to have been expended during the contest, exceeding 16,000*l.*; the greater part of which was employed in illegal purposes. In the case of Lewes, an arrangement nearly similar was shown to have been concluded, with this exception, that instead of a voluntary resignation of his seat by one of the sitting Members, the same end was attained by the expedient of a pre-arranged scrutiny, by which the petitioner was placed in a majority upon the poll. It was also a term of the bargain, that all actions and indictments preferred respecting conduct at the election, should on both sides be withdrawn. In the case of the borough of Reading—where also a petition had been presented, complaining of gross and systematic bribery, but the proceedings of the Committee appointed to try the case, had been arrested on the third day by a compromise between the parties—the following agreement, regularly signed by the two sitting Members, and subscribed by an attesting witness, was set forth at length in the Report.

"Reading Election Petition. It is agreed between the petitioner and the sitting Members, as follows;—

1st. That the petitioner shall withdraw from the prosecution of his petition; and such reasons shall be assigned to the committee as counsel on both sides shall agree on, and the sitting Members be declared duly elected.

2nd. That one of the sitting Members shall vacate his seat in such time that a new election may take place during the present Session; and that both of them shall use their utmost endeavours to secure the election and return of the petitioner at the next election for the borough of Reading (whether caused by such vacating, by death, advancement to the Peerage, or any other circumstance), without opposition, and to induce the Conservative electors of the borough of Reading to do the same.

That in the event of the petitioner's election not being effected in the way above proposed, the sitting Members will forthwith pay (2,000*l.*) two thousand pounds to the petitioner."

In each of the above cases, the reasons which operated upon the agents of the sitting Members to in-

duce them to make the arrangements mentioned, were stated to be,—

1st. An apprehension on the part of the counsel of the sitting Members that there was great danger incurred, by defending the seats, of losing them both.

2nd. The certainty of great expense, with very great chances of an unfavourable issue.

The Report proceeded to detail the terms of the compromises respectively entered into in the cases of the two boroughs of Penryn and Bridport, the general nature of which resembled those already referred to. In the latter case, one of the sitting Members had already accepted the Chiltern hundreds in pursuance of this compromise; in the former the resignation was to take place within a time specified. This Report having been presented to the House, Mr. Roebuck shortly afterwards gave notice of his intention to move the following resolutions:

"That the compromises of election-petitions, as brought to the knowledge of this House by the Report of the Select Committee on Election Proceedings, must, if for the future they be allowed to pass without punishment or censure, tend to bring this House into contempt with the people, and thereby seriously to diminish its power and authority.

"That all such practices are hereby declared to be a violation of the liberties of the people, and a breach of the privileges of this House; which it will in all future cases strictly inquire into and severely punish.

"That whereas in the late elections for Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Reading, Falmouth and Penryn, and Bridport, the present laws have been found insufficient to protect the voters from the mischievous temptations of bribery, it be ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue no writ for any election of Members for the said towns till further legislative enactments have been adopted to protect the purity of elections."

In moving these resolutions on 28th July, Mr. Roebuck reminded the House of the statements which he had made when he first brought the subject before the House; and he referred to the proofs of those statements in the Report that had been presented.

He had stated in one case, that a compromise had been made, that a sum of money had been deposited, and that one of the honourable Members representing the place had agreed to retire. He remembered being struck by the dignified manner in which one honourable Member had denied the fact. Indeed, he had gone beyond a mere negation. But what had been the fact proved? Had not the honourable Member for Harwich, Mr. Attwood—for now he was obliged to distinguish him—agreed to pay 3,500*l.* in order to withdraw from the Committee the discussion then about to take place before it? and did not the other honourable Member, Major Beresford, agree to withdraw himself by a certain day by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds? Both these facts had been proved. Before he proceeded, let him say, although he had at the outset been met with vituperative hostility, that he believed honourable Members were unwittingly and unwillingly the victims of a system.

His resolutions mentioned no names, reflected in no way upon character, but simply provided for future mischiefs. He had proved

all his assertions, and much more: and would the reflecting and honest people of England believe, that in buying up poor voters, in debauching poor constituencies, and afterwards in shielding themselves by a contemptible quibble, and buying off the consequences, the conduct of Members was either honourable to themselves or beneficial to their constituents? He believed the people would say the chief criminal was the briber; the rich man who went down with money in his pocket, to a large constituency—some of them oppressed by poverty—and offered them bribes to sell their consciences.

If honourable Members were content to bribe, let there be no bribery-law. Let there be no hypocrisy upon the subject. There was far too much hypocrisy already. They made a law to put down bribery—they passed whole nights discussing bribery-bills—and yet, on the morrow, that man who had been the most decorous in his professions, the most exact and precise in his deprecations of bribery, would go into the country with 5,000*l.* in his pocket to bribe the first constituency that presented itself. An honourable Gentleman went to a place with 5,000*l.* in his pocket, and said—"I want no bribery; I must know nothing about it. My eyes are of the most delicate texture; I am full of sensibility and honour—I beg you will not say a word about bribery, but—return me. [*Laughter.*] Make me a Member of Parliament, but let me not know the means used. There is 5,000*l.*; go away, and let me know nothing about it till I am a Member." [*Cheers and Laughter.*] Now, he would appeal to the House, and ask was it possible for an honest man, conversant in the ordinary business of life, not to know the purposes to which the money was applied? Was it not clear as the sun that he must know, that the sum he had given was to percolate throughout the heart of the constituency? He must know that his money was applied to the grossest, basest bribery. He walked the streets—he saw the beer-houses full of his own followers—but he turned aside; and if pressed upon the subject, he would say, "Oh, I have no doubt the beer-houses are open, but I really know nothing about it."

One reason for retiring from these contests was stated to be, alarm at the enormous expenditure. It might be the duty of the House not to call upon persons so situated to spend the whole of their fortunes; but there was something more than the dread of expense. In every one of the five cases that had been before the Committee, (he purposely excluded Bridport,) the retiring party had been afraid of inquiry, not simply in consequence of the expense attending it, but in the apprehension that the whole proceedings would be discovered, and that bribery, or that which was deemed to be bribery, should be proved before the Committee, and the seat sacrificed. In the case of Harwich, Mr. Attwood, the real party to the contest, paid 2,000*l.* to avoid inquiry, and the agent paid 500*l.* more; and the Member for Reading paid the 2,000*l.*, although feeling secure of his seat. The circumstances of the Reading case showed clearly that inquiry was dreaded. The honourable Member might sacrifice his colleague, and pay 2,000*l.*; but would that do with the country? It was clear

as the sun at noon-day, that something was behind of which all parties were afraid. In the case of Lewes, the third party on the poll was placed at the head by "shuttlecocking" the votes; that is to say, one party alleged that John Thomas had no vote, and the other that John Jackson had no vote; and thus the poor voters were to be struck off the poll. Was that the way that the franchise was to be dealt with? He insisted that they had reached a crisis, when interference could no longer be postponed, and concluded by moving the first resolution.

Mr. Charles Russell then addressed the House, observing that he had not opposed the appointment of the Committee, but protested against Mr. Roebuck's whole course in the matter. He objected to the constitution of the Committee, appointed under circumstances of excitement, and unsworn to impartial justice. And was Mr. Roebuck the fittest person to have the conduct of such an inquiry? Did he not sell his Parliamentary services for money?

Mr. Roebuck—"I did not."

Mr. Russell—"Did he not sit in this House as the paid agent of a rebel colony?" [*Loud cries of* "Hear, hear!" *and* "Order!"]

Mr. Roebuck—"Sir, I rise to order. The imputation against me is, that I sold my Parliamentary services to a rebel colony. Now, whoever told the honourable Member that, uttered a falsehood."

Mr. Russell—"It was certainly universally believed; but, however, if the learned gentleman declares it to be untrue, I withdraw the statement."

The Speaker—"The honourable Member will, I am sure, see the propriety of withdrawing the expressions he used."

Mr. Russell—"It was universally stated, when Canada was in rebellion, that the learned Gentleman, for money, became the advocate of Canada in this House." ["Order!" *and* "Hear, hear!"]

Mr. Roebuck—"I was not even in the House at that time."

Mr. Russell—"At all events, if I understand the learned Gentleman to deny the statement, I willingly withdraw it."

He denied the necessity of the inquiry. The House had ascertained that compromises had been made. Was it ignorant of that fact before? Was not the fact as notorious as the sun at noon-day? Could it be said that the House was not sufficiently cognisant of these compromises to be in a condition to found legislative enactments for the correction of them?

Major Beresford followed with an indignant explanation. He defied Mr. Roebuck to point out any part of the evidence which convicted him of bribery or treating. He had certainly agreed to retire, because Mr. Attwood had been at the expense of the election, and he thought that, if either were to go out, it should be the person who had not paid. Had he defended the seat, he should have retained it, for he was quite innocent of the charge of bribery. He was no party to the compromise. He had never communicated with Sir Denis le Marchant; his offer to retire was made solely to Mr. Attwood; and Mr. Attwood's agent was not his. The Report was guilty of a little exaggeration; for instance, it stated that "a large part" of the constituency had been bribed,

whereas, only 80 had been bribed out of 182.

Mr. Fitzroy contended that the Report had not placed his conduct in the true light; he had agreed to the compromise after it was definitely arranged, and, therefore, he maintained he could not be described as a party to it; and he complained, that neither his agent in Lewes, nor his agent for the petition in London had been examined.

Mr. Escott would not oppose the first and second resolutions, as the House had sanctioned the constitution of the Committee, and their peculiar procedure; but he questioned the right of the House indefinitely to disfranchise five towns.

Captain Plumridge asked how any case could have been made out against him, when the Report stated, that the compromise for Falmouth and Penryn had been made wholly without his knowledge?

Mr. Blackstone could not assent to the proposition that compromises were a breach of privilege; nor could he agree to the third resolution; but when he saw that at Nottingham the opposing party had power to make the other expend 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.*, and that the prosecution of the petition would have cost 20,000*l.* he should not oppose an inquiry into the case of that town before issuing the writ.

Mr. Lascelles, bearing testimony to the correctness of Mr. Roebuck's conduct as Chairman of the Committee, explained, that he brought forward the resolutions in his individual capacity, without the cognizance of the Committee, with whom it was an understanding, that no criminatory proceedings should be taken against individuals.

Lord Chelsea thought, that all useful purposes might have been answered by bringing forward some abstract proposition, to the effect that such practices were notorious, and that measures ought to be devised to put an end to them.

Mr. Ward argued, that general allegations would have been repeated *usque ad nauseam*, with no legislative result; while but for the boldness, the novelty, and even the irregularity of Mr. Roebuck's course, the House would never have had the Report before them. But, those cases proved, was the House to pass no censure on any one, and to render the inquiry abortive?

Mr. Hawes could not support the resolutions; he believed that he might speak for every Member of the Committee. The inquiry had been of a peculiar kind. He felt that, if they received information from parties interested, they received that which they could obtain from no other source; but though they received it and published it, they felt they could not use it either against the individuals or the constituencies concerned. The Committee stated as much in their Report. But by these resolutions they were here called upon distinctly to affirm, that the practices revealed to the House by this Report, and received under the peculiar circumstance he had stated, were practices to be designated a breach of the privileges of the House. Now, was he to stop here? Why, what was the object of that declaration? To stop there would indeed be calling upon the House to make a declaration extremely objectionable. On the

other hand, if they proceeded to punish the parties, they would then be acting in direct opposition to the Report of the Committee. The Report, however, would not be barren of result; for the Bill which had passed through Committee the preceding night, (Lord John Russell's Bribery Bill,) contained clauses which would meet the cases of compromise; and although that Bill had preceded this discussion, it had not preceded the inquiry of the Committee.

Mr. Aglionby foresaw, that the result of the discussion would add one more to the many farces which the House had been called upon to enact in the course of the present Session.

Mr. Hawes remarked that, although as a Member of the Committee he could not concur in the resolutions, as a Member of the House he should concur in almost any legislative measure that Mr. Roebuck could propose to remedy the evil.

The Solicitor-general repeated the reasons against the resolutions, already given by Mr. Hawes. Mr. Roebuck's resolution ought to have been somewhat in these terms: "That the compromises disclosed by the Committee in the opinion of the House tend to prevent the investigation of charges of bribery, and that it is the duty of the House to adopt some legislative measure to remedy this evil," and then he could have supported it. He moved as an amendment, "the previous question."

Sir Robert Inglis, with some general and rather severe remarks on Mr. Roebuck's proceedings, declared, that he should have been better satisfied had the Solicitor-general met the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. Hume regretted that Sir William Follett should have placed the House in the situation of not being able to express an opinion; and he asked, why not expressly condemn practices which no one defended? No one suggested punishment for the past, but the Solicitor-general said, that there should be none for the future. The third resolution might at all events be supported, on the ground that they should wait to see the Bribery at Elections Bill through the House of Lords. No sooner had the writ for Ipswich been issued, than within twenty-four hours bribery had been again resorted to.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe asked the Ministers whether, if Major Beresford, Viscount Chelsea, and Captain Plumridge, applied for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds to carry out these corrupt compromises, it would be granted?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Stewardship was in his gift: it would be time enough for him to decide upon the application when it should have been made.

Captain Plumridge asked Mr. Goulburn whether he would give him the Chiltern Hundreds to carry out the compromise?

Mr. Goulburn said, the application had not been made.

Captain Plumridge — "I now make it."

Mr. Goulburn returned no answer.

Mr. Cochrane defended his own consistency, and denied that bribery was proved against him.

Sir Robert Peel declared, that he did not regret the course he had taken in supporting the application for a Committee; the developement of facts would be beneficial. But it would now be unjust to

brand with any peculiar censure Members who had been parties to those compromises. He had expected that Mr. Roebuck would have moved some resolution, that it was desirable, in consequence of the disclosures, to adopt immediate legislative measures; now such a measure had passed through Committee only the previous night. The appointment of the Committee was the act of the House; and Sir Robert Peel could not see in the manner of their inquiry, any departure from the ordinary course of other Committees, to justify a condemnation of the mode in which they had discharged the duty assigned to them. Mr. Roebuck was not personally responsible for their proceedings; on the other hand, the Report of the Committee showed that they contemplated no such proceedings as that in which he was now engaged. But how did the resolutions meet the case? He read the first two.

"Why, that being translated, means no more than this: 'You have been guilty of an offence, which is a violation of the liberties and privileges of the people, and a breach of the privileges of the House; still we will not call you to the Bar and censure you; but any person who hereafter in like manner may offend, we will.' But there are several other parts of these resolutions with which I am not satisfied. The honourable Gentleman, by his resolutions, declares these practices to be a violation of the liberties of the people, and a breach of the privileges of the House: now, I do not like dealing with general terms of this kind. I think the House ought not lightly to adopt such a declaration. The honourable Gentleman does not state the particular nature of the compromise which shall constitute a violation of the liberties of the people, and a breach of the privileges of the House; but he refers to certain compromises, all of which differ in character; and, speaking generally, says, they are breaches of privilege, and violations of the liberties of the people. If they be so, why do you not go on, and censure the parties to them? When you talk of inefficient proceedings, is it not inefficient to pass by those guilty of these violations? Why, you abstain from censuring them, because we gave them reason to believe, that if they gave their evidence fairly, they should not be visited with censure. I wish to see a law passed which shall insure a full inquiry into, and a remedy against, such practices; but I am not quite certain that they are a breach of the privileges of the House, because, when the House passed the Elections Trial Bill, it divested itself of the charge of inquiring into bribery, and said to individuals, 'We leave it to you to prefer and defend charges of bribery.'"

On a former occasion, Sir Robert Peel had strongly stated the danger of establishing precedents for the suspension of particular writs; but to pledge the House to suspend writs in six cases, involving the seats of twelve Members, was a course full of danger; on a nice balance of parties in the House, the majority might retain the balance of power, by thus suspending writs. He doubted whether the House had the power of suspending a writ on the vague intimation that some general measure concerning bribery was contemplated. In some cases, as that of Bridport, there was no seat

vacant; yet the resolution pledged the House to suspend the writ on the next vacancy that might occur. He should vote against the resolution, but should support Lord John Russell's Bill.

The resolutions were further opposed by Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and Mr. Turner.

Mr. Roebuck briefly replied, showing that Major Beresford and Mr. Fitzroy had not disproved the substantial facts in their exceptions to the report. He had proposed his resolutions as a safeguard against the practices complained of until a Bill should be passed.

The first resolution was then negatived by 136 to 47; and after some little further discussion, the other two were negatived without a division.

Although the House of Commons thus refused to affirm Mr. Roebuck's conclusions respecting the proceedings which the Select Committee had brought to light, the investigation that had taken place proved not wholly devoid of practical result. It has been mentioned in the short summary which has been given of the disclosures contained in the report, that the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds within a limited time, under a pecuniary penalty, by one of the sitting Members for Reading, was one of the terms on which the petition against the return for that borough was compromised.

When, however, the time arrived for carrying this stipulation into effect, an unexpected difficulty occurred: the Chancellor of the Exchequer, now made aware by the publication of the report of the purpose for which the application was preferred, declined to grant it; and the individual who had bound himself to resign his seat, found it beyond his power to do so.

The course of proceeding adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this occasion, became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, at the instance of Lord Palmerston, who moved on the 6th of August, for "Copies of any correspondence which had taken place since the 1st day of July last, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and any Member of this House, upon the subject of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds."

He referred to Mr. Goulburn's refusal of Lord Chelsea's application for the Stewardship, on the ground that he (Mr. Goulburn) would not lend his assistance to carry out the compromises disclosed by the late Committee.

Lord Palmerston objected to that course on two grounds: It was a clear and distinct understanding, that if the parties whose proceedings were to be inquired into before Mr. Roebuck's Committee should make a full disclosure of what had taken place, and a full admission of any facts in which they were concerned, they should be completely indemnified and saved harmless from any injury, which might otherwise arise from the disclosures. The refusal of the Chiltern Hundreds by the right honourable Gentleman, must have been considered as an inconvenience or punishment to some one —either to the individual to whom the Stewardship was refused, or to the individual who expected to come to the seat when it was vacated by Lord Chelsea. Now he thought, that by retaining any person in Parliament who wished to go out of it, or by preventing

another person from coming into Parliament who had an opportunity of so doing, Mr. Goulburn was violating the understanding upon which the Committee had proceeded. And it was a mistake to suppose that the refusal of the Chiltern Hundreds would defeat the terms of the compromise. One result of that refusal would be, that in consequence of the agreement entered into by Lord Chelsea, he would have to forfeit 2,000*l*. It might be assumed, that the same rule would be followed in the cases of Harwich and Falmouth; but to those cases his objections would equally apply. By the practice of centuries, it had been an ordinary rule, that when any Member, whatever his motives might be, or to whatever party he might belong, wished to withdraw from the House of Commons, he should be enabled to do so on application to the Government of the day, by having the appointment of the Chiltern Hundreds conferred on him. If, when a Member of Parliament wished to retire from his seat, Government were to take upon itself to inquire into his motives, an entirely new principle would be introduced, and one that would give the Government a most inconvenient control over public men. An Opposition leader might, for instance, have been defeated at a general election, and another Member might be willing to vacate his seat, that his friend might be elected in his place: suppose, then, the Government chose to say, "We will not be parties to such an arrangement; and to prevent its being carried out, we will refuse the Chiltern Hundreds."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion: he said—"When he was applied to for the Chiltern Hundreds, he felt that he was the individual who had it in his power to grant or withhold the appointment; and he felt that he was bound to consider how far, by complying with the application, he should be making himself a party to transactions which the House of Commons had declared to be of an improper character. He had felt, after what had passed, that it was his duty to discourage such compromises; and he had thought that the knowledge beforehand that such compromises could not be carried out, would be the most effectual check to them. The noble Lord justly concluded that the course pursued in this case must also necessarily be pursued in the other two cases, those of Harwich and Falmouth."

Mr. Hume entirely concurred with Mr. Goulburn.

Mr. Vernon Smith thought that some better means should be devised than the barbarous fiction of the Chiltern Hundreds, to enable Members of Parliament to vacate their seats.

Sir R. Peel said, that it had been the unanimous opinion of all his colleagues, that the application should not be granted. The decision had been formed without any special reference to Lord Chelsea; on the contrary, when the matter was under discussion, the expectation was that Lord Chelsea would not be the first to apply for the appointment.

Mr. R. Yorke approved of the course that the Government had taken in the particular instance.

Captain Plumridge said, that when he had publicly applied for the Chiltern Hundreds in that House, he had done so in perfect sincerity. After what had taken

place, of course it would be useless to renew the application.

The motion was then agreed to.

Thus ended the proceedings arising out of the appointment of the Select Committee on Election Compromises.

With respect to those boroughs where the constituencies had been extensively implicated in charges of bribery by the reports of Committees, much incidental discussion took place. The writs for filling up vacancies created by the unseating or collusive resignation of Members at Ipswich, Southampton, Nottingham, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Sudbury, were suspended for a considerable time, and a motion was made by Mr. Wynn, that the Attorney-General should be instructed to prosecute the parties implicated by the Reports of the Committees in the two first-mentioned cases. The motion, however, did not meet with the concurrence of the House, and was withdrawn.

Eventually, the writs were all ordered to be issued with the exception of that for Sudbury, where the general and systematic corruptness of the constituency, as evidenced by the disclosures before the Committee, induced Mr. Redington, the Chairman, to bring in a Bill for the disfranchisement of the borough. This Bill was supported by the Government, and passed through the House of Commons, though not without some slight opposition; and the second reading was carried in the House of Lords; but owing to the late period at which it was sent up, it was found impossible to carry it through before the termination of the Session. The writ, however, was suspended *sine die*.

It only remains in connection with this subject, to give some account of a measure introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell for the prevention of bribery, and remedying some of the abuses to which election proceedings were liable. The main object of this Bill, as described by the noble Mover in introducing it, was not so much to impose additional penalties on bribery, as to endeavour to bring to light by more efficacious means than had hitherto been proposed, bribery which had been actually committed—instead of leaving it, as before, to the chance of exposure afforded by the proceedings of parties, who were only concerned in the pursuit of a private right, and could not be expected to carry on the investigation for public objects when that end was obtained. By the following provisions, he proposed to secure the further prosecution of such cases:—

"The first part of the Bill was intended to facilitate disclosures of actual bribery before Committees. It was proposed that parties making a charge of bribery, should give in lists of the alleged bribers; the voters, not being able satisfactorily to defend their votes, to be disfranchised on the report of the Committee to that effect. Witnesses would be indemnified against the usual penalties, on making a full disclosure of acts of bribery. It was also provided that the Members, the candidates, and their agents, should be examined by the Committee. The next part of the Bill was to prevent corrupt compromises. The Committee, on being satisfied that a compromise had been made, that the proceedings had consequently come to a premature close, or that the petition had been withdrawn by a

compromise, might report to the House that such was their belief; and the House might give them authority to proceed with the case. As the private parties could not be called upon to pursue the inquiry at that stage, he proposed that the complaint should be prosecuted by a solicitor or agent, appointed by the Speaker or by the General Committee nominated by the Speaker: if it should be found that bribery had been committed by the sitting Member or Members, the Committee should have the power of declaring the election void, as at present. If the sitting Members be convicted of bribery, the costs of the petition should be borne by them; in other cases, by the petitioners. He now came to another class of cases, which did not come regularly before Election Committees—those in which petitions generally alleged extensive bribery, though there might be no person inclined to take the risk of prosecuting an opposing petition. In some old boroughs, a sitting Member might be at once sacrificed; or it might be agreed, that some particular candidate should be allowed to take his seat at the next election. In such cases, the petition making the allegation might be tried by order of the House, in the same way as an election petition; and in the same way the election might be declared void. The effect intended was, that candidates should not in future expect by large payments of four or five thousand pounds, to secure a seat in the House. It would be a great check on bribery by candidates, if it could be proved to them, that they would lose the very seat which they coveted. With the persons bribed the case was different; their object was immediate reward in the shape of money, and the appropriate punishment was disfranchisement. The next case to be dealt with was, that of an entire borough convicted of bribery; it might be disfranchised — which would be a complete remedy in the case of small boroughs returning Members only by right of prescription; but in the case of the larger boroughs, as Liverpool or Birmingham, they could not be deprived of the right to return Members. The Bill for the disfranchisement of the Liverpool freemen, who had been convicted of bribery, was a step in the right direction."

Another important feature in the Bill would be the establishment of a new machinery for the disfranchisement of entire boroughs, in which he had copied some alterations made in a Bill of his own by the House of Lords, in 1834:—

"I should propose, in adopting generally the principle of that Bill, that there should be either five Peers and four Commoners, or four Peers and five Members of the House of Commons, constituting a commission of nine Members; and that this Commission, instead of a judge as proposed by the Lords, should be presided over by one of the Peers, who should be named by the Crown for that purpose. I should propose that all the Members be named by the Crown; thinking it better that Her Majesty, by her responsible advisers, should choose the persons for this sort of inquiry, than that either House should, by a majority, or any other mode, select Members for this purpose. However, this is a point for future consideration."

"I should propose to give to this Commission the power of seeking

the assistance of a judge, as the House of Lords now has in cases of impeachment. I propose that the result of the inquiries instituted by this Commission should be merely this, that the House should have a report laid before it, and should then legislate according to circumstances, and according to the population and importance of the city or borough with which it might have to deal."

Another principal provision of the Bill was directed against the practice of treating, declaring within what bounds it should be considered illegal, and subjected to the same penalties as bribery. The Bill met with a favourable reception in the House; and the leading Members of both parties declared their anxious desire to cooperate in carrying a remedy into execution for the prevailing evil.

When it came before the Committee, however, several Members took exception to the nature of the mixed Commission proposed by it for the disfranchisement of boroughs; and, at the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, that part of the measure was abandoned.

Thus modified, the Bill passed with little discussion in the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent.

CHAPTER VIII.

Law Reforms—The Lord Chancellor gives notice of Bills relating to Bankruptcy, Lunacy, and County Courts—His Speech on the Second Reading—They pass the House of Lords—County Courts' Bill is postponed till the following Session—The other two Bills carried—Lord Campbell proposes Bills to alter the constitution of Courts of Appeal—They are rejected in the House of Lords—Marriage Law—Motion of Lord F. Egerton, for leave to bring in a Bill to legalise Marriages contracted with deceased Wife's Sister—Speech of Sir R. Inglis against the Motion—It is supported by Mr. Milnes, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. C. Buller, and Mr. C. Wood; and opposed by Mr. Goulburn, Lord Ashley, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. O'Connell—On a Division it is negatived by 123 *to* 100—*Bill for the better Protection of the Royal Person, introduced by Sir Robert Peel, in consequence of the outrages of Bean and Francis—It is carried immediately in both Houses—Church Rates; Sir John Easthope's Bill for their Abolition—It is opposed by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Goulburn, and rejected by* 162 *to* 82—*Grant to Maynooth College—Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Bateson, Sir H. Smith, Colonel Verner, and other Members speak against it—Speech of Lord Eliot—It is affirmed by a Majority of* 47—*Poor Law Amendment Bill, introduced by Sir James Graham—Principal Objects and Provisions of the Measure—A few of the Clauses are carried, and the rest postponed—Mr. Escott makes a Motion against the principle of excluding Out-door Relief—Sir James Graham opposes it, and it is rejected after a Discussion, by* 90 *to* 55—*Review of the Session—Lord Palmerston moves for Returns to show the number of Bills brought into the House of Commons, and the Result as to each—He reviews the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Government at great length, and with much sarcasm—He is ably answered by Sir Robert Peel, who retorts severely on the Whig party—Prorogation of Parliament by the Queen, on the* 12*th of August—Her Majesty's Speech—Concluding Remarks.*

IN the early part of the session, the Lord Chancellor had announced to the House of Lords three important measures of legal reform, which he proposed to introduce and discuss together. They related respectively to the administration of the Law of Bankruptcy, to proceedings in cases of lunacy, and to the establishment of a system of Local Courts throughout the country.

Difficulties, however, arose, as he afterwards stated, which retarded the introduction of the last of these measures, and other subjects of more exciting interest meanwhile pressed upon the attention of Parliament, insomuch that it was not till the 18th of July, when the session was almost expiring, that any discussion on these measures took place.

The Lord Chancellor then stated to the House the details of the alterations which he proposed. Adverting first to the subject of bankruptcy, he commenced by paying a compliment to Lord Brougham upon the improvements in that department of the law which he had introduced: "That system, however, excellent as it was, comprised within its jurisdiction only a circuit of forty miles round London. He proposed to extend the Metropolitan district to a hundred miles round London; which would add a fifth to the business of the Commissioners, without inconvenience to them. For the country it was proposed to appoint Commissioners at five central points, in five great towns beyond the London district, invested with the same power which was at present reposed in the London Commissioners. They would perform the same quantity of duty now performed by the London Commissioners having, a similar range and a similar jurisdiction."

The course with the Law of Lunacy was somewhat similar: "The Law of Lunacy was administered like that of Bankruptcy, the London Commissioners having jurisdiction for twenty miles round the Metropolis; and the country Commissions being, like those of Bankruptcy, directed to persons of little or no experience, though the inquiries were of the nicest and most delicate character. He proposed that two Commissioners should be appointed, for the purpose of executing all those Commissions, not only in the Metropolitan districts, but throughout the country. From an examination into details, to which he need not advert, he was satisfied that those two Commissioners would be amply sufficient for discharging those and other important duties connected with lunacy. The payment of Commissioners by fees would be abolished; it tended to prolong the inquiry, and increase the expense; in one case, for instance, the expense of examining into the lunacy of a person whose income was 19*l.* 10*s.*, had amounted to 2,104*l.*; and in another case, the committee died, and it was necessary to appoint another. The Commissioners would be added to the visitors at present appointed to inspect the condition of lunatics. They would be taken from among the highest members of the Bar."

Lord Lyndhurst objected to any sweeping change of the existing County Courts; his measure went merely to extend their jurisdiction. County Courts were a part of our ancient system of judicature. They were presided over by the county clerk, whose jurisdiction extended to 40*s.* They might be held in any part of the county. If he appointed a particular place, and gave them a jurisdiction to the extent of 5*l.*, and appointed persons of respectability and learning to preside over them, as he proposed to do by this Bill, he thought he did not innovate upon this ancient institution. He proposed further, that for the recovery of debts to the amount of 20*l.*, persons should be appointed judges of these courts,

who should not reside in the provinces where they administered the law, but that they should make circuits, like the judges of the land, into the provinces with which they were not acquainted, and where they had no local connexions or prejudices. He proposed that there should be six or eight circuits a year, to be made by barristers of a certain standing, to be appointed by the Crown; who should return to the Metropolis after the circuits, where they could mix with their colleagues in the profession, and thus there would be a security for the uniformity of the law they administered. Her Majesty in Council would appoint the times and the places for holding these courts.

Lord Cottenham expressed his approval of the Bills as far as they went; but complained of some omissions in them, especially the omission of any amendment of the law relating to Insolvency.

Lord Brougham admitted that the measures were useful, though they fell short of the exigency.

Lord Campbell, approving of parts of the Bills, regarded the omissions as so important, that he could not support the Bills as a whole.

The Bills were then read a second time, and afterwards passed through the other stages unopposed, and went down to the House of Commons.

Some attempts were there made to induce the Government to postpone the consideration of them, owing to the late period of the session at which they were introduced, and the press of business then existing. The Government, however, declined to defer the Bills, with the exception of that relating to the establishment of County Courts, which, owing to the want of adequate time for the discussion of a measure so important and comprehensive, was put off till the following year.

Another Bill, introduced by Sir James Graham, for the amendment of the law relating to the Registration of Voters in England, was, from the same necessity, delayed.

An attempt was made by Lord Campbell earlier in the session, by three Bills which he proposed, to alter the administration of the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal, to alter the system of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and to amend the administration of the Court of Chancery. He advocated change, on the ground that two co-ordinate appellate jurisdictions, that of the Privy Council and of the House of Lords, did not work well in practice. If then one were to be retained instead of two, he would prefer the House of Lords; that jurisdiction practically worked well. He would, therefore, make it the Court of Appeal from all other courts, abolishing appeals to the Privy Council. Its sittings should, however, be permanent, and not only during the session of Parliament. It should be presided over by the Chancellor, whose place in the Court of Chancery should be supplied by another judge, who might be selected from among the Vice-Chancellors. This plan would remove the absurdity of appeals from the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's-Inn to the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor strongly objected to abolishing the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council. He thought it admirably adapted for the consideration of

the subjects that came before it. Questions were brought before it, involving almost every kind of law on the face of the earth. There was the Colonial law, every kind of European law, every kind of Eastern law, Spanish law, French law, both according to the new code and the old, Dutch law, English law, both Common Law and Equity, the Colonial statutes, and in addition to these, the Oriental law, the Indian law, and the Mahomedan law: there was also the Ecclesiastical law. The constitution of the tribunal was admirably adapted to the purpose of dealing with questions embracing so vast a range of judicial knowledge. There were judges of England to decide on questions of Common Law, and the equity judges to decide upon matters of Equity. There were the judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts to decide upon questions arising out of the Ecclesiastical law; and with regard to Eastern law, there were among the Judicial Committee two honourable and learned individuals, who had filled the highest judicial situations in the East, and who were able to give advice to the Committee on questions connected with Oriental law. As to the alleged inconvenience of the co-ordinate jurisdiction, there had not been a single instance of conflicting decisions in 200 years.

Lord Brougham thought that the evils complained of by Lord Campbell existed rather in theory than in practice.

Lord Cottenham expressed a hesitating approval of the proposed measures.

The Bills were brought in, but did not pass the second reading.

A question of much general interest respecting the Marriage Law was raised in the early part of the session by Lord F. Egerton, who moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the laws relating to marriage within certain degrees of affinity. He stated that he did so not without expectation of encountering some serious opposition. Until 1835, a large class of marriages within the prohibited degrees were not void *ab initio,* but were voidable by a sentence obtained from the Ecclesiastical Court. In 1835, an Act was passed which rendered valid all marriages of that class previously solemnized; but in the progress of the measure another enactment was grafted on it, how, he knew not—which declared all such marriages *thereafter contracted,* void *ab initio.* The inconsistency of annulling prospectively marriages which were affirmed retrospectively, was felt at the time; and there was reason to believe, that, owing to the lateness of the session, consent was given to this part of the Act, without the deliberation due to the ultimate bearings of the new law. Thus the matter had rested from that time. It might be asked, whether it was discreet thus *quieta movere?* but whether the House agreed to this particular measure or not, circumstances had occurred which rendered it absolutely necessary that the attentive consideration of the Legislature should be given to the subject in all its bearings. He would make bold to say, that the law of 1835 did not go forth to the country with the sanction of the Legislature, after having been fully and fairly considered; neither was the law consistent with the practice of the British community, or with the Christian Protestant communities of Europe. He would further assert, that the law did

not carry with it that weight which secured to our statutes obedience from all who were not determined and very profligate law-breakers. He could tell the House, that the statute had been resisted and evaded by men of a far different complexion than profligate and professed law-breakers. He believed he was entitled to say, that it had been evaded to a large extent by men of all classes—by persons of education, and by persons who had no other moral slur or taint upon their character than what this law, which they deemed to be unjustly founded, might be considered by some to convey. This alone, he thought, was a fact sufficient to show the necessity at least of considering whether, if they determined to retain the law, it was not necessary to make it effectual for the purpose for which it was intended; its main purpose being the prevention of great domestic unhappiness, and of frequent and expensive litigation with regard to the rights of inheritance and of property. That object had not been gained by the present law: and why?—because those persons who thought themselves morally and religiously entitled to infringe the statute, resorted not merely to countries beyond the dominion of the law, but, he had been told, resorted to Scotland itself for that purpose.

The utmost uncertainty prevailed amongst lawyers as to the actual efficiency of that evasion; and lawyers of eminence were daily and hourly consulted as to the means by which the existing law could be evaded. The solicitors of London and other places had petitioned for a remedy for that state of things. He had understood that these petitions had been spoken of without much deference to the opinion of that body. On such a subject as this, he had considerable deference for the opinion of a large body of solicitors, unless he thought that that opinion was biassed by professional views of their own interest. Attornies were, probably, better acquainted than any other class in society with the social current and stream of life running through all ranks and grades. They were often the archivists—he might say, the confessors—of families: and in this instance, he was disposed to think more favourably of their opinion, because what they were calling upon the Legislature to do was directly in the teeth of their own professional interests. He remembered a story of two fox-hunters falling into a quarry: one of them was upon the point of warning the rest of the field of the danger, when the other said, "Lie still; hold your tongue, and we shall have them all in the pit presently." Now if these attornies had been low-minded, self-seeking men, they might have said, "Don't warn the Legislature of those evils; hold your tongue, and we shall soon have a plentiful crop of lawsuits pass through our hands, which will bring grist to the mill." Some seven years had passed since this law was enacted: many children had been born from marriages which it was supposed the law treated as void; and he would venture to say, that the seeds of litigation were now lying dormant, which would by-and-by flourish, and yield a most plenteous harvest. That harvest he wished to prevent.

The Bill which he desired to introduce, was identical with that which Lord Wharncliffe had formerly brought forward in the House of Lords; and a principal point of it

was, that it would enable a widower to marry his deceased wife's sister. Lord F. Egerton then entered into a consideration of some of the main arguments which had been urged against legalizing such marriages. One of those on which much stress was laid was, that the possibility of such a connection might create domestic dissensions and embitter the wife's feelings during her lifetime with harassing anticipations and suspicions regarding her sister.

It might happen that wives would be found of so jealous a disposition as to entertain such a suspicion of their husbands. But it was so difficult to provide against individual cases of the kind, that he thought they ought not to be contemplated in legislation. Such cases must be beyond the contemplation of those who were framing statutes for the general regulation of society. Again, it had been suggested that a measure of this kind would diminish to some extent the sanctity now supposed to invest, and which he trusted did invest, the character of the sister of a wife—that it would tend to lessen, if not to disperse, the halo of intangibility now surrounding the character of the sister of a man's wife. He owned that he felt no such apprehensions; and believed that, as the statutes upon this subject were of recent origin, another enactment in the direction which he wished the law to take would produce no such effect.

Those who objected to the measure were bound to make out a case of social expediency in opposition to it to a very great amount. Perhaps that House was not aware of the extent to which the existing law was evaded. Since 1835, in Manchester alone, ninety-one cases of evasion had been ascertained, and it was supposed that four or five times as many more had actually taken place. He mentioned an authentic case in which a dying wife desired to leave her children to the care of her sister, and enjoined her husband to marry the sister for that purpose; surely it was a great responsibility for the Legislature to interfere between a husband and such parting injunctions of a wife. The voice of Heaven was silent on this question, and that of man had been given with a hesitation and confusion of utterance which deprived it of its full authority. Up to 1835 the prohibitions rested on the Canons of 1603, Bishop Parker's prohibited degrees; by the present Bill it was proposed to set forth distinctly the degrees of consanguinity and lineal affinity to which the prohibition would apply. The existing laws in foreign countries countenanced the change. In the most Christian communities of Europe these marriages were allowed, under various restrictions. The restrictions, in the Protestant states of Germany, were chiefly directed against the crime of previous adultery; and in some instances they invested the Sovereign with a power of dispensation similar to that which in Roman Catholic countries lay in the Pope. The common consent of other Protestant Christian countries in favour of allowing these marriages rendered it to him more surprising that they should have been so long prohibited here. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of 1835, intituled, "An Act to render certain marriages valid, and to alter the law with respect to certain voidable marriages, and to define the prohibited degrees of affinity."

Mr. P. Borthwick seconded the motion.

Sir R. H. Inglis regretted that a Bill on such a subject had been introduced at all; but doubly that it had been brought forward by one whose station and acquirements added a double weight to the mischief. Lord F. Egerton had neither relied on the revealed Word of God, nor thought it opposed to him,—on that question he would not now enter; though he followed the example of the noble Lord, however, as regarded the mode of treating that part of the subject, he did not agree with him; conceiving, as he did, that the law of God did prohibit that which the noble Lord sought to legalize. It would be sufficient for him to state what the noble Lord had not denied, and what, he believed, was undeniable, that the concurrent testimony of the universal Christian Church distinctly showed that the marriages which the noble Lord sought to sanctify were by the Church not sanctioned. Such marriages might or might not be contrary to Scripture —they might or might not be contrary to the revealed will of God —but certainly the universal Church, for fifteen centuries, declared them to be contrary to her tenets. The noble Lord had referred to the Council of Illiberis: without entering into details regarding any decisions of that Council, he would simply repeat the proposition, that in no instance in church antiquity would the noble Lord find these marriages to have been sanctified. But he did not rest on the authority of revelation; reasons of the time sufficed to show that the proposition was one improper to be entertained for practical, political, and general reasons. The noble Lord had stated some cases of seeming hardship to individuals. He had referred to the case of a person bereaved of his wife, who in her dying moments consigned her children to the care of her own sister, and enjoined her husband to make that sister his lawful wife. He would not deny that such cases existed—not perhaps in great numbers, but certainly to as great an extent as the noble Lord had represented; but even making this admission, what was the state of the case? Why, it would be found that for every solitary instance in which the present law pressed heavily, there would be nine-and-forty others in which its alteration would be destructive to domestic peace; for were the noble Lord's proposition agreed to, husbands would be in a great measure deprived of the assistance of those who, next to their own wives, were the best assistants in the care and nurture of their children. He believed that at present there was only one case on record in which an unlawful intercourse was even alleged to have taken place between a husband and his wife's sister. What was this owing to? Solely because, under the present state of the law, husbands considered their wives' sisters to stand in the same relation to them as their own sisters. ["No, no!"] He earnestly hoped that denial was not intended to imply that there was any one in that House or in the country who looked on the relationship in any other point of view. It had always been his habit when he saw a measure which was objectionable either in a Parliamentary or a moral sense, to consider himself bound either to affirm the principle or to reject it. Even, therefore,

limiting his view of the present measure to one solitary circumstance, he should feel bound to vote for its rejection.

The noble Lord did not confine his measure to marriages with a deceased wife's sister; but he proposed to annex a schedule, which would open the ground to further alteration. Whatever was not included would be so much withdrawn from what was prescribed by the Church of England, and by other Christian Churches. His noble Friend said the voice of Heaven was silent, and that the voice of man was in favour of this measure; and he had referred to what had occurred in the House on this subject some years ago. Now what security would they have, if they consented to this Bill, that seven years hence another new measure on the subject would not be proposed, suggesting new amendments in addition to those to be effected by the present schedule? He thought that it was most undesirable that they should open the door to such an occurrence. This was not a subject of such an exciting nature—it was not a subject so free from all delicacy and difficulty, that it was desirable for the House to be continually called on to legislate upon it.

Upon these considerations he felt that there was sufficient in the announcement of this measure to induce him to take the sense of the House, as to whether they would consider it at all; and without taking up further time, he did hope that they would put a stop to such propositions by at once rejecting the motion.

Mr. Milnes said, that this was one of those questions which came home to the thoughts and feelings of all. He denied that the universal church prohibited marriages of this description.

After some further discussion, it was agreed, on the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, that the debate should be adjourned to another day. It was then renewed by Mr. P. Borthwick, who argued that the proposed law was not inconsistent with Scripture or with morality. He was followed on the same side by Mr. Curteis and Mr. C. Buller. The latter addressed himself particularly to the disturbance of domestic relations which it was contended that this Bill would cause among the middle and lower classes; with whom unions between widows and sisters-in-law were both common and natural.

In the case of a cottager, what woman so fitly as the wife's sister could fulfil the duties of a mother? Neighbourly charity could hardly be expected to undertake such duties; and, although the House was necessarily without statistical details, there was no doubt that among country-people the marriage of the widower with the wife's sister was an ordinary mode of providing for the care of the children.

In fact, such unions could not be prevented: they could only be rendered injurious:—"Supposing the inclination to exist between two parties, what would be the consequence of prohibiting marriage by law? The parties would dispense with the ceremony altogether, and they would thus in a manner be compelled to unite without the sanction of the law. It was very unwise in the Legislature to require more preliminary conditions as to marriage than were absolutely necessary. At present, if a marriage of the kind took place in ignorance, the penalty did not fall

upon the father or mother, but upon the innocent children. In the higher classes, large properties and fortunes were often involved in questions arising out of such irregular unions.

He appealed to the laws of Christian Europe, and of the white population of America. He observed that the Bill would invade no privilege; whereas the prohibition of such marriages invades the religious liberty of those who desire to contract them. There was no extent to which opinion might not go with reference to what are called prohibited degrees. "Lord Coke had referred to a case where a marriage was annulled because the husband had stood godmother to his wife's cousin. [*Laughter.*] He had made a mistake; the case did not go quite so far, but the marriage was annulled because the husband had stood godfather, not godmother, to his wife's cousin. If any one had proposed then to alter the law, the argument of the honourable Member for Oxford, whom he could fancy living in that time—[*Laughter*]—would come to this: he would say, 'Where will you stop? Here is a marriage to be allowed between parties in the tenth degree; you will very soon demand the legalization of marriages in the ninth degree; and there will be no ending till you come to the last terrible degree, which frightens all men, marrying a man's grandmother."

Mr. Goulburn said, he would not consent to draw a distinction between the morality of the higher and lower classes; and he insisted that this Bill would create domestic dissension. He attached little weight to the petition from the parochial clergy, which emanated from the clergy of the diocese of Norwich alone. He thought that the mere discussion of such a measure was erroneous, as it tended to raise doubts respecting the possibility of certain marriages; while much of domestic happiness was dependant on the known impossibility of some marriages and the indissoluble nature of others: the very legislation of 1835 had augmented the number of such marriages by drawing attention to the subject.

Mr. Brotherton supported the motion, and mentioned several instances of the marriages in question.

Mr. Vernon Smith opposed the Bill.

Mr. O'Connell thought it would not have a moral tendency; such marriages were never heard of in Ireland.

Lord Ashley said, that the practice of the Continent did not bear upon the subject, because there the marriage-tie was less strictly regarded than in England, and he cited the law passed by the Legislative Council of France under Napoleon, in 1804, which imposed such restrictions on the marriage of a widower and sister-in-law as to make it almost impossible. Lord Ashley asserted that the women of England and the clergy were opposed to the measure.

Mr. Charles Wood condemned the interference of the Act of 1835 with a state of things virtually sanctioned by practice.

Sir William Follett corrected some misapprehension as to the law of 1835:—"Such marriages had always been illegal in this country: they had not only been prohibited by the Canon law, but by Act of Parliament. The Bill of Lord Lyndhurst was introduced to

alter an anomaly in the law, which stated that those marriages must be declared invalid in the Ecclesiastical Courts, but that they could only be declared void during the lifetime of the parties. The same law which prohibited the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, also prohibited marriages between a father and daughter, a brother and sister, and an uncle and niece; for they were only voidable through a process in the Ecclesiastical Courts: the Common Law Courts could not take up the inquiry, but the matter must be first questioned in the Ecclesiastical Courts. He himself was the person who introduced the prospective clause; and he assured the House that he had never regretted having done so. By that clause, it was enacted that, whenever parties married within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, it should not be left to other persons to adopt proceedings to question the marriages, but that they should at once be declared void and invalid in themselves. Before that time, any interested person might take steps to destroy a marriage and bastardize the issue; and any person who merely wished to extort money might institute proceedings against the parties. Surely this was a state of the law which ought not to be allowed to continue.

Lord Francis Egerton briefly replied. He had not first raised the question: the burden of doing so was shared by Henry the Eighth and Lord Lyndhurst. He called upon the House to decide, not as politicians, but as jurors, on a question of life and death to some of their fellow subjects.

The House divided, and refused the motion for leave to bring in the Bill, by 123 votes to 100.

The disgraceful outrages against the person of the Queen, of which an account is given in another part of this volume, having suggested the necessity of some alteration in the law in order to provide a more effectual punishment for such offenders, Sir Robert Peel, shortly after Bean's attempt took place, brought in a Bill on the subject, which met with the unanimous approbation of the House. In introducing it he observed, that within two years three assaults upon the person of the Sovereign had been committed by discharging or attempting to discharge, fire-arms. He thought his object might be effected without constituting new treasons, or creating new capital offences; at present, however, the forms and solemnities which encumbered the proceedings for certain crimes were calculated to minister to the morbid vanity of miscreants, who committed crimes partly from desire of gaining an unenviable notoriety. He entered into a short review of the laws relating to the subject. In 1800, after the attempt of Hatfield on George the Third, an Act was passed, which, in cases of actual attempts against the life of the Sovereign, abolished the forms otherwise attendant on trials for high treason, which gave the prisoner a long interval before trial, a peremptory challenge of the jury, and made twice the amount of evidence necessary that would be sufficient for similar prosecutions in the case of subjects. It was now proposed to extend that change of procedure to cases, where the offence was that of compassing the wounding of the Sovereign. He then adverted to the case of Francis, and explained some of the grounds on

which the Government had determined to remit the capital punishment in that case; a decision which had been received with dissatisfaction in some quarters.

"We did not come to this determination until after the most mature deliberation. We decided, under the conviction that the jury who had found the verdict acted from pure and honourable motives, and upon sufficient grounds, and that their intelligence and independence were not to be called in question. But, at the same time, however base the motives, however heinous the offence, yet, still acting in conformity with the commands of a gracious Sovereign, whose prerogative it is to administer justice and to dispense mercy, we determined to apply the same principles to the case before us as we would with respect to any other case involving capital punishment. Two Cabinet Councils were held. We reviewed the whole of the evidence taken against Francis: we resolved not to decide without an interview with the three Judges by whom or in whose presence the prisoner was tried, and without a conference with the Law-officers of the Crown, the Attorney-general and the Solicitor-general, by whom the prosecution was conducted. The result of the conference with the three Judges was an unanimous expression of opinion that it was not advisable that the capital sentence should be carried out. The opinions of the Judges were found to be in accordance with those of the Law-officers of the Crown; and, under these circumstances, I think the House will be of opinion that we have taken a more effectual security against the repetition of the offence, by applying the same principle to the case of Francis as we would have applied to any ordinary case of charge of murder, than we should have done had we stretched the law, or, if not actually stretched it, at least had departed from the usual principles of justice for the purpose of making a severe example. It was no feeling of false humanity which tempted us to remit the capital sentence; but into the reasons which influenced us I am sure the House will not expect that I should enter in detail."

Sir Robert Peel read to the House the class of offences against which his measure was to provide. "I propose, that after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons shall wilfully discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near the person of the Queen, any gun, pistol, or other description of fire-arms whatsoever, although the same shall not contain explosive or destructive substance or material, or shall discharge or attempt so to discharge any explosive or destructive substance or material; or if any person shall strike or attempt to strike the person of the Queen with any offensive weapons or in any manner whatever; or if any person shall wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance whatever at or on the person of the Queen; with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to break the public peace, or with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to excite the alarm of the Queen," &c.

He then stated the punishment which it was proposed to enact. "I propose that any party so offending, that is intending to hurt the Queen, or to alarm the Queen, shall be subject to the same penalties which apply to cases of lar-

ceny—that is, that he be subject to transportation not exceeding seven years: but we propose also another punishment, more suitable to the offence, and more calculated to repress it—that there be a discretionary power of imprisonment for a certain period, with authority to inflict personal chastisement. [*Cheers from both sides of the House.*] I think this punishment will make known to the miscreants capable of harbouring such designs as are pointed out by this Bill, that instead of exciting for their offence a most misplaced, and I may say stupid sympathy, their base and malignant motives in depriving her Majesty of that relaxation which she must naturally need after the cares and public anxieties of her station, will lead to a punishment proportioned to their detestable acts. I do confidently hope, that without calling for any powers of extreme severity, the provisions of this Bill will be effectual for the purpose. For observe what we have to guard against—it is not any traitorous attempt against the peace of the nation by conspiring to take away the life of the Sovereign; but it is the folly or malignity of wretches who are guilty of acts prompted by motives which are scarcely assignable. The law, in its charity to human nature, has omitted to provide for the case of any being, formed like a man, who could find a satisfaction in firing a pistol at a young lady, that lady a mother, and that mother the Queen of these realms. [*Prolonged cheers from both sides.*] It never entered into the conception of former lawmakers that anything so monstrous should arise, as that the Queen of these realms should not enjoy a degree of liberty granted to the meanest of her subjects. I am sure the House will respond to the proposition to give the security of this law for the protection of her Majesty." [*Cheers.*]

Lord John Russell expressed his cordial assent to the measure, observing that, as it was the offence of base and degraded beings, a base and degrading punishment was most fitly applied to it.

Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, and Colonel Sibthorpe, expressed their concurrence. The Bill was brought in, rapidly passed through all its stages, and being received with equal unanimity by the House of Lords, speedily became law.

Questions relating to the Church came very little under discussion this Session as compared with those preceding. An attempt, which proved abortive, was made by Sir John Easthope to introduce a Bill for the abolition of church-rates. In moving for that purpose, he expressed his extreme surprise and regret, that Government had not taken up the matter before. He quoted a declaration by Sir Robert Peel in 1835 that, had he remained in office, he meant to adopt the principle of Lord Althorp's Bill, which declaration was accompanied by remarks on the importance of settling the question. Lord Stanley had also strongly characterized the grievance of church-rates in 1834. Repeated attempts to settle the question had been made by the late Government, and different plans had been propounded, but without that success which Sir Robert Peel's powerful majority now enabled him to command. There was formerly an all but unanimous agreement as to the existence of the grievance, and it was hard that those aggrieved should be forced

to remain subject to a wrong, because the substitutes hitherto proposed for church-rates had been imperfect. It had been stated by Sir R. Inglis that the total amount of the church-rates paid in England and Wales was only 566,000*l.* per annum, of which not one-twentieth was paid by dissenters; surely it was not worth while to perpetuate a grievance for the sake of 14 or 15,000*l.* a-year? He then explained his own plan.

He proposed, in the first place, to abolish church-rates, except in so far as related to arrears, or to the payment of debts or sums heretofore borrowed, to which church-rates had been pledged for the repayment. The maintenance of the fabric of the Church he proposed to meet, where endowments or voluntary subscriptions were not sufficient, by giving to the churchwardens and the minister the power of charging and fixing rents on pews in all cases, except where the pews belonged to the minister, the trustees, churchwardens, or overseers of the poor for the time being, and all such as were allotted as free sittings for the use of the poor.

He concluded by moving "for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish church-rates, and to make other provisions for the maintenance of churches and chapels in England and Wales."

Sir R. H. Inglis said, that Sir John Easthope's speech had been easily made, for if any one took up the report of his speech on the same subject last year, he would find not only the same arguments used, but the same ornaments in the shape of quotations from other speeches. The last project for paying church-rates out of the Consolidated Fund met with the opposition of the Dissenters themselves, as they said it still proposed to take the money out of their pockets, though by indirect taxation. Sir R. H. Inglis then entered into arguments to show that church-rates are not a poll-tax, but a tax on property, just as much as poor-rates are so; the chief difference between them being, that poor-rates are imposed under a law two centuries and a half old; church-rates under a law almost coeval with the existence of landed property in England. The agitation against the rate, he said, was limited to a very small proportion of parishes, while 3,188 petitions had been presented from every part of the country in favour of continuing the system. As to the argument *ad verecundiam*, that the impost was retained for the sake of 14,000*l.* per annum, that told both ways: but his claim for church-rates was, that they were a national tribute to the National Church, and as such ought to be continued. It was the privilege of the people to have free access to their parish churches; he would not have them pay for going into a church as if they were going into a theatre.

Mr. Sharman Crawford said, the question at issue was, whether there should be a Church-establishment in England paid by the people, or not. If there ought to be a Church by law established, it had a right to church-rates. If it had a right to tithe, it had a right to church-rates. It was his opinion that all such practices should be abolished.

Mr. Gally Knight agreed that Mr. Crawford had stated the true ground of the question. However, the Church, though she had slept for a time, was now aroused

to activity, and her influence was increasing, while that of Dissent was on the wane.

Lord John Russell said, there might be an Established Church without church-rates, as in Ireland and Scotland: all that was required was some provision by law for the maintenance of the fabric. The evils of an annual contest on the question were not to be denied; and he thought it perfectly fair, to propound a proposal for the abolition of the rate: but he could not promise to support Sir John Easthope's Bill in its future stages. He did not blame the Government for not taking in hand the subject this year, as they had many other matters to occupy their attention; but he hoped that the question would not escape their notice in another Session.

Mr. Goulburn said that, before he could consent to any project for abolishing church-rates, he must be assured that other means would be provided for securing the maintenance of the fabric, and he derived no such assurance from the Bill now proposed. It might apply to newly-built churches, but he lived in a parish where every holder of a cottage succeeded to a seat in the church. If the number of pews was very small, was a very high rental to be set on them —10*l.* a-year for instance—in case 200*l.* were required to be raised in a church containing only twenty pews? Or, if the parishioners were too poor to take pews, were they to see strangers from an adjoining parish occupy the chief seats in their own church?

Mr. O'Connell appealed to the instance of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, for proof that a church might be maintained without the aid of church-rates.

On a division there appeared for the motion 80; against it 162: Majority 82.

When the vote for Maynooth College came to be proposed in Committee of Supply, Mr. Plumptre opposed the grant on religious grounds, urging the same arguments which were employed in the debate of the preceding Session. He was supported by Mr. Bateson, Mr. Cochrane, Sir H. Smyth, and Colonel Verner. Lord Eliot expressed his deep regret at the discussion, especially as it partook of the nature of theological controversy. He defended the grant on two grounds, expediency, and compact.

He was inclined to recommend the grant on the ground of expediency, on account of the impropriety of this country's allowing a large portion of the Irish people to be without the means of procuring education or religious instruction. Although they could not but believe that doctrines were taught at Maynooth to which, as conscientious members of the Established Church, they could not agree, yet it was better that some superstitious or unsound notions should be inculcated, than that the great bulk of the Irish people should be prevented from embracing the only means which they would adopt of becoming acquainted with the great fundamental truths of Christianity. With respect to the alleged pruriency of passages in class-books used at Maynooth, it should be recollected that they should not judge of a general system by detached portions; and he believed it would be as unfair and unreasonable to attack the general system on account of these alleged evils, as it would be to decry the moral tendency of medi-

cal education on account of certain passages in anatomical books or anatomical drawings. He must say, too, that he thought that these passages would have remained in darkness and obscurity had they not been raked up for particular purposes. He believed that no people were characterized by greater purity of morals than the people who dwelt in those districts where the priests were in the habit of instituting those inquiries, to which an honourable Gentleman had taken such exception.

After a few words from Mr. O'Connell and some sharp personal altercation, the grant was affirmed by 95 to 48.

The powers of the Poor-law Commissioners, which in the last Session had been provisionally continued for one year, required now to be again renewed by Act of Parliament, and a measure had been announced in the early part of the Session by Sir James Graham which, besides effecting this object, comprised also several other practical alterations in the system; among others, the abolition of the Gilbert Unions, the formation of districts for the purposes of education, and various minor matters. Want of time, however, owing to the pressure of the great financial questions, and opposition, which on this fertile subject usually assumed a seriously procrastinating form, compelled the Government to content themselves with carrying out the more urgent portion of their measure, leaving the rest to follow in another Session. The first clause of the Bill, re-enacting the Commission for a period of five years, after considerable objection, was carried, as were clauses defining the number of the Assistant Commissioners, the powers of the Commissioners with respect to the issuing of general orders, the regulations under which rules and orders should be issued in cases of urgency, and a few other points affecting the practical working of the law. Sir James Graham explained that, these clauses being passed, Government would consider during the recess the remaining provisions on which legislation was required, and at the commencement of the next Session would re-introduce them in a new Bill. He pressed the House not to interpose further obstacles to the measure as now limited. The hostility entertained to the principle of the law, however, by some Members was too strong to allow of a tacit acquiescence in the proposals of the Government. On the bringing up of the Report, Mr. Escott made a protest against the rigid exclusion of out-door relief. He proposed a clause providing, "That it shall be lawful for all Boards of Guardians of the poor in England and Wales to grant such relief as in their judgment shall be necessary to poor persons at their own homes, any order, rule, or regulation of the Poor-law Commissioners notwithstanding." He made some general remarks against the Poor-law; disputing the right of Parliament to establish a Commission and delegate to it legislative powers. In the agricultural district in which he lived, the prohibitory order had been productive of the very worst consequences.

He admitted that his amendment would lead to the payment of wages out of the rates: but which was the greater evil, to pay a small sum to keep the labourer out of the workhouse, or a larger sum

to maintain him in it? in many cases, where it would take 25*s.* to maintain a family in the house, assistance to the amount of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* would keep them out.

Sir James Graham declared the clause equivalent to a repeal of the statute of 1834, and totally inconsistent with the Bill on which it was proposed to engraft it: nor was it true that the Guardians were without a discretionary power.

There was a general order, which gave to the Board of Guardians the largest possible discretion; and even the prohibitory order also gave a large discretionary power with respect to affording relief to the able-bodied. They were empowered to give relief either in or out of the workhouse, in money or food, in clothes or in medicine, to all able-bodied paupers in the case of sickness, either of the head of the family, or of any member of it, or in any case in which the necessity of relief was certain and urgent.

He defined the principle of the Poor-law to be, the local administration of relief controlled by the authority of a central administration. Mr. Escott seemed to think that the workhouse system was rigidly enforced: how stood the facts?—

In 1839, there were 1,137,000 relieved: of these, 140,000 were relieved in the workhouse, and 997,000 received relief out of the workhouse. In 1840, the total number of persons relieved was 1,199,000: of these, 169,000 were relieved in the workhouse, and 1,030,000 out of it. In 1841, the number of persons relieved was 1,300,000: of that number there were relieved in the workhouse 192,000, while those relieved out of it were 1,108,000. Then with respect to the relative expense of those relieved in the workhouse and those relieved out of it, the total sum paid for the maintenance of the poor in 1840, in England and Wales, was 3,739,000*l.*; 808,000*l.* was expended for relief within the workhouse, and no less than 2,931,000*l.* was given to the poor at their own homes. So again in the year 1841: the gross sum expended was 3,884,600*l.*; of this sum 892,000*l.* was expended for relief in the workhouse, and no less a sum than 2,992,000*l.* was distributed in England and Wales among the poor, *not* in the workhouses, but at their own homes.

Mr. Escott had admitted that his clause would bring about a return to the payment of wages out of the Poor-rates: "What was that system of paying wages out of the rates, but the exaction of a sum of money from the rate-payers by the employers of labourers, to pay for labour from which the rate-payers derived no benefit? He could not conceive a system, if they viewed it only in the light of abstract justice, more iniquitous, more intolerable, or more indefensible, as related to the rate-payers; while as it related to the labourers themselves, he knew of nothing more calculated to injure them in their character for independence and moral bearing."

The motion was supported by Mr. Fielden, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. S. Crawford, and General Johnson; it was opposed by Mr. Ward and Mr. Hume.

Mr. Escott's motion was negatived by 90 to 55, and the Bill passed.

The proceedings in Parliament

were wound up by one of those retrospective reviews of the operations of the session, not uncommon of late years, wherein all the omissions and misdeeds of the Government during its progress are summed up, with taunting recapitulation, by some leading speaker of the Opposition, against whom the assailed Ministerialists retort, by selecting the most vulnerable points in the conduct of their rivals, as a contrast to their own policy.

On the present occasion, the two great parties were represented by two able champions, whose skill in this species of intellectual gladiatorship, if it served no more important end, at least afforded satisfaction to the admirers of controversial dexterity, and to those who can relish the collision of acute reasoning, raillery, and sarcasm.

A motion was made by Viscount Palmerston, on one of the last nights of the session, for a return of "The names and titles of all the public Bills that had been brought into the House of Commons during the present session of Parliament, the date at which the order for bringing in each Bill was made; and also the dates at which the said Bills passed through their several stages."

He embraced the occasion to make some observations on the state of public affairs at home and abroad; and on the close of the first Parliamentary session of that party, who had been ten years in active opposition, and twelve months in power. He went back for some of the causes which are still in operation, to the long war which was closed by the peace of 1815: "In that war, all the passions, all the feelings, and all the energies of the nations of Europe, were roused into action; and it was vain to think that men who had been so long discussing their rights and their wrongs, could at once go back to the same state of comparative political slumber to which they were accustomed at the breaking out of hostilities. Nevertheless, there were persons who indulged in that dream; but the delusion was soon dispelled. Italy, Spain, and Portugal made frequent, though unsuccessful, efforts to wrest from their governments free institutions; which at length Spain and Portugal, under the auspices of England, obtained. After the peace, the public mind of this country directed itself with great intensity to our own domestic concerns—to civil and religious disabilities under which the people laboured; and in 1829, Catholic Emancipation was carried, mainly through the energy, the wisdom, and the firmness of three men,—the right honourable Baronet opposite, now at the head of Her Majesty's Government; the Duke of Wellington; and a person whose name is not often associated with theirs, the right honourable and learned Member for Cork. *(Cheers and a laugh.)* Lord Palmerston hoped that the Duke of Wellington would add another wreath to the laurels that grace his brow, and attain commercial emancipation for his country. The events of 1830 in France, produced a crisis in this country. The interval since 1829 was too brief to allow the resentments which Catholic Emancipation had produced among the supporters of Ministers to subside; and by resigning on a subordinate question, they expressed their conviction that a time was come when a complete measure of Parliamentary Reform must take place, although *they* could not

undertake it. Lord Palmerston's colleagues succeeded to power, and brought forward a measure more extensive than had been believed possible. The present state of the House, however, proved how groundless were the fears of annihilation entertained by Sir Robert Peel and his party."

There was this difference between Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation—the one was complete in itself, the redress of a specific grievance; the other was a means to a further end:—

"It was idle to suppose, when you admitted into this House a due proportion of direct Representatives of a great manufacturing and commercial community, that those Representatives would not state so effectually and with such force the various evils under which that community laboured by reason of your prohibitory and restrictive system, that in the course of a short period of time, Parliament would be induced to make great and important changes in that system. But there were many who did not look deep enough into the course of things to be convinced of that. The large party who honestly and conscientiously—for I will not attribute improper motives to them—think that the system, which we call monopoly and restriction, is not only calculated for their own benefit, but for that of the country, believed that these great stages of social improvement depended not upon the action of great and wide-spreading causes, but on the accidental opinions of particular men, who happen from time to time to be in possession of power. They thought, therefore, when from time to time we announced improvements of one sort and another, that if they could only contrive to dispossess us of the power which we held, and place it in the hands of the leaders of their party, they would be safe, and that the system which they had cherished for so long a period, would be maintained. They had a majority, a large majority, in the House of Lords; all they wanted was a majority in this House. They set to work, steadily and systematically labouring in the Registration Courts; and gradually they rose upon us, until it became obvious, from session to session, that their numbers were increasing, and that the time would probably come, when they would have the command of this House as well as the other House of Parliament. The last session of the late Parliament brought matters to a crisis. Their numbers were, at all events, equal to, if not greater than ours; and the measures which we announced, those great measures of Commercial Reform—some of which we actually brought forward, showed that the time had at length arrived when they must give us battle, and they prepared vigorously for the fight. They fought the battle in this House and in the country. Their victory was, undoubtedly, complete; and our defeat, I am ready to acknowledge, amounted almost to a rout. *(Laughter.)* Great was the triumph, loud was the note of exultation. But, alas! how vain is human wisdom—how short the foresight of even the wisest men! when a few months passed over their heads, the songs of triumph were changed into cries of lamentation. The very parties whom they had selected to be their chosen champions—the very guardians whom they had armed with power for their defence—turned

their weapons upon them, and most inhumanly, and with unrelenting cruelty, struck blows, which, if they have not already proved fatal, must in all probability, lead sooner or later to their utter extinction."

The triumphant party had been deceived; but by whom? by themselves. It was not to be supposed that the late Ministers had so impregnated the air of Downing Street with Free-trade principles, that their successors caught the infection, as they would an epidemic; still less that those recently propounded doctrines and opinions were the result of studies since the present Ministers had entered upon office, when it was known that every hour of a Minister's day must be devoted to the current business of his office:—

"It is not to be supposed, that Her Majesty's Ministers applied themselves between the 3d of September, when they entered office, and the 3d of February, when Parliament met, to the study of Adam Smith, Ricardo, M'Culloch, Mill, Senior, and other writers of the same kind. *(Laughter.)* No; it is clear that the opinions which they have so well expounded in the present session, must be the result of long meditation—of studies deliberately pursued during the ten years of comparative leisure, which even the most active opposition affords; and that they must have come into power fully imbued with all those sound principles, the enunciation of which has excited so much admiration on this side of the House. In one respect, the conduct of right honourable Gentlemen opposite, before they entered office, is open to animadversion. The right honourable Baronet opposite accused me, upon a former occasion, of too much assurance: now I am going, not to retort that charge, but to complain of his over-modesty. I complain of the over-modesty of the right honourable Baronet and his colleagues, in this, that upon many occasions when, they being out of power, matters came under discussion in this House, to which the principles they have lately avowed were fully and plainly applicable, their modesty—for it was that, no doubt—prevented them from doing themselves full justice, inasmuch as, by practising an over-scrupulous reserve, they really concealed from the public the progress they had made in their studies. *(Laughter and cheering.)* For instance, when we proposed a moderate reduction of the Timber-duties, they objected to the measure upon mere grounds of technical form. It is true that they did not enter much into the question; but they did injustice to themselves; for they left people to imagine that their objection to the measure was, that it diminished too much the protection to British timber, whereas we now know from subsequent experience, that their objection was, that the measure did not go half far enough. *(Laughter.)* When we announced our intention of making a material reduction of the Corn-duty, they took an objection; not, indeed, because they disliked the introduction of foreign corn at a duty of 8*s.*, provided that duty were arrived at by means of a sliding-scale, but because, as we supposed, the duty was to be fixed and unvarying. They did not let us into the secret, but confined their objection to that point; and every one supposed them to be acting on the old country gentleman's adage of 'down corn down

horn.' Now, however, we find that their serious objection to our measure was, that it was not accompanied by a proposal for a large reduction of the duties on the importation of cattle.'"

Lord Palmerston next proceeded to contrast the promises of the Speech from the Throne with the performances of the session :—

"The points connected with domestic affairs, to which Ministers invited the practical attention of Parliament, were, the deficiency of the revenue, the Corn and Provision laws, the Bankruptcy law, improvements in the law of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, the law respecting the Registration of Electors, and the existing distress of the country. With respect to the financial deficiency, the first thing Ministers did was to increase it, by, what we think, an unnecessary sacrifice of a large portion of the duty on timber. But, after having increased the deficiency, I must admit that they completely made good the whole, with a vengeance, by imposing the Income-tax; and I am inclined to think, that that tax will be found much more productive than they themselves expect it to be, not only of revenue, but of discontent. At the outset, the public were told that, however burdensome the Income-tax might be, the alterations in the Tariff would so diminish the price of provisions, as that they might cheerfully endure the one for the sake of the other. I believe that a very large portion of the community have already found, that there is little hope of relief or mitigation in that quarter. But though living may not be cheapened, the Income-tax must be paid; if we are not able to pay it by means of lower prices, we must effect the object by means of diminished consumption; and if that be so, the Income-tax will not practically turn out to be so large a source of revenue to the right honourable Baronet as he might otherwise reasonably expect. It will not be that clear and undiminished addition to the resources of the country which, under other circumstances I am convinced it would prove. I hope it will make good the deficiency, though I confess we are far from entertaining any very sanguine anticipations on that head. The next thing the right honourable Baronet did, was to invite the attention of Parliament to the state of the law relating to bankruptcy. Now, what has been the case with respect to this Bankruptcy Bill? It was introduced into the other House of Parliament on the 18th of February. Under the torpid influence of the *genius loci*, there it remained till the 18th of July, and then it comes to this House at a time when we are so overwhelmed with business, that we are obliged to assemble every day as early as twelve o'clock at noon; and we had to dispose of this measure at a time when several honourable and learned Members were absent from London, whose professional experience would have afforded us no inconsiderable assistance; and if it had not been for the return of my honourable and learned Friend, who is a host in himself—the Bill would not have undergone improvements, which must be fresh in the recollection of the House. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, as we all know, has been put off. As to the Registration of Electors Bill, to do anything with that is now out of the question; but we are

indulged with the hope, that we may be allowed to meditate on the provisions of that intended measure, during the interval between this and the next session of Parliament. One step has, however, been gained with respect to this subject during the present session of Parliament, and that step is this — that the right honourable Baronet has been induced to tell the House, that he will not reintroduce the Bill of his noble colleague, the member for North Lancashire, on the subject of Irish registrations. I think I may call it a step gained, when we are enabled to say, that if we are ignorant of what is to be effected, we at least know what is not to be done. I now come to the distress of the people. This subject was adverted to in the Speech from the Throne, and yet no effectual measures have been proposed—still less have any been carried through, on which we could place the least reliance for relieving that distress. I have no difficulty in asserting, and I am sure those best acquainted with the state of the country will bear me out when I say, that those distresses are more severe and harder to bear at the present moment, than they were at the beginning of the session."

The language of Government had been admirable, although their conduct had not been deserving of such entire commendation. In regard to foreign affairs, however, he found fault with both their language and their acts. Lord Palmerston then turned to Lord Stanley, the only Member of the Cabinet who had said much on foreign affairs:—

"The noble Lord, the Member for North Lancashire, in a good off-hand speech—no one is better at an off-hand speech—made some observations on foreign affairs, to which I may advert; all off-hand speakers, however, say a great deal without much consideration as to whether what they do say is, or is not consistent with the real state of the facts. I remember having heard of a celebrated Minister of a foreign country, who lived about the middle of the last century, who was giving instructions to one of his agents as to the language he should hold with regard to the conduct of another Government. The agent having listened with attention to the instructions, ventured, in a submissive manner to insinuate, that the language he was ordered to hold was not, perhaps, strictly consistent with the facts—nay, indeed, might be said to be rather at variance with facts. What was the answer? It was this: 'Never mind what it is about; it is a very good thing to say, and mind you say it.' Now, I cannot but think that that Minister would have made a very good off-hand debater in this House. I do not accuse the noble Lord, the Member for North Lancashire, of having either upon that or any other occasion, stated that which he knew or believed to be not consistent with facts—what I accuse him of is, speaking of facts with respect to which the noble Lord was wholly misinformed."

Lord Stanley had charged the late Government, and Lord Palmerston in particular, with having created embarrassments for their successors in every part of the world; a charge which displayed not only want of information, but the grossest ingratitude:—

"I had indeed, hoped, that, in regard to foreign affairs, it would be admitted, that we had bequeath-

ed only facilities to our successors. *(A laugh from the Ministerial benches.)* What, do you laugh at that?—why, you have been absolutely living upon our leavings. You have been subsisting upon the broken victuals left upon our table. *(Renewed laughter.)* Gentlemen opposite remind me of nothing so much as a pack of people who have made a forcible entry into a dwelling-house, and sat down to carouse on the leavings in the larder. Hardly a month, nay hardly a week has passed, since the beginning of the session, without Ministers bringing in some measure, which they have acknowledged was proposed by their predecessors."

Ministers came into office on the 3d of September; the Speech from the Throne was delivered on the 3d of February; yet the whole of the Speech, with a single exception, was a record of what had been done by their predecessors: it made no complaints of embarrassments, but contained only expressions of satisfaction at what had passed, and happy anticipations as regarded the future.

It mentioned the treaty concluded with the Four Powers for the suppression of the slave-trade; "a treaty," said Lord Palmerston, "concluded by *us*." It next mentioned a treaty concluded with the same powers for opening the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles; to which the present Ministers gave a more imposing title, for they described it in the Royal Speech as "having for its object the security of the Turkish empire and the maintenance of the general tranquillity." That was saying in other words, that *we* had succeeded in fixing an important element in the balance of power. The next point was the restoration of friendly intercourse with Persia. Then the Speech said, that the Government were engaged in negotiations with several powers to extend the trade and commerce of the country; negotiations carried on for some time by the late Ministers, with Spain, Brazil, and Naples; the negotiations with Portugal having been concluded in a recent treaty. Exception had been taken to the policy pursued respecting China; but on that head he would appeal to the declarations of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords; and he must himself observe, that if our hostilities with the Chinese should terminate in a satisfactory arrangement of commerce with a nation containing 200,000,000 of people, a greater benefit to British manufactures could hardly be conceived. He would take some credit also for the settlement made with Denmark respecting the tolls of the Baltic; and he should be glad to know, how soon the present Ministry would be able to produce a like settlement with Hanover respecting the tolls of the Elbe. If, as he had been informed, they meant to sacrifice the rights of British subjects to the interests of the King of Hanover, then the settlement made with Denmark by their predecessors would indeed be an embarrassment to the existing Cabinet. On entering office, the late Ministers found eighteen treaties: they concluded fourteen; two of them, those with Austria and Turkey, of great importance. He included the convention with France to regulate the fisheries of the two countries. One point in that was not concluded—it respected a demand by the French Commissioner, that French boats should be allowed to

anchor within three miles of the British shore,—evidently in order that a French fishery on the coast of England might be made a nursery for manning the French navy: he did not know whether the present Government meant to concede that point? There was one instance in which the late Ministers failed—the settlement of the Portendic claims: their successors would know how that question was beset by difficulties.

Lord Stanley had said, that they had bequeathed their difficulties in America. The Boundary question grew up before they entered office—before Lord Stanley himself grew up: but they had done what it had occurred to no previous Government to do—they appointed two Commissions, who had ascertained that the boundary-line claimed by Great Britain did correspond with the terms of the treaty of 1783, and that the line claimed by America did not. The second Report, just issued, showed that part of the American line, like ours, proceeds from the due North line; but from a point further North, and although it does go along a range of high lands, and so far would fulfil the terms of the treaty, yet that line of high lands, instead of going to the head of the Connecticut river, as it ought to do, goes twenty-five miles wide to the North, and is separated from that head by a large tract of swampy plain, and not a part of the range of highlands. In the Right of Search question, Ministers had adopted the arguments of their predecessors. Lord Palmerston himself claimed credit for extending British commerce by opening new markets on the coast of Arabia, and on the coast of Abyssinia, (whence comes the "Mocha coffee,") by laying the foundation for the commerce which must take place in China, and in the countries to the West of the Indus, a river navigable for 1,200 miles from its source. The late disaster, which had nothing to do with the original measure, he attributed to the want of "ordinary military precautions." He interpreted a reply which he had received from Sir Robert Peel to admit, that orders had been given by the Governor-general of India to evacuate the countries West of the Indus, whatever might have been done to defeat those orders by the misapprehension of the orders themselves, or by the fortunate arrival of an overland despatch, to save us from the eternal disgrace. He would submit what the late Ministers had done for commerce to the test of figures: the declared value of our exports rose from 37,000,000*l.* in 1831, to 50,000,000*l.* in 1841; the exports to Turkey, Syria, and Palestine, from 838,000*l.* in 1831, to 1,461,000*l.* in 1840; the trade with India and China, from 3,377,000*l.* in 1831, to 6,547,000*l.* in 1840.

In regard to home affairs, he found the prospect was rather cheering than otherwise. Government was pledged to the principle of free-trade; they could not recede—they could not stand still—they must go on: and if they should be deserted by any powerful body of their own friends, they would have the cordial support of the Opposition in their march of improvement. As to foreign affairs, he looked with considerable apprehension and fear to a Government acting upon a system of timidity, of apathy, and of com-

promise. Whether it be in reference to the King of Hanover, or to the French-fishery Commissioners, or to the United States, or to Akhbar Khan, they seemed to be prepared to act on a system of submission: but in that course they would be jealously watched by the same Opposition. Much cheering followed Lord Palmerston's speech.

Sir Robert Peel rose to second the motion, which Lord Palmerston, he said, had copied, even in the very wording, from one by Colonel Sibthorpe on the 25th of May, 1841; though without giving credit to his predecessor for the example. He thanked him for the opportunity of comparing the efforts of the two Governments. Following Lord Palmerston in the historical review of the state of parties since the peace, and beginning with the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, he said:—The result of that attempt was perfectly known to us when we felt it our duty to propose that measure to Parliament. We were aware what its inevitable result must be: it was foreseen that it must cause a temporary forfeiture of confidence among those who had been our supporters. When, however, the noble Lord reflects on his own conduct respecting Parliamentary Reform—conduct which I am sure was dictated only by the most honourable motives—I think that the noble Lord ought to be one who would have some toleration for changes of opinion. The noble Lord, till the death of Mr. Canning, the bitter opponent of Parliamentary Reform, was the faithful adherent of that right honourable Gentleman. In 1832, the noble Lord was as faithful an adherent to Lord Grey, the great Minister of Reform. If the noble Lord did not, under Mr. Canning, see those clear indications in the country that Parliamentary Reform was close at hand, he ought at least to have some toleration for those who with only equal blindness overlooked the coming necessity.

Sir Robert Peel denied that the necessity for Commercial Reform originated in the change produced by Parliamentary Reform. In years long prior to that, Mr. Huskisson and others maintained the true principles of commercial reform. Nay, in the ten years preceding the Reform Bill, there was a greater application of commercial reform, and much larger abolition of monopolies, than took place during the ten years which followed the Reform Bill. But if from the era of Parliamentary Reform ought to have been dated the necessity for commercial improvements—if that be true, then the noble Lord passes the most severe censure on those to whom the Reform Bill gave political power. "Why, when you were strong—when you were, as you would represent, convinced of the necessity of commercial reform—when you saw, as you say, that Parliamentary Reform necessitated a new course of commercial policy, not only by the reason of the thing, but by the coincidence of great events—how can you justify yourselves for having left commercial reform to utter neglect at the very time when you had most power to secure it? Then, when you had powerful majorities, you might have disregarded any opposition of ours to measures you proposed. Parliamentary Reform had nearly annihilated the Conservative party: you, who tell us you had

been long convinced of the necessity for such a course—why, you neglected it altogether for the first five years of your predominance in political power; and when you were in the last conjuncture of distress—the direst emergency of difficulty, distress, and despair—then you came down with your tardy, penitent-like confessions. [*Long-continued cheers.*] How were you spending then the leisure of the recesses? In reading Adam Smith and Malthus? in trying to reconcile the opinions you professed during the first fifteen years of your public life with those you have declared in the last? [*Great laughter.*] But if you were so thoroughly convincing yourself of the wisdom of the doctrines promulgated by the Smiths and the Ricardos—if you, at the time you were possessed of the predominance of political power, were satisfied of the necessity of setting the example of liberal policy in commerce—how can you now account for your own conduct in having then utterly neglected all these things? How have you registered your own condemnation! You have shown that either you were not convinced of the truth of the principles, and that you had not made progress enough in the doctrines of political economy; or else, that having mastered those principles and embraced those doctrines, you, when you had perfect possession of the requisite power, neglected the opportunity of effecting that which you now represent as having been of such vast moment."

Even when their power began to wane, the late Ministers did not act on the principles to which they now professed such adhesion. "When Mr. Robinson or Mr. Hutt brought forward the Bonding Corn Bill, you taunt us with having opposed it: you opposed it, and the leader of your Government in this House voted against it. Why did not the noble Lord, if he had then become a convert to the philosophy of the free-trade writers—why did he not then come forward to read us a great lesson in political economy? Then again on the sugar question, you, who now cannot tolerate a doubt as to the propriety of admitting slave-grown sugar—you who call it hypocrisy to profess a dread of encouraging the slave-trade—you opposed Mr. Ewart; and when, even in 1839, he proposed to reduce the duties on foreign sugar, he divided with some twenty-five, and the whole strength of the Government against him."

Sir Robert Peel then turned to the fulfilment of the declarations in the Address at the opening of the Session. He had presented proposals for equalizing the revenue and expenditure, for reducing the duties on foreign corn, for removing the prohibition on foreign cattle, and for making extensive alterations in the Tariff: all those measures gained the approbation of the House. He was charged with having proposed measures that had taken his agricultural friends by surprise, and which they believed would undermine agricultural prosperity; and then it was made a charge, that his measures were utter delusions, and that the agriculturists were not alarmed: which of the two accusations was it intended to urge, since the two were clearly inconsistent with each other? Lord Palmerston seemed to insinuate that Sir Robert Peel had deceived his friends as to the conditions on which they were to

give him their support. His answer was this: "I deny that I ever received support in such a manner. My public opinions were distinctly put on record in 1835; I have ever avowed the same principles, and no one can justly accuse me of having deceived my friends by measures inconsistent with what I formerly have held. Why, when last in office I was taunted with being more liberal than my colleagues, and when I have proposed in office measures in accordance with the very principles I then avowed, I ought not to be charged with inconsistency or deception. The noble Lord talked, forsooth, of my having adopted his principles. Why, where could I have found them? [*Cheers and laughter.*] The noble Lord himself has told us that we could not have inherited our measures from him or his colleagues;—that we could not have found them in the red boxes—that is quite true. Truly did the noble Lord say, that we could not (according to the Indian fable) have imbibed the spirit of the last occupants of the seats we now fill. We derived no assistance from the principle or practice of our predecessors. But let me observe (for I never would withhold credit from those to whom it is due), those who first paid great attention to the state of our import duties were—not the late Government—it is idle to talk of their efforts for the liberalization of our commercial policy, merely on account of some trifling remission of duties on timber—but who brought forward that investigation which led to the consideration of the restrictions on commerce? Why, the hon. Member for Montrose [*A laugh*]; and my noble Friend the Member for Monmouthshire—to whom it was said at the time, that there were "some slight inequalities in the Customs," which the House might be usefully engaged in remedying. Was this committee brought forward by the Government? Was there, on the part of the Ministry, manifested any interest at all in the approaching liberalization of our commercial system? Not at all. There was a bare acquiescence in the appointment of the committee. There never was a question which excited less of support from a Government. No Member of the Government was even in the chair. Did any Cabinet Minister sanction by his presence the inquiry? Did the President or Vice-President of the Board of Trade attend at all constantly? No. There was only one subordinate Member of the Government who (little foreseeing the sequel) gave something like an attendance. As to the late Government, then, claiming any degree of credit for the appointment of that committee, or for the consideration of the evidence, or for the production of the results, nothing could be more perfectly preposterous. There could not be a more unjust attempt to defraud other men of their just credit; and then the defence of the noble Lord for not bringing forward these measures when his Government was weak, is no better than his defence for not having brought them forward when he was strong. For what does this defence of his neglect during the period of weakness amount to? Says the noble Lord, "We had not strength to carry out our principles." Then why did you not risk a dissolution or a resignation? [*Loud cheers.*] You declare that the public feeling

was with you; why then did you not depend upon it? That is the true way of carrying out principles. But now, when you have lost office, you come forward and take credit, forsooth, for courage and resolution which you might have shown, but which you did not show. Your not having made any sacrifice in vindicating the great principles you had (it should seem) adopted—does not this convict you of having been satisfied with being merely in office, and with having, while responsible for the exercise of power, preferred the retention of place to the defence of your professed principles? It was not only the being passive; you did all the evil you could possibly do by retaining place without taking any pains, or risking any sacrifice, to enlighten the public mind, or enforce principles you pretend to have believed interwoven with the prosperity of the country. You feared even to appeal to public opinion in behalf of principles you say you believed just,—and you make a defence now. I saw the Member for Stockport's countenance fall wofully when the noble Lord was occupied full a quarter of an hour in proving that the Corn-laws had nothing to do with preventing the progress of national prosperity. The noble Lord, in his enthusiastic defence of himself, attributed everything to the exclusive merits of his Administration, and referred every improvement in the social condition of the country, not so much even to general administration as, to his own labours at the Foreign-office. I will give the noble Lord all the credit of his Mocha coffee, and for thinking that the sending armies to ravage and waste a country is the best way of engendering a taste for the peaceful intercourse of commercial relations. [*Laughter.*] But what did the noble Lord prove? That under the old system of the Corn-laws—such is the omnipotent effect of a really good Government in correcting the defects of legislation—the noble Lord was enabled to augment our exports by millions."

The House had now devoted some forty-eight nights to the consideration of the three great measures of the Session. They might try to depreciate those measures, or under-rate the difficulties of carrying them; but he should have liked to see them essay such an achievement. He did not see why he should not take credit for the contrast which his Government presented to theirs.

"When I was last in office, I was threatened with the defection of 150 of my supporters on the malt-tax. I said directly, 'This tax is necessary for the maintenance of public credit, and I must go down to propose it.' I risked my Government upon it, and what was the consequence? My friends were generous when they saw I was in earnest; difficulties vanished, and I carried the tax by a triumphant majority. I do not wish to deny it was with some support from Gentlemen opposite, but not enough to have secured success, had there been defection on the part of my own followers; and I made up my mind, with the full persuasion that I should fail. That is the course which a public man ought to adopt when he has satisfied himself as to the justice of any course—he should determine to abide by the issue. You may depend upon it that this is the only course by which a Government, convinced of the soundness of certain principles, can ever carry

them. Then, upon the importation of cattle, if I had been told by some 100 of my supporters that they must withdraw their support in the event of my pressing forward that measure, I might, following certain examples, have said, 'Here is a plausible proposition about taking duty by weight instead of per head, I can manage, perhaps, to make an escape by means of this;' or when Members from different parts of the country were prepared only for the admission of liberal principles in all other cases but their own, I might have yielded; but I should have compromised the principles for which I was contending. I adhered then to my propositions, and carried them, partly by the support of Gentlemen opposite, because they were aware I was acting honestly, and that while I was dealing with small interests, I equally grappled with the great. Now the noble Lord said, we had not proceeded with the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and the Registration Bills. We were prepared to proceed. There surely were no difficulties in our way, after having overcome the obstacles in the way of those great measures. But I was sure that after the labour of the Session the measures mentioned could not have secured proper attention. Was I not right in that expectation? Why, when the noble Lord has been passing his panegyrics on his late colleagues and himself, where are they? Where have they been for the last month? All the important business of the Session, after the three first great measures, has been carried on during that period. Perhaps we have made, indeed, too much hurry in our anxiety for securing practical improvements; but certainly there has been more of business during the last month; and where have been the Members of the late Cabinet? What a decisive refutation is their absence of all the assertions of the noble Lord! What a decisive mark of public confidence! Do you say that the absence of such men, during all the press and sweat of Parliamentary business, argues indifference as to their public duties? No. But it argues entire, unqualified confidence in the Government. They have left the noble Lord (as was once said of another Gentleman here)—

'The last rose of summer, all blooming alone,
His lovely companions all wither'd and gone'—

Left him—'to waste his sweetness on the desert air' [*Laughter*] —with the injunction to 'bottle up a great speech' [*Renewed laughter*]—'no matter how thin the House' [*Laughter*]—'let it explode at the end of the Session all of itself.' [*Continued laughter.*] 'Yes,' said the noble Lord, 'but am I to move a vote of want of confidence, or something expressive of distrust?' 'Oh no!' said his colleagues, 'follow the example of Colonel Sibthorp [*Laughter*], and move for returns which the most jealous and sensitive of Ministers could not find it in his heart to oppose, but, for Heaven's sake, don't risk a division! Speak about America and Affghanistan, and everything else, only avoid any motion which may issue in a division of three to one against us.' All this, however, does not diminish the force of the compliment which the noble Lord thus at the close of the Session pays us, and which I gratefully acknowledge, feeling, of course,

gratified that the Members of the late Government should have had entire confidence in the existing Administration, with a conviction that they will not abuse the power intrusted to them. It is a kind acknowledgment on the part of the noble Lord, that they have successors who can repair their blunders, and to whom the honour and welfare of the kingdom may safely be committed."

He now came to the financial measures. There was a deficiency of two millions and a half, an accumulated deficiency of ten millions, and three wars, in Syria, China, and Affghanistan. The Income-tax had been debated sixteen nights, during which Lord Palmerston had maintained an absolute silence; and now, on the very last day of the Session, he came down to the House to fire his small popgun. The Bankruptcy Bill had no doubt been deferred to a late period of the Session; but it had been carried; and the intermediate delay of it had been mainly in deference to the wishes of Lord Cottenham, who desired to take it in conjunction with the County Courts Bill.

Sir Robert Peel next adverted to the foreign policy referred to in Lord Palmerston's speech; a reply to a speech delivered three months before by Lord Stanley—who could hardly reciprocate Lord Palmerston's compliment for his skill in "off-hand debate!"

"As regards the foreign policy of the noble Lord, no one can estimate more than I do the noble Lord's activity and attention. But when the noble Lord refers to the free treaty of Texas and his seven treaties about the slave-trade as the result of his activity, I am induced to ask if those are points to which a Minister, taking a comprehensive view of the foreign policy of the country, can refer with pride and confidence as the result of several years of official labour? Look to the great countries of Europe with which it was your boast to be connected. For six years your constant boast in this House was, that you had been made the great confidant of Western Europe, not only in matters of material interest, but in political opinions, which were to operate as a check upon the march of despotic power. Night after night you spoke of the intimate relations of amity which existed between this country and France. You said that France would join you in rescuing the western Peninsula from the yoke of despotism,—that, aided by the co-operation, and backed by the authority of France, you would exhibit to admiring Europe the effect of your liberal policy, by the intimate union of her great western states; and yet, such was the importance you attached to the maintenance of that union, that, forgetting the doctrine of non-intervention, you sent armies to interfere in the civil war of the Peninsula, to re-establish liberal opinions in Portugal and Spain. How were you situated? And what has been the result? You had not to recover your relations from past hostilities. We had recognized the dynasty of Louis Philippe, when you succeeded to the Government, and a grateful feeling had been already evinced by the friends of that dynasty for our ready acquiescence in the rights of the people. For four or five years you boasted of your strengthened bonds of amity. I lent you all my influence, notwithstanding our political differences, in confirming

those relations. I did what I could to discourage the partisans of the former government in France. How have you left our relations with that country? You may talk of the non-signing and non-ratifying a treaty; but all these difficulties have arisen from the feeling which, whether by your fault or in spite of you, has been engendered amongst the French people. Is that true or not? I say that in 1836 and 1837 you found France disposed to relations of amity with this country. What has happened since to disturb those good inclinations? The world has been at peace; and the commercial intercourse of the intervening period ought to have reconnected these two great countries in the ties of international amity. I say this country has no feeling of hostility to France. [*Loud cheers.*] There was in this country an universal feeling of generous and natural grief when we heard of the lamentable death of the Duke of Orleans. We earnestly hope that the influence of sound sense, the influence of reason, and even the material influences, if we could get the means of establishing an enlarged commercial intercourse with France, will, at no distant period, lead to the abolition of those discreditable feelings of dissension between two great nations which ought no longer to subsist. I have said that we feel no hostility to France; on the other hand, we have no apprehensions [*loud cheers*]; we don't feel any fear of France; but never would that generous devotion of our feelings on the melancholy event to which I refer have been demonstrated, if the people of this country had been animated by feelings of hostility to France. [*Loud cheers.*] I say more: we have no feeling of rivalry with France, except the generous rivalry of the race of civilization. I believe I speak the feelings of the people of this country when I say, that we view with pleasure—we rejoice to see—the advance of civilization and improvement in that country, and we do it disinterestedly; or, if we entertain any selfish idea in the matter, it is because we know that the improvement of France will react on our own, and must have done so long ere now, if the slightest steps had been taken by the Government of the noble Lord to encourage and maintain relations of amity between the two countries. Sir, this is a most important consideration, and it ought to have confirmed the noble Lord in his endeavours, which he tells us he made, for the purpose of securing the preservation of peace. When the noble Lord came to the Foreign-office, the ancient feelings of hostility between the countries were gradually abating; that vulgar feeling of our superiority to the French was gradually giving way; more enlightened views were gaining ground. But what was the cause which is assigned as sufficing to alienate and disturb the spirit of amity which ought always to subsist between two countries, whose amity would give peace to the world? The Turkish empire! What! was that one of the facilities which you bequeathed to her Majesty's present advisers? You restored the Turkish empire, you say. You restored the appearance of empire, you left anarchy behind you."

He deprecated the spirit of Lord Palmerston's remarks respecting the question with the United States because they necessitated a disclo-

sure of that which for the present was better kept secret.

"First, then, with respect to the United States. I am sorry that the noble Lord tried—I will not say that the attempt is likely to be successful—but tried to put in jeopardy the settlement of a question between that government and this, for the settlement of which attempts have been making for forty years. Yes; for forty years this question has been waiting for settlement. For the sake of the interests actually involved,—for the sake of the possession of a swamp—is it wise for a great statesman to say that we are bound to risk our amicable relations with that country? Why, such is the blindness of your hostility to Her Majesty's Government, that every word you have used is a two-edged sword which may be used against yourself. You came into the Government in 1831. Did you, when you so came into office, knowing nothing about the question, manfully confess your ignorance? No, you were ready to assent to the terms proposed? Is it not true that you were then ready to assent to a boundary which you now denounce as an unjust one? Why did you not answer in 1831, "I know nothing about the matter; I have had no time to consider it; I have sent out no commission to inquire; I know not which are the proper highlands mentioned in the treaty, I will take two years to inquire?" Is not that the answer that a wise man would have given? But you did the exact contrary. You were ready to accede to an unjust demand, according to your present doctrine—a demand which you now say, if acceded to, would be ruinous to this country. And then you talk of the necessity of supporting the honour of the country. I hope I am prepared to go as far as any man to vindicate the honour of this country; but of the United States I say, as I say of France, that the differences between this country and each of those two countries ought, for the interests of humanity, to be settled with the least practicable loss of time. You may say there are difficult questions which subsist between us and those countries, and you may make them more difficult to settle by the groundless charges and the ungenerous imputations which you throw out against Her Majesty's Government. I know that we come into contact with the United States on another question, which it is also very necessary to settle without delay. But the question is, what is the best course to be adopted? Mr. Fox has observed, and I think justly, that no country ought to go to war for the maintenance of its interests, because it was almost certain that success would not pay for the expense of the war; but that he would go to war willingly for the maintenance of the honour of the country, because, paradoxical as it might seem, that was always advantageous in the end. But I do hope that these two great countries, speaking a common language, and having so many points of common interest, may adjust these differences, under the impression that every blow which each inflicts on the other it is inflicting at the same time on itself. I do hope that means may be found of establishing relations of amity consistently with measures of a perfectly conciliatory character, and consistently with the maintenance of national honour on the one side and on the other."

But the noble Lord had reserved for his climax—Affghanistan!

"The noble Lord presumed much on my forbearance in what he said with respect to the Affghan war; and I will not be betrayed by any language of his to forget what I owe to the public service in replying to him. It is easy to say, 'why don't you move troops to Candahar, and why don't you move other troops somewhere else?' The noble Lord finds no difficulty in this; but does he recollect that 26,000 camels, carrying the baggage of the troops in Affghanistan, were sacrificed before they reached it? The noble Lord says, 'Who contemplated the abandonment of Affghanistan?' *I could tell the noble Lord.* Beware, I say, let the noble Lord beware, of indiscriminate reflections upon those now in office. [*Cheers.*] The affairs of Affghanistan *shall* undergo serious consideration. When the noble Lord put a question to me respecting them the other night, I did give him a cautious and a guarded answer; but why did I do so? Look at the circumstances by which I am surrounded. Look at the public press in India—its sources of information, and the facility with which it gives it to the public. Look at the despatches creeping out by piecemeal; and then look at my position when I am asked, if such and such orders are given, and if such and such reports are true—orders and reports which I cannot explain, and which the noble Lord ought not to ask me to explain, knowing as he does that my answers may be read in Affghanistan in the short space of six weeks. The noble Lord, I say, knows that I cannot answer his questions; he knows that I must lie open to his innuendoes, and that I must submit to his imputations: but let me tell him this, that I will rather submit to all the innuendoes and imputations he may bring against me, than I will compromise the safety of one man engaged in the service of his country."

In conclusion, Sir R. Peel said, that he did not know even now what was laid to his charge; he had not changed the principles which he had aided Mr. Huskisson in carrying out; he had no hope of reward for the cares of office, but the hope of future fame:—

"It is to that reward that I and my colleagues aspire. If there be another reflection which cheers me onwards in my course, it is that, much as I may have disappointed, much as I may have dissatisfied the honourable Friends whom I see around me—much as they may asperse me in private parties, to which the noble Lord has access and I have not—still I have found through all the difficulties of the session, that they have not withdrawn from us in power that confidence and support which cheered and inspired us in the blank regions of Opposition. Next to the hope of that fame which is the sole reward to which we aspire, their kindness and confidence has been our leading impulse. It is a matter of great congratulation to me, to be enabled to compare their strength in 1833 with their strength at present; and to be permitted to entertain the hope, that in pursuing the course I believe to be best, not in deference to their fears or opinions if I believe them wrong, I shall still, despite all anxieties and all disappointments, hold that place in their esteem which I value more than I do their political support." *(Loud and long-continued cheers.)*

Mr. Cobden said a few words after Sir Robert Peel sat down. He asked whether the leaders of parties had nothing better to do than getting up these quarrels between Whig and Tory. He cited documents in confirmation of his assertion, that Mr. Clay had no chance of being elected President of the United States, and that the Free-trade party in America would soon be in the ascendant. He warned the two disputants, who had said but little on the distress of the country, that it would haunt them in their retirement. He urged Sir Robert Peel further to carry out his commercial policy; and assured Lord Palmerston, that there was a growing opinion in the country, that we had meddled too much in the affairs of foreign countries.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Ewart concurred in Mr. Cobden's views.

The motion was agreed to.

The business of the session having been brought to a close, the prorogation took place on the 12th of August.

The Queen having taken her seat on the Throne, the Commons were summoned.

The Speaker delivered a short Address, concisely enumerating the chief operations of the session.

The Queen, having given the Royal Assent to several Bills, delivered the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament. I cannot take leave of you, without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an Act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons — The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm acknowledgments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God, for the favourable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interests which you have manifested during the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage by your example and active exertions that spirit of order and submission to the law, which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament prorogued till the 6th of October.

Thus terminated the long and busy session of 1842. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the individual merits of those legislative changes which it produced under the auspices of the Conservative Government, their importance, at all events, will be unquestioned, and in the amount of substantial results, which were achieved, this session deserves to be favourably contrasted with those of preceding years. The great economical and financial reforms which Sir R. Peel had announced, were early brought forward, and carried out to their completion in a spirit, which told well both in Parliament and with the country for the earnestness and sincerity of those who had propounded them. Accordingly, although in some respects the measures in themselves were of an unpopular character, bearing disadvantageously on particular interests, and tending to disunite that political party on which the Ministry depended for support, it cannot be doubted, that the result of the session upon the whole, was materially to strengthen the position of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues in office, and to gain for them in the public mind a character for those essential qualities of vigour and decision of purpose, in which their predecessors had been found wanting. It was very remarkable also to observe in the House of Commons, as the session proceeded, how much the force of opposition became relaxed in vigour and concentration, as compared with that menacing and united front, which had been presented at the commencement, by the various sections of the Liberal party. It must be recollected also, that these effects were accomplished, and the position of the Government thus strengthened, under circumstances of no slight disadvantage; during the continual pressure of severe public distress, and consequent discontent—powerful engines at all times, and, on this occasion, unsparingly employed for the disparagement of the party in power. The advancement of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues in the public confidence against such obstacles, may fairly be regarded as an evidence of the conviction entertained by the impartial and reflecting portion of the community, that

the Executive power was lodged in trustworthy and able hands, and that, without holding out false hopes, or making delusive professions, the statesmen at the head of affairs both understood the real difficulties of the country, and were prepared earnestly and honestly to grapple with them.

Such was the state of the public mind, and the relative position of parties, when the labours of Parliament were terminated by the prorogation.

CHAPTER IX.

INDIA—AFFGHANISTAN.—*Collision with the Eastern Ghilzies—Causes of the Quarrel—Reduction of stipulated Payment—Kafila seized at Tezeen—Sir Robert Sale sent to force the Khoord Cabul Pass—The Pass carried—March of Sir R. Sale to Jellalabad—Severe Contest in the Jugdulluck Pass—Arrival at Jellalabad—Position of the British Forces at Cabul—Situation of the Cantonments—Outbreak of the Insurrection at Cabul—Cause of this—Murder of Sir Alexander Burnes and other Officers—Troops withdrawn into Cantonments from the Seeah Sung Camp—Attacks of the Affghans upon the British Cantonments—Sir W. Macnaghten negotiates with the hostile Chiefs—Terms agreed upon—Plot laid for the Envoy—Secret Agreement entered into between Sir W. Macnaghten and Akbar Khan—Murder of Sir W. Macnaghten and Captain Trevor—Renewal of Negotiations with the Affghan Chiefs—Additional Terms agreed upon—The British Troops leave the Cantonments—Treacherous Attacks of the Affghans—Perfidy of Akbar Khan—Hostages given up to him—Continued Attacks of the Affghans—The Ladies are placed under the Protection of Akbar Khan—Destruction of the native Indian Troops in the Huft Kothul Pass—Miserable Situation of the British Forces in the Tezeen Valley—General Elphinstone detained Prisoner by Akbar Khan—Destruction of H. M. 44th Regiment—Massacre of the Officers and Escape of Dr. Brydon—The Affghans invest Jellalabad—Gallant Conduct of Sir Robert Sale—Measures taken by the Indian Government—Lord Ellenborough arrives at Calcutta—Troops collected at the Mouth of the Khyber Pass under Brigadier Wild—Failure of attempt to force the Pass.*

IN our narrative of events that happened last year in Affghanistan, we alluded in our preceding volume to a disaster which had befallen us in that quarter, which we partly attributed to our unfortunate attack upon, and capture of the fort of, Khelat-i-Ghilzie. And no doubt this was one cause of the irritation felt by the Ghilzies, with the Eastern tribes of whom we, soon after our occupation of Cabul, came into hostile collision; but it had little or nothing to do with the calamity which it is now our painful duty to record; a calamity which has thrown a deeper shadow over our exploits in the East than any which has hitherto occurred.

Our collision with the Ghilzies arose as follows. The Khoord Cabul Pass is a long and dangerous defile through which the road

between Cabul and Jellalabad runs, and which, therefore, it was necessary to keep open for the purpose of safe intercourse between Cabul and British India. The Eastern Ghilzies were the tribes which occupied this part of Affghanistan, and it was thought advisable on our part to purchase from these the right of traversing the Pass without molestation, rather than be compelled to force it on every occasion at the sword's point, or attempt to keep permanent possession of it. Accordingly, soon after we had seated Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul, an agreement was entered into with the Ghilzie chiefs whereby it was stipulated, that a certain sum of money should be paid them yearly out of the Cabul treasury, if they would keep the Khoord Cabul Pass open, and offer no molestation to our troops on their passage between Cabul and Jellalabad.

There are various accounts of the cause of the events that followed; but it appears that the whole amount of the money stipulated was not paid to the Ghilzies, whether owing to the financial difficulties of the Cabul treasury, or to some mismanagement on the part of the officer whose duty it was to disburse the money. They naturally felt aggrieved, and immediately rose in arms and closed the Passes. A Kafila valued at 20,000 rupees was seized at Tezeen, and all communication with British India was cut off. It is matter of deep regret that anything like the semblance of bad faith should have occurred in this instance, for British honour was pledged to the payment of the stipulated sum; and it was most unwise to give any occasion of offence to a population already far too disposed to quarrel with us, whom it regarded as rapacious invaders of the soil. However, it was necessary that the Pass should be forced; and accordingly, early in October, Major-general Sir Robert Sale was sent by General Elphinstone from Cabul with a brigade consisting of companies of the 13th Light Infantry, and the 35th N. I. to clear the Khoord Cabul Pass, and open the communication. On the 12th of October, these troops commenced their entry into the Pass; near the middle of which, in the valley, the main body of the Ghilzies were posted behind a breastwork. As the assailing body, however, approached, the enemy withdrew from behind the breastwork, and occupied the steep and precipitous ridges of the mountains on either side, whence they opened a well-directed fire, and General Sale received a ball above the ancle, which compelled him to leave the field. Lieutenant-colonel Dennie then took the command, and skirmishing being thrown out on both flanks, who pressed gallantly on the enemy, as far as the nature of the ground would admit, while the main column and guns of the British were rapidly moved along the valley, the Ghilzies gradually retired: our troops got possession of the heights, and the southern gorge of the Pass was reached, where the 35th N. I. and guns were established in a deserted fort. The remainder of the troops marched back through the defile to the camp at Boothak, which they had left in the morning. The casualties in this affair were, unfortunately, not few, owing to the advantages possessed by the enemy in annoying our troops by their fire from the ridges. But

although the Khoord Cabul Pass was thus cleared, there lay before the force under General Sale a difficult line of country to traverse as far as Gundamuck, consisting of narrow defiles and mountain Passes, with eminences on either side, occupied by an active enemy. It was not, therefore, until the 30th of October that General Sale, and the troops under his command, reached Gundamuck after having fought their whole way during a period of eighteen days.

We do not give details of this march, as the actions were not of sufficient importance to justify us in devoting much space to them; but, after leaving the Khoord Cabul Pass, both in the valley of Tezeen and that of Jugdulluk, severe encounters took place with the enemy, in which we were successful in driving them before us from all their positions. In the latter valley the contest was very severe. All the salient points of the hills were in possession of the Ghilzies, who were protected by breastworks; but by throwing out flanking parties, who gallantly won their way up the lofty heights, and dispossessed the enemy of their positions, while the main body advanced up the defile, the Pass was forced. After this, in the words of General Sale's despatch: "Our troops commanded the route to Sookhab, and the enemy seemed to decline any further opposition. The march was resumed, but as the cumbrous train of baggage filed over the mountain, the insurgents again appearing from beyond the most distant ridges renewed the contest with increased numbers, and the most savage fury."

In the same despatch General Sale states, that he is able "to report with much satisfaction the cheerfulness, steadiness, and perseverance with which the troops have performed every duty required of them; since leaving Cabul, they have been kept constantly on the alert by attacks by night and day; from the time of their arrival at Tezeen they have been invariably bivouacked, and the safety of our positions has only been secured by unremitting labour, and throwing up intrenchments, and very severe out-post duty; whilst each succeeding morning has brought its affairs, with a bold and active enemy, eminently skilful in the species of warfare to which their attempts have been confined, and armed with juzails, which have enabled them to annoy us at a range at which they could only be reached by our artillery. Though compelled by the effects of my late wound to witness those conflicts with a doolie, I must bear my unequivocal testimony to the gallantry of officers and men on every occasion of contact with the enemy, and especially in scaling the tremendous heights above Jugdulluk."

After this, the brigade under the command of General Sale moved on to Jellalabad, which it reached on the 12th of November, after a series of further annoyances from the enemy; without, however, any serious encounter.

In the meantime the fearful tragedy, which ended in the total destruction of our Cabul force, had commenced in that city. It may be useful to explain the position of our troops. They were placed in a cantonment, which seems to have been selected in defiance of every maxim of prudence and ordinary caution. It was on the north side of the city, and consisted of a

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ow rampart and narrow ditch in the form of a parallelogram thrown up along the line of the Kohistan road, 1,000 yards long and 600 broad, with round flanking bastions at each corner, every one of which was commanded by some fort or hill. The "Mission Compound" where the Envoy (Sir William Macnaghten) and his suite resided, was attached to the cantonment on the north side, and surrounded by a single wall. On the eastern side, about a quarter of a mile off, the Cabul river flowed in a direction parallel with the Kohistan road. Between the river and cantonments, about 150 yards from the latter was a wide canal. There was before the outbreak of the insurrection a small camp, occupied by our troops, to the east of the cantonment, and separated from it by the river and the low range of hilly ground called Seeah Sung. Here Brigadier Shelton commanded.

General Elphinstone threw a bridge over the river so as to render the communication between the Seeah Sung camp and the cantonment more easy. But the most extraordinary oversight was the allowing the commissariat stores to be placed in an old fort detached from cantonments, and in such a state as to be wholly indefensible. A number of small forts commanded the cantonment in various directions, and on the north-west was the village of Beymaroo (*i. e.* "husbandless," from a beautiful virgin who was buried there), which lay at the base of some hills completely overlooking the "Mission Compound." The Bala Hissar (or Royal Citadel) is situated at the eastern extremity of the city, and lay to the south-east of the British cantonments. Here his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk resided.

On the 2nd of November, 1841, the rebellion burst forth.* The two chief leaders were Ameenoollah and Abdoollah Khan; Mahommed Akbar Khan† had not yet arrived at Cabul. It commenced by an attack of 200 or 300 men on the dwellings of Sir Alexander Burnes and Captain Johnson (paymaster of the Shah's force), who resided in the city of Cabul. Sir Alexander Burnes thinking at first that it was a mere riot would not allow his guard to fire, but harangued the attacking party from the gallery of his house. The assassins, however, burst in, and murdered him, his brother Lieutenant Burnes, and Lieutenant W. Broadfoot, who were with him. A report of these proceedings having reached the cantonments, and flames being seen to issue from that quarter of the city where Sir Alexander Burnes dwelt, General Elphinstone sent an order to Brigadier Shelton to march forthwith with a body of troops from the Seeah Sung camp to the Bala

* The following extract is taken from a memorandum written by the unfortunate Envoy, Sir William Macnaghten.

"The immediate cause of the outbreak in the capital was a seditious letter addressed by Abdoollah Khan to several chiefs of influence at Cabul, stating, that it was the design of the Envoy to seize and send them all to London! The principal rebels met on the previous night, and relying on the inflammable feelings of the people of Cabul, they pretended that the king had issued an order to put all infidels to death; having previously forged an order from him for our destruction, by the common process of washing out the contents of a genuine paper with the exception of the seal and substituting their own wicked inventions."

† Akbar Khan was a son of the ex-ruler of Cabul, Doost Mahommed.

Hissar. The rest of the troops in that camp were withdrawn into the cantonment. The forces at this time in cantonments consisted of the following:—The 5th regiment No. I., under Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver; a wing of 54th N.I.; five 6-pounder field guns, with a detachment of the Shah's artillery; the Envoy's body guard; H. M. 44th foot; a troop of Skinner's horse, and another of local horse; three companies of the Shah's sappers, a body of the Company's sappers, with 2 horse artillery guns. This force was afterwards increased by the arrival of the 37th N.I. the next day from Khoord Cabul, where they had marched to support General Sale, but had been recalled by General Elphinstone. The number of camp followers, exclusive of women and children, amounted to 12,000.

Our space prevents us from giving details of the long and miserable siege which now took place. The Affghans surrounded the cantonments, and from every available quarter poured in a constant fire. The Commissariat fort was in a few days abandoned by the few troops left in the occupation of it, and all the stores upon the preservation of which the existence of the British forces depended, fell into the hands of the enemy. For some time supplies were obtained from the village of Beymaroo, the proprietor of which was largely bribed by the Envoy, but this was rendered very difficult by the active hostility of the Affghans, who occupied the heights during the day. Various sorties took place at different times, but no advantage was gained over the enemy; and, at last, famine stared the devoted garrison in the face.

On the 26th of November, an offer was made on the part of the Affghan chiefs to negotiate, and General Elphinstone advised Sir William Macnaghten to accept it. Accordingly, next day, two deputies from the Affghans entered the cantonment, but the terms offered were such that the Envoy could not listen to them; and he stated in a letter to the chiefs, that if they persisted in them, he must again appeal to arms, leaving the result to the God of battles. At length, however, the provisions in camp being almost wholly exhausted, and there being no means of obtaining supplies, the Envoy resolved to try again the effect of a negotiation, and on the 11th of December he went out of cantonments, accompanied by three officers, to meet the insurgent chiefs in the plain towards Seeah Sung. A discussion then took place, and ultimately terms were agreed upon, written out and signed. They consisted of the following:—That the British should evacuate *the whole* of Affghanistan, including Candahar, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad; that they should be permitted to return unmolested to India, and that supplies should be granted to them on their road thither—certain men of consequence accompanying them as hostages; that means of transport should be furnished to the troops; that Dost Mahomed Khan, his family, and every Affghan then detained within our territories should be allowed to return to their own country; that Shah Soojah and his family should have the option of remaining at Cabul, or proceeding with the British troops to Loodianah, in either case receiving from the Affghan government one lac of rupees per annum; that an amnesty should be granted to all who had taken the part of

Shah Soojah; that all prisoners should be released; that no British force should ever be sent into Affghanistan unless invited by the Affghan government. The chiefs, in retiring from the conference, took with them Captain Trevor as a hostage.

Notwithstanding these terms had been agreed upon, much delay took place in carrying any of them into effect; and no means of transport were sent to the cantonment to enable the garrison to set forth. On the 18th of December, a heavy fall of snow covered the ground, and proclaimed the setting in of a severe winter. It was quite evident that the object of the Affghans was to starve out the British forces, and by obstinate delays compel them to surrender unconditionally.

A trap was now laid for the unfortunate Envoy, into which he fell. On the 22nd of December, two Affghans came into cantonments and had a private conference with Sir W. Macnaghten, in which they made a proposal on the part of Akbar Khan that Amenoollah Khan should be seized the next day and delivered up to the British as a prisoner; that the Bala Hissar should be immediately occupied by one of our regiments; that Shah Soojah should continue king, and Mahomed Akhbar become his Wuzeer (or prime minister), and that our troops should remain in their present position until the following spring. To these specious terms Sir William Macnaghten unwarily assented, and gave a written paper to that effect. He was to meet Akhbar Khan the next morning, in order to arrange every thing definitively.

Accordingly, on the 23rd of December, the Envoy, attended by Captains Lawrence, Trevor and Mackenzie, left the Mission-house to attend a conference with Mahomed Akhbar Khan in the plain towards Seeah Sung. Crowds of armed Affghans were observed hovering near, and excited strong suspicions of treachery. On arriving near the bridge, the English party was met by several chiefs, including Akbar Khan, and they all sat down near some rising ground, which partially concealed them from cantonments. Captain Lawrence having called attention to the number of armed men around them, and begged that they might be ordered off. Akbar Khan exclaimed, "No! they are all in the secret." At that instant, Sir William, and the three officers, were seized from behind, and instantly disarmed. The latter were dragged forcibly along, and compelled to mount each behind a Ghilzie chief, who galloped off with them to a fort in the neighbourhood, while the infuriated Affghans cut at them with their long knives as they rapidly passed. Captain Trevor happened to fall off his horse, and was instantly murdered; the lives of the other officers were saved with the utmost difficulty. But the unfortunate Envoy was last seen on the ground struggling violently with Akbar Khan,—"consternation and horror depicted on his countenance."

There is no doubt that having strenuously resisted the attempt to compel him to mount on horseback he was shot through the body by Akbar Khan, and afterwards his head was cut off and paraded in triumph through the city of Cabul, while the bleeding and mangled trunk was exposed to the insults of the populace in the Char Chouk, or principal bazaar.

After these barbarous murders, which evinced too plainly the savage resolution taken by the Affghans to avenge themselves upon the British, the situation of our troops in cantonments became desperate, and Major General Elphinstone thought that it was necessary to provide for their safety by attempting again to negotiate with the enemy rather than risk all in a decisive contest. We will not criticise harshly this resolution, for it is perhaps impossible to estimate exactly the difficulties of General Elphinstone's position—and hs may have thought the contest hopeless against a furious population in arms on every side around him. But considering the result, we can hardly help regreting that he did not choose the bolder expedient, and instead of trusting to the good faith of the Affghan chiefs, resolve to emulate the example of former British officers in India, who have gained, with inconsiderable forces, signal victories against overwhelming odds. He might have succeeded in making himself master of the city of Cabul by a bold and desperate sortie, and the worst that could have happened would not have exceeded in amount of disaster the lamentable events that followed, while the attempt would have redounded to British honour, even although it had failed. But General Elphinstone thought, even after the proof of Affghan treachery exhibited in the bloody scene before his eyes, that he might trust to the professions of Akhbar Khan, and secure the safety of the forces under his command by entering into a convention with the Affghan chiefs.

Accordingly, after the murder of Sir William Macnaghten, negotiations between General Elphinstone and Akbar Khan were carried on by Major Pottinger, and after some delay, it was proposed that the former treaty should remain in force with the following additional terms:—1st. That we should leave behind all our guns excepting six; — 2nd. That we should immediately give up all our treasures; — and 3rd. That the hostages should be exchanged for married men, with their wives and families. The British married officers, however, refused to accede to this last stipulation, and it was abandoned.

In pursuance of this convention, the British troops quitted their cantonments, and commenced their march on the 6th of January. They consisted of 4,500 fighting men, and about 12,000 camp followers besides women and children. What followed baffles description. The march became almost immediately a continued massacre. The rear-guard had hardly quitted the camp before it was attacked by the perfidious enemy. The snow lay deep upon the ground, and the troops had to force their way sword in hand. On the 7th they reached Bareekhur, having lost their guns, captured by the Affghans. On the next morning the camp of the retreating British, was entirely surrounded by the infuriated enemy. The accounts which have been given of what had occurred on the line of march hitherto, if not exaggerated, prove how desperate had been the attacks upon our troops. The whole way is said to have been strewed with the dead and dying, who were immediately stripped and left naked by the Affghans, the corpses were hacked to pieces by the long knives of merciless Ghazees.

A communication was now opened with Akbar Khan, who appears to have acted throughout with the deepest treachery, for while he pretended friendship, he was in reality directing the movements of the enemy: at least, such is the conclusion we arrive at from what followed; for, we cannot doubt, that had he been sincere in his professions, he would have been able to protect our troops. He blamed the British officers for having commenced the march from the camp at Cabul, before he had provided a sufficient escort to defend them from attack, and offered to restrain the Affghans from further outrage, provided hostages were delivered to him as a security that the British would not march beyond Tezeen, until General Sale had evacuated Jellalabad.

This proposal was accepted, and Major Pottinger, with Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie became hostages, and the troops proceeded on their march to the Khoord Cabul Pass. But Akbar Khan's promise of protection was utterly futile. Throughout the whole of this day the attacks of the Affghans, especially the Ghilzie tribe, were incessant; and the British had to force the difficult Pass with considerable loss.

The next morning Akbar Khan sent to the encampment, and professed his concern at his inability to restrain the Ghilzies, who had been most active in the attacks of the preceding day. But he offered to protect the ladies who were with the retreating force, provided they would put themselves under his charge. It was thought right to take advantage of this offer; and eight ladies, including Lady Sale and Lady Macnaghten, went over to put themselves under the protection of Akbar Khan. General Elphinstone, at the same time, ordered that those of them who had husbands, should be accompanied by the latter.

The British troops halted here for a day, encamped in the snow. The cold was so intense, that the Sepoys became benumbed, and wholly useless. In resuming the march, the contest commenced afresh; and at the Huft Kothul Pass (or Pass of Seven Ascents), which is between Khoord Cabul and Tezeen, the whole of the native troops, paralysed with cold, were cut to pieces.

The Europeans, however, held together in tolerable order, and reached Tezeen on the evening of the 10th, where they halted two hours in the snow, and then resuming their march, pushed on to Jugdulluck, where they arrived in a miserable plight. Of the whole force which had left Cabul, amounting to nearly 16,500 persons, not more than 300 are said to have reached Jugdulluck, which is thirty-five miles distant.

Here a halt was ordered, and throughout the day the enemy galled them with their fire, until Akbar Khan effectually interfered, and the unfortunate British were allowed to occupy, without molestation, a ruined enclosure, where they lay down, worn out by fatigue, and helpless, in the snow.

General Elphinstone, however, was detained prisoner by Akbar Khan, who sent for him, under pretence of wishing to treat personally with him. From the small fort where he was imprisoned he despatched a note to Brigadier Anquetil, telling him to march that night, as there was treachery afoot. The wearied band acccordingly moved on in the darkness, but as

they advanced up the Pass, an attack was made upon their rear by the Affghans, and all discipline was lost. The soldiers of the 44th Regiment threatened to shoot their officers, and broke up into detached parties: they were cut down almost to a man by the enemy, in this Jugdulluck Pass.

Of the officers, a considerable number escaped on horseback, and reached Gundamuck in the morning; here they began to separate, taking different roads. The villagers attacked them as they passed, and only one individual of the whole British force was able to reach Jellalabad. This was Dr. Brydon, who arrived there wounded and faint, on the 13th of January. For some time he was supposed to be the sole survivor of the whole British force, with the exception of those who remained in the hands of Akbar Khan as hostages and prisoners; but afterwards it was discovered, that a few officers and soldiers had escaped death, but were detained in captivity in various places by the enemy.

Such was the result of this most lamentable march, which was from first to last a series of humiliations to the British standard, and seemed likely to do irreparable injury to our military reputation in Affghanistan.

Nothing is of more importance to British interests in India, than that the *prestige* of our name should not be diminished by any reverse happening to our arms; and this triumph of the Affghans under Akbar Khan was to be deplored for this reason, as well as the melancholy loss of life occasioned by the disaster.

The enemy now approached Jellalabad, which was occupied by the British garrison under General Sir Robert Sale, who had maintained his position there since the day on which he reached it, after forcing the Khoord Cabul, and other Passes, as we have previously narrated. Here he was besieged by the insurgent tribes, the Voloos, the Ghilzies, and the Shinwaries, who occupied several old forts about three miles from the town, from which they from time to time kept up a fire upon the defences. Previously to the arrival of Akbar Khan and the forces with him, General Sale had been engaged in several encounters with the enemy, in which he was uniformly successful, and more than once severely punished them.

An account of what occurred at Jellalabad, written by this gallant officer, will be found in a subsequent part of our narrative.

We mentioned that it was stipulated on the part of General Elphinstone, in the Convention with the Affghan chiefs, that the whole of the British forces in Affghanistan should evacuate that country. In compliance with this agreement, he had despatched an order to General Sale to march away from Jellalabad; but the latter officer, on receiving it from the hands of an Affghan chief, at the latter end of January, refused to abandon his post. It is said that Lady Sale, then a prisoner in the hands of the Affghans, wrote to her husband, urging him to defend Jellalabad, saying, that she preferred death to dishonour.

In the meantime, vigorous efforts were being made to assist the besieged garrison, by sending a body of troops to its relief through the Khyber Pass. Lord Auckland was about to retire from the government of India, and a new Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough,

had been appointed, who arrived at Calcutta on the 28th of February. But in the meantime, Lord Auckland exerted himself to the utmost to send re-inforcements to the frontier, and facilitate the operations of his successor for retrieving, as far as possible, the late terrible disaster. Sir Jasper Nicholls was the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and reiterated orders were sent to him to push on to Peshawur as many troops as he could spare.

Four regiments, the 30th, 53d, 60th, and 64th N. I., crossed the Punjab, and reached the left bank of the Indus on the 20th of December. Other forces followed; and Brigadier Wild, who took the command, arrived at Peshawur on the 27th. He afterwards advanced to Jumrood, near the entrance of the Khyber Pass, and there encamped his troops, intending to march to the relief of Jellalabad as soon as he was reinforced by European infantry and artillery.

Akbar Khan had used his utmost efforts to induce the Khyberries (who seem to consist of different tribes, of whom the principal are the Afreedees and Mingalees) to close the formidable defiles against us, and in this he was successful; or, perhaps, we should rather say, their national feeling of hostility towards us, induced the Khyberries to oppose our entrance into Affghanistan, through the Pass.

On the 15th of January, Brigadier Wild having resolved to make the attempt to march forward to Jellalabad, entered the Khyber Pass, and attempted to take possession of the small Fort of Ali Musjid, which is situated in a difficult part of the defile, and the occupation of which is absolutely necessary to enable troops to traverse the Pass. But owing to a want of a proper disposition of the forces, the attack failed; and although the fort was actually carried, and for some time occupied by a body of troops, yet being unsupported by the rest of the army, which had recoiled from the Pass, they were compelled to abandon it, having no water or provisions so as to enable them to garrison it.

CHAPTER X.

AFFGHANISTAN *continued.—General Pollock takes the command and determines to force the Khyber Pass—Description of the Defile—The Fort Ali Musjid taken by the British Troops—March of the Army through the Khyber Pass—Arrival at Jellalabad—Account of the Operations there previously—Important Victory of the Garrison over the Affghans headed by Akbar Khan—Death of General Elphinstone—Occurrences at Cabul—Murder of Shah Soojah—His Son Futteh Jung proclaimed King—Long Detention of the British Troops at Jellalabad—Akbar Khan treats for the Surrender of his Prisoners—Situation of the Prisoners—State of Affairs at Cabul—General Pollock advances from Jellalabad—Futteh Jung joins the British Camp—Conflict at Jugdulluk—Description of the different Passes and Defiles—Final Defeat of Akbar Khan in the Tezeen Valley—The British Army reaches Cabul—Release of the Prisoners—Proclamation by the Governor-general for the Evacuation of Affghanistan—General McCaskill sent into Kohistan—Defeat of the Affghans at Istaliff—Destruction of the Grand Bazaar at Cabul—The British Forces evacuate Cabul—March to Peshawur—Jellalabad destroyed—Arrival at Peshawur—Evacuation of Quetta by General England—March through the Bolan Pass—Proclamations by the Governor-general.—*CANDAHAR and GHUZNEE.—The Insurrection spreads to the Candahar District—Colonel Maclean fails in attempting to reach Cabul—Candahar invested by the Insurgents—Victory gained by General Nott—Failure of the Affghans in a nocturnal Attack on Candahar—General England attempts to reinforce General Nott—Ill-success of this Enterprise—State of Garrison at Ghuznee—Treachery of the Inhabitants—Surrender of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer—His Reasons for evacuating the Fortress—Treachery of the Ghazees—Attack upon the British Troops—Destruction of the Sepoys and Captivity of the Officers—Prisoners sent to Cabul—General Nott advances from Candahar to join General Pollock at Cabul—Description of his Line of March—General England advances to Quetta—Victory by General Nott over the Affghans at Gonine—Ghuznee abandoned by the Affghans and destroyed by General Nott—Another Victory gained by General Nott—He effects a Junction with General Pollock at Cabul.*

THE number of troops under the command of Brigadier Wild amounted to 3,500 men. After his unfortunate at-

tempt to force the Khyber Pass, he remained passive until joined by Major-general Pollock, who now took the command of the forces destined for the relief of Jellalabad. General Pollock fixed his quarters at Shumsher, where the army was encamped on a large plain, about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Khyber Pass. A portion of the force under his command consisted of Sikhs, the troops of the Maha Rajah Shere Sing, ruler of the Punjab, under General Avitabile.

Attempts were made to purchase from the Khyberries an unmolested passage through the dangerous defiles, and after negotiations had been carried on for some time, it was agreed that for a certain sum General Pollock's army should be allowed to march unopposed. Part of this is said to have been actually paid, and as the accounts from Jellalabad represented General Sale as in want of immediate succour, General Pollock determined to advance forthwith with a force of about 8,000 men; although two brigades, consisting of 4,000 men, under the command of Colonel Bolton, had not yet joined him. From Jumrood on the eastern side, the Khyber Pass extends for twenty-eight miles towards Jellalabad, and for twenty-two miles of this, the defiles have hitherto been considered as impassable to an army, if opposed by an enemy. As far as the fort of Ali Musjid the Pass is deep and uninterrupted. This fort is situated in the middle of the defile on an isolated hill, and completely commands the Pass. "For about seven miles beyond, the ascent is somewhat uniform till near Lundu Khana, where, for a couple of miles, it runs along the face of a frightful precipice, like the galleries by which the Simplon is traversed." On the 5th of April at half-past three in the morning, the troops, under the command of General Pollock, began their march. It was found that the Khyberries were determined to oppose their progress, and they had fortified the mouth of the Pass with a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The hills on the right and left were rocky and precipitous, and presented great difficulties to the ascent of troops. Two columns, however, were detached by General Pollock from the main body, which were compelled to make a considerable *détour* to the right and left before they could commence the ascent. The enemy were in force on the heights on either side, but the two columns advanced in gallant style, and gained possession of the crest of the hills, driving all opposition before them. When the heights were in our possession, General Pollock ordered the main column to enter the mouth of the Pass, and destroy the barrier, which the enemy abandoned as soon as they saw that the hills were crowned by the British troops. As the latter advanced along the heights, the Khyberries retreated, and the main column under General Pollock pushed forward up the Pass, driving all opposition before them.

The fort of Ali Musjid was evacuated by the enemy, and a portion of the troops of the Maha Rajah Shere Sing, the Sikhs, was placed in possession of it, in order to keep the Pass open. This body of men had behaved with great gallantry; and in a proclamation subsequently issued by Lord Ellenborough, from his head quarters at Benares, they are mentioned in terms of high praise.

General Pollock now met with

little opposition. On the 9th of April, his advance-guard reached Lundu Khana, and the whole force had cleared the Pass before the 14th of April. This is the first instance in history of an army forcing its way through these dreaded defiles against an enemy. Even Nadir Shah, the great Persian conqueror of India, was compelled to purchase from the Khyberries an unmolested passage for his troops. And although the British troops had not to engage in a contest with the enemy throughout the whole of their advance, it was owing to the determined courage with which they gained possession of the heights, and drove the Khyberries before them when they first entered the Pass, that the hostile forces retreated before them, and thus enabled our army to march in comparative safety through defiles which, properly defended, would be impassable. The Sikh troops were left in possession of the Khyber Pass; and on the 27th of April, the two brigades consisting of about 4,000 men, which General Pollock had been unable to wait for, commenced their march through it, under the command of Colonel Bolton. The advance of these troops had been delayed; and, as we before mentioned, the urgency of General Sale's situation did not allow General Pollock to stay for their arrival.

On the morning of the 16th of April, the troops under the command of the latter General came in sight of Jellalabad, after a march of thirteen days since leaving Jumrood. The greeting on both sides was most enthusiastic. The garrison thronged the walls of the fortress, and loud cheers, mingling with the roar of cannon, attested the joy with which the beleaguered troops welcomed the arrival of their deliverers.

But we must now detail the events that had taken place at Jellalabad, before the seasonable junction was effected; and we cannot do better than give part of a despatch from Sir Robert Sale, in which, at some length, he narrates what had occurred since reaching Jellalabad, in November last year. It is dated "Jellalabad, 16th April, 1842:"—

"I found the walls of Jellalabad in a state which might have justified despair as to the possibility of defending them. The enceinte was far too extensive for my small force, embracing a circumference of upwards of 2,300 yards. Its tracing was vicious in the extreme; it had no parapet excepting for a few hundred yards, which there was not more than two feet high. Earth and rubbish had accumulated to such an extent about the ramparts, that there were roads in various directions across and over them into the country. There was a space of 400 yards together on which none of the garrison could show themselves, excepting at one spot: the population within was disaffected, and the whole enceinte was surrounded by ruined forts, walls, mosques, tombs, and gardens, from which a fire could be opened upon the defenders at twenty or thirty yards.

"The garrison took full possession of the town in such a state on the morning of the 15th of November, and in the course of the day the place, and detached hills by which on one side it is commanded, were surrounded and surmounted by a force of not fewer than 5,000 insurgents. A general attack on

the 14th of November ridded us of these enemies; and a similar array, brought against us a fortnight afterwards, was dissipated by a second sally, on the 1st of December. But we had seized the town, having in our possession not quite two days' provision and corn for our men and horses, and beheld the arduous task before us of striving to render the works defensible, and collecting supplies for our magazine from the midst of a fanatical and infuriated people, with very narrow means in the way of treasure to purchase them. I appointed Captain Broadfoot, Shah Soojah's sappers, garrison engineer, and Captain Abbot, of the Artillery, a commissary of ordnance. Captain M'Gregor, political agent, gave me the aid of his local experience, and through his influence and measures our dak communication with India was restored, and a great quantity of grain collected, whilst the unremitting and almost incredible labours of the troops, aided by the zeal and science of Captain Broadfoot, put the town in an efficient state of defence. Captain Abbott made the artillery disposition in the ablest manner, and used every exertion to add to and encourage our resources, in the way of gun and musket ammunition, in both of which we were deficient for the purposes of a siege. Lead and powder were procured in and about Jellalabad, and a quantity of cartridges discovered in an old magazine, and thus the troops completed to 200 rounds per man. It is to be remarked that I might, in the second week of November, have marched upon Pesh-Bolak, relieved from investment the corps of Jazalchees, under Captain Ferris, and with it operated a doubtful retreat upon Peshawur. But I felt it to be my duty to give support to the last moment to our troops struggling against their numerous enemies at Cabul, and maintain for them a point on which to retreat and rally, if they met with reverse.

"On the 9th of January, I was summoned by the leaders of the Affghan rebellion to give up the place, in fulfilment of a convention entered into by the political and military authorities at Cabul; but, as I was fully assured of the bad faith of our enemies, I refused to do this, and on the 13th received the melancholy intelligence of the disastrous retreat of our troops from the capital, and their annihilation in the Ghilzee defiles, by the rigours of the climate, and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided. Almost at the same time, it became known to us that the brigade of four regiments marched to my succour from Hindoostan, had been beaten in detail, and forced to fall back upon Peshawur. My position was most critical; and I might, whilst our enemies were engaged in plundering the force from Cabul, have attempted, and perhaps effected, though with heavy loss, a retreat across Khyber; but I resolved at all hazards on not relinquishing my grasp on the chief town of the valley of Ningrahar, and the key of eastern Affghanistan, so long as I had reason to consider that our Government desired to retain it. The discouragements of my garrison at this moment were very great, their duties most severe, their labours unceasing, and the most insidious endeavours made by the enemy to seduce the native portion of them from their alle-

giance. But their fidelity was unshaken; and their serenity amidst labours and privations, unclouded. With reference, however, to the state of fanatical excitement and national antipathy which prevailed around us, I had been compelled, as a measure of prudence, to get rid, first of the corps of Khyber rangers, and next of the detachment of Jezalchees, and a few of the Affghan sappers, and a body of Hindoostanee gunners, who had formerly been in the employment of Dost Mahomed Khan. Works had in the meantime been completed, of which the annexed reports and plans of Captain Broadfoot contain ample details. Generally, I may state, they consisted in the destruction of an immense quantity of cover for the enemy, extending to the demolition of forts and old walls, filling up ravines, and destroying gardens, and cutting down groves, raising the parapets to six or seven feet high, repairing and widening the ramparts, extending the bastions, retrenching three of the gates, covering the fourth with an outwork, and excavating a ditch ten feet in depth, and twelve feet in width, around the whole of the walls. The place was thus secure against the attack of any Asiatic enemy, not provided with siege artillery.

"But it pleased Providence, on the 19th February, to remove in an instant this ground of confidence: A tremendous earthquake shook down all our parapets, built up with so much labour, injured several of our bastions, cast to the ground all our guard-houses, demolished a third of the town, made a considerable breach in the rampart of a curtain in the Peshawur face, and reduced the Cabul gate to a shapeless mass of ruins. It savours of romance, but it is a sober fact, that the city was thrown into alarm, within the space of little more than one month, by the repetition of full one hundred shocks of this terrific phenomenon of nature.

"The troops turned with indefatigable industry to the reparation of their walls; but, at the moment of the great convulsion, Sirdhar Mahomed Akbar Khan, Burukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy, and treacherous destroyer of the Cabul force, having collected a body of troops, flushed with a success consummated by the vilest means, had advanced to Murkhail, within seven miles of our gates. He attacked our foraging parties with a large body of horse, on the 21st and 22nd of February, and soon after establishing his head-quarters to the westward two miles from the place, and a secondary camp to the eastward about one mile distant, invested the town, and established a rigorous blockade. From that time up to the 7th of April, the reduced garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes with the enemy, who, greatly superior in horse, perpetually insulted our walls by attacks and alerts, and compelled us daily to fight at a disadvantage for forage for our cattle. The most remarkable of those affairs were those of the cavalry under Lieutenant Mayne, commanding a detachment of Shah Soojah's 2nd Cavalry, and Jemadar Deena Singh's 5th Light Cavalry, already reported; a sally under Colonel Dennie, C. B., to defeat a suspected attempt of the enemy to drive a mine, on the 11th of March; the repulse of an assault upon the transverse walls to the northward of the place, on the

24th of the same month, by detachments under Captain Broadfoot (who was severely wounded), and Captain Fenwick, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; the capture of bullocks and sheep by Lieutenant Mayne, on the 30th and 31st of January, and the seizure of large flocks of the latter, in the face of Mahomed Akhbar's army, by a force of infantry under Captain Pattison, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and of cavalry under Captain Oldfield, on the 1st inst. These successes were crowned by Providence, by the issue of the brilliant and decisive attack on the camp of the Sirdhar, on the 7th inst."

This last event took place as follows:—

On the evening of the 5th of April, information was brought into Jellalabad by spies from the Affghan camp, that the force under General Pollock had been enabled to force the Khyber Pass, and had retreated towards Peshawur; and next morning a *feu de joie* and salute of artillery were fired by Akbar Khan in honour, as was pretended, of the event. It was also reported that the Affghans were sending additional reinforcements to defend their frontier passes.

General Sale accordingly determined to make an attack upon the Affghan camp, in the hope of relieving himself from blockade, and facilitating the advance of General Pollock to the fortress.

On the morning of the 7th of April, three columns of infantry were formed; the central mustering 500 strong, under Brigadier-Colonel Dennie; the left of the same strength, under Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath; and the right, amounting to 360 men, under Captain Havelock. These were to be supported by the fire of some field artillery, and by the small cavalry force which was in Jellalabad.

The account of the attack had better be given in Sir R. Sale's own words:—

"The troops issued from the Cabul and Peshawur gates at daylight this morning. So far from the Sirdhar (*i. e.* Akbar Khan) having made any dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force (not falling short in all of 6,000 men), was formed in order of battle; for the defence of his camp, its right resting on a fort, and its left on the Cabul River; and even the ruined works within 800 yards of the place, recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, evidently prepared for a stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Captain Havelock, which drove the enemy, in the most satisfactory manner, from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced, and proceeded to advance into the plain; whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort upon the same base, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret I have to record, that, whilst nobly leading his regiment to the assault, Colonel Dennie, C. B., of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, received a shot through his body, which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of the work having been finally gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack upon the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire upon the Affghan centre;

whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line near the same point; and the third forced back his left from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were driven. The Affghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened in force the detachments of Foot under Captain Havelock, and by opening on us three guns screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdhar; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their positions, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman, by about seven, A.M. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards; recaptured four guns lost by the Cabul army and Gundamuck forces —the restoration of which to our Government is matter of much honest exultation among our troops —seized and destroyed a great quantity of *materiel* and ordnance stores, and burnt the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar in open field, by the troops whom he had boasted of blockading, has been complete and signal."

This was indeed an important victory, and reflected the greatest honour upon General Sale and his gallant band. It was, however, purchased at a costly price, by the fall of Brigadier-Colonel Dennie, whose loss was truly described by Sir R. Sale, in his dispatch, as "a public calamity."

After his signal defeat, Akbar Khan retired in the direction of Cabul, but his troops dropped off from him until he was almost entirely deserted by them. His prisoners, male and female, were confined in separate forts within the valley of Tezeen, and were, upon the whole pretty well treated. Here General Elphinstone died on the 23rd of April. When the junction between the forces of General Pollock and General Sale took place at Jellalabad, the garrison was suffering severely from want of provisions; but plentiful supplies began to pour in from Peshawur.

In the meantime, the monarch whom we had placed on the throne of Cabul, Shah Soojah, had been murdered near his capital. It is by no means certain whether he was or was not implicated in the insurrection which broke out on the 2nd of November; but afterwards, in the month of April of this year, he was persuaded by some of the Sirdhars of the Barukzye family, to order a general levy of troops to be made at Cabul, and to march on Jellalabad. It is not clear what was the object of this —nor what was the real intention of Shah Soojah. He gave, however, great offence to these chieftains, by appointing as commander of the army one whom they disapproved of. Perhaps, there were other causes of disgust; and there is no doubt that Shah Soojah was by no means popular at Cabul. The Barukzye Sirdhars, at any rate, as relations of the deposed king, Dost Mahommed, must have regarded him with dislike. Whatever was the cause, it is certain, that when Shah Soojah was on his way to join the troops he had levied, who were mustered at Seea Sung, not far from Cabul, he was fired upon by fifty Juzdilchees, who

were placed in ambush, and died immediately. His youngest son, Futteh Jung, escaped to the Bala Hissar, and was proclaimed king by one party—while the Barukzye Sirdhars formed another party, and opposed him. But the accounts of what really took place at this juncture in Cabul, are by no means clear; and we know little more than the fact that Shah Soojah was murdered, and that great confusion ensued upon his death.

General Pollock remained at Jellalabad upwards of four months, and it was not until the 20th of August that he commenced his march towards Cabul. In the meantime the troops suffered severely from sickness, owing to the heat and general insalubrity of the climate. Dysentery and fever carried off great numbers. There was a want of proper clothing for the men, and their state for a long time is described as one of great discomfort. It was requisite also that a large supply of camels should be procured to carry the camp equipage, and it was found impossible to collect a sufficient number of these animals. The long period of inaction was felt by the troops to be very trying, and the utmost anxiety was felt to march forward on Cabul. The heat was so great, and the want of tents such, that holes were dug in the ground and covered over with flat roofs, and in these officers and soldiers took refuge and lived. Forage also was very scarce, and the cost of it enormous. In the meantime Akbar Khan sent one of his prisoners, Captain Mackenzie, to Jellalabad, to treat for the liberation of those whom he detained. But his proposals were such as could not be entertained. He wished to make our evacuation of Affghanistan the condition of restoring the prisoners. To this no other answer than a refusal could be given, as, independently of any other consideration, it would have been in the highest degree derogatory to our honour to have purchased the freedom of those who were unjustly detained by abandoning the country where we had recently experienced so signal a disaster. Afterwards, in the month of July, Akbar Khan again sent another British officer with proposals, which were equally abortive. All negotiations, therefore, for the liberation of the British officers and ladies who fell into the hands of Akhbar Khan during the calamitous retreat from Cabul, failed. They were afterwards removed from Tezeen, where they had been originally confined in different forts, to places of security between Cabul and Bameean. The accounts given of their treatment are such as reflect honour upon the Affghan chiefs. An extract from a letter written by one of the captives states, "The Sirdhar's (*i.e.* Akbar Khan's) treatment of us as been, from first to last, most kind: no European power could have treated prisoners of war better." Akbar Khan himself fell back upon Cabul, where for some time he kept Futteh Jung closely besieged in the Bala Hissar. The state of affairs at this time in Cabul was one of anarchy and confusion, and it is difficult to know what was really the position of parties. It appears, however, that Akbar Khan got possession of the Bala Hissar, and allowed Futteh Jung to retain the title of Shah while he acted as his Vizier. But the successful Sirdhar was by no means all-powerful, as much jealousy of him was felt by some powerful Cabul fami-

lies, and especially by the Kuzzilbashes, a tribe of Persian extraction, who preserved a kind of armed neutrality between the contending parties. Great apprehension, however, seems to have prevailed at Cabul, lest General Pollock and the British troops should advance upon it, and avenge the butchery of the unfortunate victims of the retreat in the preceding November.

On the 20th of August General Pollock advanced from Jellalabad. Previous to this he issued a manifesto to the chiefs at Cabul, stating his intention of marching upon that city, and promising the chiefs, that if they restored the prisoners, their property would be protected and the city spared, but that if they allowed Akbar Khan to remove them, they must all be held responsible for the consequences, and that every house in Cabul should be razed to the ground. The forces that marched from Jellalabad consisted of the following: The 9th and 31st Foot, 26th, 60th and 33rd N. I., 1st Cavalry, one squadron 5th Cavalry, and one squadron 10th Cavalry, two companies Sappers, Mountain Train, Captain Mackeson's Bilders, and the Jezailchee Corps. A few troops were left in Jellalabad, under the command of Brigadier Eckford, and at Dhakka, under Brigadier Wild.

The first conflict with the enemy took place on the 23rd of August, at Mammoo Khail, about two miles from Gundamuck, where about 12,000 Affghanistan troops were defeated under the command of the chiefs Hadji Ali and Khyrrollah Khan, who retired upon Cabul. At Futteabad, on the 1st of September, Futteh Jung suddenly made his appearance in the British camp. He came, meanly clad, with only three followers, to seek refuge amongst our troops from Akbar Khan, having made his escape from the dungeon in which he was confined in the Bala Hissar, by that chieftain, when he gained intelligence of our advance from Jellalabad. He was concealed for several days by the Kuzzilbashes in Cabul, and had the greatest difficulty in making his way to the British army, having been fired at several times by the troops of Akbar Khan, who were posted along the different Passes. He was received in the British camp with the honours due to his rank as the sovereign of Cabul.

Major-General Pollock advanced from Gundamuck on the 7th of September, and on the 8th reached the Soork-ab (a small river), from which he had to traverse the very formidable Pass, in order to arrive at Jugdulluk, which is twenty miles distant.

On approaching the hills which command the road through the Pass, it was perceived that their summits were occupied by a considerable number of men, in separate bodies, under different chiefs, their position being one of singular strength and difficulty of approach. The hills formed an amphitheatre, inclining to the left of the road on which the troops were halted, and the enemy were thus able to fire into the column, a deep ravine preventing contact with them. Their fire was heavy, causing several casualties, and the guns and even the shells had little effect upon them. A single division of the force thereupon scaled the heights, and drove the enemy from their position, which they quitted, however, only to occupy a still more formidable one,—the summit of a high and apparently inaccessible

mountain, where they planted their standards and seemed determined to make a stand. "Seldom have soldiers had a more arduous task to perform," observes their commander, "and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution." These heights were assaulted by two columns, under Captain Wilkinson and Captain Broadfoot, and the Ghilzies, not daring to encounter the attack, betook themselves to flight, carrying away their standards, and leaving our troops in possession of this last and least assailable stronghold.

Akbar Khan was not personally present in this engagement, but a great number of the principal Affghan chiefs were there. This was an auspicious prelude to the important and decisive action which soon followed. But the onward march of the British forces lay through a very difficult country, of which we extract the following account, from a contemporary publication :—

"Rugged ascents and descents, ravines, water-courses, and narrow valleys, are rarely diversified by level ground. From Jugdulluk to the end of the Khoord Cabul Pass, a distance of forty-two miles, there is a succession of defiles so difficult that they are said to 'beggar description.' The Puree Duree Pass, which is the bed of the Jugdulluk river, is about three miles and a half in extent, narrow, and winding several times almost at right angles. Its average width is about forty yards, but there are three places where it is less than ten feet, and one only six, so that if an animal fell, the road would be stopped till it could be removed. The almost perpendicular cliffs on both sides appear as if threatening destruction. 'A small party of armed men,' says Major Hough, 'would stop the passage of any force that entered it.' To turn this Pass it is necessary to cross the mountains by a road to the west of the Pass, which is not, however, practicable for guns. The Huft Kothul, or Seven Passes, are so many ranges of hills over which the road runs; one of the ascents is nearly a mile long, and very steep, and of such a form that an enemy might dreadfully annoy a column, by a flanking fire. The Khoord Cabul Pass is formed by two chains of high mountains, between which runs the river, confined within a very narrow channel. The length of the Pass is about six miles; the width not more than from 100 to 200 yards, the road crossing the river twenty-three times."

General Pollock advanced without meeting any opposition through the narrow Pass of Puree Duree to Kutta Jung, distant seven miles and a half from Jugdulluck, and, thence continuing his march, reached the Tezeen valley on the 11th. Here the enemy, under the command of Akbar Khan himself, occupied the Pass in considerable force, and while the British troops halted on the 12th to allow the cattle to recover from the effects of the fatigue of their forced march, they were attacked by the Affghans, who came so close that it was necessary frequently to use the bayonet, and repel them. The enemy made several attempts on the picquets during the night, but without any success. The action which took place next day cannot be better detailed than in General Pollock's own words :—

"The valley of Tezeen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and on the

morning of the 13th it was perceived that the Affghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops. I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezeen Pass, where I had left two guns, two squadrons of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, a party of the 1st Light Cavalry, and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage; but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragoons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect, that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed, and a number of them cut up. The Pass of Tezeen affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights; and, on the present occasion, Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Affghans, contrary to their general custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed, their defence was so obstinate, that the British bayonet, in many instances, alone decided the contest. The light company of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, led by Captain Lushington (who, I regret to say, was wounded in the head), ascending the hills on the left of the Pass, under a heavy cross fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several horses and their riders, supposed to be chiefs, dead on the hill. The slaughter was considerable, and the fight continued during the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kothul. One spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kothul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here, Lieutenant Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard, that they left, in their precipitation, a 24-pounder howitzer and limber, carrying of the draft bullocks. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Captain Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major Delafosse, in pursuit; the gun (a 12-pounder howitzer), with bullocks sufficient for the two guns, were soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy, and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Captain Broadfoot, with the sappers, advanced, and with the dragoons, happened to fall in with another part of the enemy, of whom upwards of twenty were killed. I have ascertained there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom was cavalry. Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Ameen Oolla, and many other chiefs, with their followers, were present."

This was a great and decisive victory, and Akbar Khan made no further resistance to the triumphant advance of the British troops. They traversed the Khoord Cabul Pass without opposition, and finally, on the 15th of September, encamped on the race ground at Cabul. The next day General Pollock, with a body of troops, accompanied by the Prince Futteh Jung, marched to the Bala Hissar (the

citadel of Cabul), and there planted the British colours, while the military band of the 9th Foot played the national anthem. Several of the English prisoners had already joined the camp, and before the 21st of the month the whole of them, with one exception, Captain Bygrave, who had been carried off by Akbar Khan, were restored to British protection.* The last-mentioned officer, however, reached the camp in safety, on the 27th of September. The Kuzzilbashes, whom we have before mentioned as a Persian tribe, by no means well affected to the interests of Akhbar Khan, co-operated zealously in effecting the recovery of the prisoners.

By these brilliant successes the stain upon our arms in consequence of the melancholy disasters which befel our forces in Affghanistan, at the close of last year, was wiped away, and the *prestige* of our name regained its former influence in the East.

It was now wisely resolved by the Indian government that we should wholly evacuate Affghanistan, a country which we ought never to have occupied, where we could not hope to cultivate friendly relations with a wild and hostile population, and from which we could not reap one single advantage to compensate for the risk and expenditure incurred in keeping troops in garrison there. The Governor-general accordingly published the following proclamation, headed,—

"*Secret Department, Simla, the 1st of October,* 1842.

"The government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Affghanistan a chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects. The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the government by which he was restored, he lost, by the hands of an assassin, the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy.

"Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms.

"The British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej. The Governor-General will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes. To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it

* The prisoners, including the ladies, had a very narrow escape from a hopeless captivity amongst the barbarous tribes beyond the Oxus. They were carried as far as Bameean, by the Affghan chief to whom Akbar Khan entrusted their custody; but this officer was induced to bring them back by a large reward, and they were met not far from Cabul by Sir R. Shakespeare, and a body of cavalry sent to rescue them. Soon after, Sir Robert Sale joined them on their way to Cabul, and thus met his wife, after their long and eventful separation.

is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burthen of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.

"The Governor-General will willingly recognise any government approved by the Affghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring states. Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects. The rivers of the Punjaub and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Affghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if indeed such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies. The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people. The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honour.

"The Governor-General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of his government. Affghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied.

"Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed."

Before leaving Cabul, General Pollock despatched General M'Caskill with a body of troops into Kohistan, where the Affghan chiefs were still assembled in considerable force. On the 29th of September, the last-mentioned officer made himself master of "the strong and populous town of Istalif," totally defeating the numerous bodies of Affghan troops collected for its defence under Ameenoollah Khan and other chiefs of Cabul and Kohistan. The town of Istalif was so strongly situated on the slope of a mountain, that it was deemed by the Affghans almost impregnable, and they therefore, on the approach of the British troops, kept their wives and children in the town, the inhabitants of which, including refugees from Cabul, amounted to 15,000. Although the difficult approaches were filled with Juzailchees, who kept up a formidable fire, our troops rapidly carried everything before them in the most gallant style, and in a short time the town was in their possession. General M'Caskill ordered it to be set on fire in several places, and we are sorry to be obliged to add that a work of plunder and

savage slaughter now commenced, in the highest degree disgraceful to the British arms. The accounts state that for two days the place was given up to fire and sword, and all the bitterness of hatred was shown by the soldiery both European and native. Not a man was spared nor a prisoner taken,—they were "hunted down like vermin, and whenever the dead body of an Affghan was found, the Hindoo Sepoys set fire to the clothes, that the curse of a 'burnt father' might attach to his children. Is this the way in which a Christian nation carries on war?"

General Pollock also determined to destroy the Char Chouk (or Char Chuttah), the principal bazaar in Cabul, built in the reign of Arungzebe, by Ali Murdan Khan, which was in point of architecture by far the most interesting part of the city, and was in fact the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. It was there that the remains of the unfortunate Sir William Macnaghten were publicly exposed to insult, and it was thought that its destruction might read a lesson to his Affghan murderers of British power which would not lightly be forgotten. The bazaar was accordingly destroyed by gunpowder, before the British troops commenced their march towards the Indus. Indeed the whole city, with the exception of the Bala Hissar, and the quarter of the Kuzzilbashes, was laid in ruins. In the meantime General Pollock had been joined by General Nott from Candahar, whose exploits we relate in a subsequent part of our narrative, and Cabul was evacuated by the two armies on the 12th of October, the advanced column being under the immediate command of General Pollock, and that in the rear under the command of General Nott. No event of consequence occurred during the march, which was, however, beset by armed hordes, prowling for plunder, and ready to cut off stragglers. In traversing the Khyber Pass, a division under the command of General M'Caskill was attacked in the dark, and, in the confusion which took place, two officers and thirty Sepoys were killed. The fortress of Jellalabad was levelled with the dust, and rendered fit only for "an habitation for jackalls." Along the whole line of march every kind of devastation was committed by the troops, who were exasperated by the sight of the unburied skeletons of their unfortunate companions in arms, who fell during the fatal retreat of January this year. One writer says, "Our path is marked by fire and sword; nothing escapes us; friends and foes, at least *soi-disant* friends, share the same fate. Long will the British name be execrated in Affghanistan."

The leading divisions, under General Pollock, reached Peshawur on the 3rd of November, and, on the 6th of November General Nott, with the rear division, emerged from the Khyber Pass, at Jumrood. On the 1st of October the British troops under the command of Major-General England, at Quetta, evacuated that place, and commenced their march toward India by the Bolan Pass. They accomplished their passage through that tremendous defile, without much difficulty. The Kakurs, who were posted on some of the heights to intercept the march of the troops, were dislodged from their position by flanking parties, who scaled the mountain

sides in the most determined manner, and the whole force emerged from the defile with hardly any loss whatever.

The whole of Affghanistan might now be considered as evacuated by British troops, and the war in that part of Asia at an end. Lord Ellenborough accordingly issued the following proclamation, which, both as to its subject matter and style, we do not hesitate to condemn, as unworthy of a Christian statesman :—

"*Proclamation from the Governor-General to all the Princes and Chiefs and People of India:*—

"My Brothers and my Friends,—Our victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnauth in triumph from Affghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmoud looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee. The insult of 800 years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory—the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus. To you, princes and chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwarra, of Malwa, and Guzerat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war. You will, yourselves, with all honour, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories, to the restored temple of Somnauth. The chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej.

"My Brothers and my Friends,—I have ever relied with confidence upon your attachment to the British Government. You see how worthy it proves itself of your love, when, regarding your honour as its own, it exerts the power of its arms to restore to you the gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your subjection to the Affghans. For myself, identified with you in interest and in feeling, I regard with all your own enthusiasm the high achievements of that heroic army, reflecting alike immortal honour upon my native and upon my adopted country. To preserve and to improve the happy union of our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of both, is the constant object of my thoughts. Upon that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject, of the British Government, from the miseries whereby, in former times, India was afflicted: through that alone has our army now waved its triumphant standards over the ruins of Ghuznee, and planted them upon the Bala Hissar of Cabul.

"May that good Providence which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the power now intrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal!"

In another proclamation, dated "Secret Department, Simla, 25th October, 1842," Lord Ellenborough announces that all the Affghans then in the power of the British Government should be permitted to return to their own country, and that the Affghan chiefs who were thus released, were, before they passed the Sutlej, to present themeslves at the *durbar* (levee) of the Governor-

General, in his camp at Ferozepore.

CANDAHAR AND GHUZNEE. — The insurrection which broke out at Cabul on the 2nd of November, was by no means confined to that quarter of Affghanistan. The whole country participated in it, and in the neighbourhood of Candahar, Ghuznee, and other places occupied by our troops, the most hostile feeling was exhibited. When intelligence reached Candahar of the unfortunate position of affairs at Cabul, a brigade was immediately dispatched from that place for its relief, under the command of Colonel Maclaren. After marching, however, as far as Tazee, about 114 miles from Candahar, the inclemency of the season compelled the troops to retrace their steps, and the contemplated succour never reached Cabul.

General Nott was the officer in command at Candahar, and he had with him a force of nearly 10,000 men.

The hostility of the Affghans in this part of the country soon displayed itself, and a large body of insurgents, commanded by Mahommed Atta, invested Candahar. They were joined by Sufter Jung, one of the sons of Shah Soojah, but Timour, the eldest brother of that family, remained the nominal governor of Candahar. His fidelity, however, being afterwards suspected, he was placed in confinement. On the 12th of January, Mahommed Atta and Sufter Jung, took up a strong position on the right bank of the river which runs through the Achuzye country, about five miles from Candahar. They mustered about 5,000 men. Major-General Nott determined on attacking them, and marched out against them with a force consisting of five regiments and a half of infantry, 1000 horse, and sixteen pieces of artillery. The position of the army was formidable, protected in front by canals and a march, and both flanks resting on strong gardens. The fire of their matchlockmen, posted in the gardens and about the canals, was for a short time severe, but when our troops had crossed the river, and our infantry advanced to the charge, the insurgents broke and fled. The enemy's cavalry attempted to make a stand, but were charged and dispersed in all directions.

This success produced the most beneficial effects on the neighbouring population, which now no longer flocked to the ranks of the insurgents, and the city of Candahar was plentifully supplied with provisions from the surrounding villages.

When General Nott received the dispatch from General Elphinstone, ordering him to evacuate Candahar, and withdraw his troops from Affghanistan, in conformity with the terms of the treaty made between the latter officer and Akbar Khan, as we have previously narrated, he, like Sir Robert Sale, refused to comply. On the 7th of March he again marched out of Candahar, to attack the insurgents, who retired before him as he advanced, and when he had pursued them between thirty and forty miles from the city, they contrived to outflank him, and place themselves between him and Candahar, taking up a position about five miles from the walls. On the night of the 10th they made a desperate attack on the city, but were driven back with great loss. The next day they broke up their encampment, and totally disappeared from the neighbourhood of Canda-

har. On the 13th General Nott returned there, having pursued the flying enemy and destroyed many of their villages.

But the situation of the British troops at Candahar, Khelat-i-Gilzie, and Ghuznee being thought precarious in the midst of an insurgent population, Brigadier-General England, who commanded the forces in Scinde, determined to march to the relief of General Nott. A reinforcement and convoy were accordingly prepared in Scinde and Cutch, in three divisions; one under General England himself, which reached Quetta through the Bolan Pass from Dadur, on the 16th March, having lost 300 camels in the passage, out of 2,000. This detachment consisted of 1,200 men, with four guns. A second detachment of about equal strength, under Major Simmons, with 2,000 camels and treasure, likewise reached Quetta by the Bolan Pass from Dadur, arriving at the former place on the 4th April. A third portion of the brigade, under Major Reid, left Sukkur on the Indus, on the 10th or 12th of April, and would have reached Quetta in about a month. This detachment consisted of 1,100 men with 2,600 camels, besides a multitude of other beasts, bearing medical stores, ammunition, and treasure. The whole force when assembled, would have amounted to about 4,000 men. General England, who first arrived at the place of concentration, found it necessary, on the 26th March, to move towards the valley of Pisheen, twenty or thirty miles off, to obtain forage, and to protect the people (who were said to be favourably disposed to us,) against the insurgents. On the 27th he reached the village of Hykulzie, and was received in the most friendly manner by the chiefs of the place, who, however, gave him not the slightest intimation that any impediments awaited the troops in their advance to Rujjuk Pass, although they must have known that the Pass, a few miles in front, was strongly barricaded, and that Mahomed Seedez, the commander of the insurgents, was posted in the hills close by with a strong force from Candahar. When the enemy were first seen on the hills, General England supposed them to be scouts or marauders, and thus was led into a snare. The barricades were found to be of great strength; the enemy were resolute, and the storming party were compelled to retire, with ninety-eight men killed and wounded, including two officers, out of 470 engaged, a large part of the force being left to protect the baggage. The insurgents, who suffered severely, are represented to have fought with the enthusiasm of religious zealots, and the accounts state, that a finer body of irregular horse than that which charged upon our squares was never seen in Affghanistan. Mahomed Seedez headed the charge in person, and was wounded. On our side the Sepoys manifested great bravery, and vied with the Queen's regiment (the 41st) in desiring to charge up the hill again. It was resolved to return to Quetta, which was reached with but little molestation, on the 30th. This resolution was a prudent one, for it was discovered that the Kujjuk Pass (sixty-three miles from Quetta, and eighty-four from Candahar) was blocked up, the enemy having for months been engaged in constructing field-works for its defence. This attempt, therefore,

for the relief of Candahar entirely failed.

Not long before this, we had to undergo another humiliation in the surrender of Ghuznee, the celebrated fortress which was taken with such unexampled rapidity by the army under the command of Sir John (now Lord) Keane, when British troops for the first time crossed the Indus, and marched upon Cabul. When the general rising on the part of the Affghan population took place in the month of November, Ghuznee, which was garrisoned by about 1,000 troops under the command of Colonel Palmer, and Khelat-i-Gilzie, in which was a garrison of 500 men, were in a short time surrounded and invested by the insurgents. Ghuznee was closely surrounded until the 27th of November, when, in consequence of a report that a British brigade was marching to the relief of the place, the investment was broken up.

On the 7th of December, however, the enemy returned in increased numbers, and commenced a vigorous blockade. The inhabitants of the town entered into a treacherous communication with the besieging forces, and on the night of the 16th of December, having dug a hole through the wall, they admitted their friends, who poured in by thousands, and compelled the garrison, after fighting all that night and the next day, to retire into the Citadel. The soldiers suffered dreadfully from the extreme severity of the cold, and also from the want of provisions. In the middle of February, Shumsoodeen Khan arrived, and took the command of the besieging force.

After undergoing the greatest privations, and seeing that there was no prospect of relief for his devoted band, Colonel Palmer determined at length on capitulation. The motives which influenced him will be best understood from the following letter, despatched by him when he had come to the resolution of surrendering the fortress to the enemy:—

"To Officer Commanding at Jellalabad."

"*Ghuznee, 1st March* 1842.

"Sir,—It is with much concern I acquaint you that, from want of water, and by an overpowering force under cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort within six days. The garrison is to occupy the north-east corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been 14 below zero. The terms are, honourable treatment and safety whilst here and on the march to Cabul, solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capitulating, I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Rohilla Khan, son of Ameenoolah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived, and promised to escort us in safety to Cabul. Amoun Shumsoodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as Governor of Ghuznee, and as political agent. I received instructions to march immediately on his arrival for Cabul, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten, Bart.

Abandoned as this garrison has been in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water even at this season, with 200 men detached to hold an outpost which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in forty-eight hours, nothing but capitulation remained. From the outpost falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well and commanding fort; the whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The bearer has recived only subsistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded, and 137 casualties. The officers, including Captain Burnett, 54th, and Lieutenant Crawford, S. S. Force, are all well.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. PALMER,
"Lt.-Col. Pol. Agent, commg. at Ghuznee.

"P. S. There is great reason to fear for our safety, as there are some thousands of Ghazees in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the southward; but report says, the troops hold the city of Candahar and are daily fighting."

On the 6th of March, they marched out from the citadel, and were quartered in a portion of the town immediately below. But a new proof was immediately given of Affghan treachery; for the troops had hardly taken possession of the lodgings assigned to them, when they were suddenly attacked by the infuriated Ghazees; and it was with the utmost difficulty that they saved themselves from a total massacre.

Day after day the murderous attacks continued, and the unfortunate troops were reduced to the last extremity of hunger and thirst, under a galling fire from the surrounding multitudes, when the Sepoys, who were the peculiar objects of the hatred of the Ghazees, on the 10th of March, announced their determination to force their way out of the town, and endeavour to get to Peshawur, which they fancied was distant not more than fifty or sixty miles. Accordingly, the officers seeing that they had lost all control over their men, surrendered that night to Shumsoodeen and the other Ghazee chiefs, who swore that they should be honourably treated, and sent to Cabul as soon as possible. A large party of Sepoys attempted to put their plan into execution, but soon becoming bewildered in the snow, were in the morning all cut to pieces, or made prisoners. The unfortunate officers were kept in rigorous confinement in a small room, swarming with vermin, and Colonel Palmer was tortured, in order to make him give up some treasure, which the Ghazees said the British troops had buried. It was not until the 19th of August, that the prisoners were taken from their dungeon, and sent in camel-chairs to Cabul, where they joined their fellow prisoners under the custody of Akbar Khan.

When the time had arrived for the advance of the British troops, under the command of General Pollock, from Jellalabad to Cabul, General Nott determined to march upon the latter capital from Candahar, in order to co-operate with General Pollock, in case the resistance offered by Akbar Khan should be of such a nature as to render a reinforcement of the Bri-

tish troops, which were approaching Cabul in a north-westerly direction, necessary.

Candahar, therefore, was evacuated by General Nott and the forces under his command, on the 7th and 8th of August. The nature of the country which he had to traverse before he could reach Cabul, will be understood from the following sketch, taken from a contemporary publication:

His route lay "along the valley of the Turnuk River up to its source, in the hills near Muhoor, about sixty miles from Ghuznee. The road is over occasional flats, skirted by the mountains, and rugged, broken, and narrow ground. The defile of Pootee, about forty miles from Candahar, extending 200 yards, is only ten or fifteen feet broad. Beyond the road is over a low and open country, which may be flooded. The valley then narrows and approaches the river; ravines of considerable depth occur, which incommode the motions of an army carrying (like that of General Nott,) a battering train. Khelat-i-Ghilzie is on a hill, where a fort once stood which almost baffled the Emperor Baber. Thence the road is very passable, though intersected by nullahs and water-courses, narrowing near Abee Tazee, and becoming very precipitous at Shuftul. Afterwards, it becomes more open and level, the elevation, however, still increasing, till at Ghuznee it attains 7,726 feet, or 3,242 feet above Candahar. From Punjuk, 130 miles from this last-named city, the land is well cultivated, with numerous mud-walled villages, clumps of trees, and orchards: small forts occur frequently, sometimes covering the plain. The ground from Nannee to Ghuznee is open and undulating, with no impediment to military movements. The main road from Ghuznee towards Cabul, lies over a succession of hills and ravines, very trying for draught cattle. At about eight miles distant is a defile of about 200 yards, which Major Hough says,§ 'a few guns and a small body of infantry could defend against very superior numbers.' The road is then excellent. Then come defiles and a narrow valley easily defended. These difficult places increase, narrow defiles, loose ground, and broad canals, affording many opportunities for annoying an advancing army. At Mydan, seventy miles from Ghuznee, the road crosses the Cabul River, and turns up to the right, into a narrow valley, well calculated for defence. The ground at Mydan is the strongest between Ghusnee and Cabul, affording a most commanding position. The road continues broken, intersected by deep ravines and defiles, till in the vicinity of Cabul, about 100 miles from Ghuznee."

At the same time that General Nott commenced his march, Major-General England left the neighbourhood of Candahar, where he had been encamped with a body of troops, and advanced towards Quetta. This latter officer now, in pursuance of the orders of the Indian government, assumed the political responsibility as well as the chief military command in Scinde and the south-western part of Affghanistan, in consequence of the absence of General Nott, who pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and soon came into collision with the forces of the enemy.

When the British troops on the 29th of August reached Gonine, thirty-eight miles S. W. of Ghuz-

nee, they found that Shumsoodeen, the Affghan Governor of that fortress, was in the vicinity of their camp, with about 12,000 men under him. General Nott advanced to meet them with one-half of his force. The enemy approached in the most gallant manner; each division cheering as they came into position—their left being on a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge; while their flank rested on a fort filled with men. They opened a fire of small arms, supported by two 6-pounder horse-artillery guns, which were admimirably served.

The British columns advanced upon the different points with great regulairty and steadiness; and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, and ammunition, and dispersing them in every direction. Shumsoodeen fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

On the 5th of September, General Nott moved on Ghuznee. He found the city full of men, and a range of mountains running N. E. of the fortress, covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; while the gardens and ravines near the town were also occupied by the enemy. A considerable reinforcement from Cabul had arrived at Ghuznee, under the command of Sultan Jan.

General Nott having made a reconnoisance, determined to carry the mountain positions, before encamping his force. The troops accordingly were ordered to ascend the heights, which they did in gallant style, driving the enemy before them until every point was gained. The general then ordered two regiments of infantry and some light guns, to occupy the village of Bullal, which is situated about 600 yards from the walls of Ghuznee, intending to place them in heavy battery. This service was soon accomplished; but when the guns were moved from the camp on the morning of the 6th, and before they reached the destined position, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fortress. General Nott then gave directions that the City of Ghuznee and the whole of its works should be destroyed. By this successful exploit, the triumph of our arms in this quarter of Affghanistan was complete, and the supremacy of British skill and valour was again asserted, as it had been when the Fortress of Ghuznee first fell into our hands, during the march of the British army to Cabul, under the command of Sir John Keane.

General Nott now advanced upon Cabul, and had one more encounter with the Affghans, whom he found to the number of 12,000, prepared to intercept his march upon Mydan. They were under the command of Shumsoodeen and other chiefs, and occupied a succession of strong mountains.

The account given by the General of his success over the enemy on this occasion has the merit of brevity:—"Our troops dislodged them in gallant style; and their conduct afforded me the greatest satisfaction."

General Nott then resumed his march, and effected a junction with General Pollock at Cabul without further molestation.

CHAPTER XI.

CHINA.—*Departure of the British squadron from Hong-Kong to Amoy—Account of the fortifications of Amoy—Attack upon the City and successful result—Proclamation by Sir Henry Pottinger—Arrival of the Armament at Chusan—Ting-hae taken by the British—Expedition proceeds to Ningpo—Description of the city of Ching-hae—Taking of Chinghae by assault—Taking of Ningpo—Chinese fortify the banks of the Canton river—Sir H. Pottinger returns to Canton—Attempt of the Chinese to retake Ningpo—Rout of the Chinese at Tse-kee—Ningpo evacuated by the British—Capture of Chapoo—Description of the city of Chapoo—Subsequent operations of the British squadron—It enters the Yang-tze river—Elepoo appointed High Commissioner—Arrival of the Armament at Chin-keang-foo—Description of the city—Attack upon Chin-keang-foo—Taking of it by assault—The Squadron sails to Nankin—Description of Nankin—Suspension of hostilities—Negotiations for peace between the Chinese Commissioners and Sir Henry Pottinger—Terms of the Treaty—Report from the Chinese Commissioner to the Emperor.*

WE resume our narrative of the inglorious war in China—in which success could be attended with little honour, and failure would have been disgrace. British skill and valour have perhaps never been engaged in an enterprise where fewer laurels were to be gained than in our quarrel with the Celestial Empire; for whether we regard the origin of the dispute, or the nature of the opposition which our troops had to encounter, we are compelled to admit that little reputation was to be gained by a series of bloodless triumphs over a weak and vainglorious enemy. We are therefore happy to have it in our power to bring to a close in the present volume our history of the war in China—and the important consequences which may be expected to flow from a peaceful and more unrestricted intercourse with the vast population of that kingdom will be some compensation for having engaged in so questionable a quarrel.

We stated in our preceding volume,* that in the month of August last year, Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker had sailed for Hong-kong, which was the place of rendezvous for the ships destined for the expedition to the northward. On the 21st, the ships sailed from the island and anchored on the evening of the 25th in the harbour of Amoy. The population

* Vol. lxxxiii. p. 285.

of this city is said to have amounted to 70,000, and the Chinese army garrisoning it was about 10,000 strong. On the next morning a flag of truce came on board the admiral's ship (the *Wellesley*) to inquire the object of the visit. The following account of the fortifications and defences of Amoy proves how serious would have been the attempt to take it by storm if it had been occupied by a brave and skilful garrison.

"From the islands at the entrance of the harbour to Cohunsoo, the island is about four miles, good anchorage all the way up for line-of-battle ships to about 400 or 500 yards from the shore. On all the islands at the entrance are placed batteries. The 'long battery' in the straight line contains seventy-six guns, forty feet between each, making it more than half a mile long; this battery is built of solid granite work, being about fifteen feet thick at the bottom, and nine at the top, and about fifteen feet high; excepting at the embrasures for the guns, it is entirely faced with a coating of mud quite two feet thick; above the embrasures is also a coating of the same; the masonry is beautiful, and quite solid; and all who have seen it declare they have never seen anything so strong or so well built; indeed, the proof is, that after four hours' hard fighting, not one single breach was made in it by our guns, though placed at point-blank range. On each side of their guns several sand bags were placed, so as to protect them when loading and firing. At the end furthest from the town is built a strong granite wall, about half a mile long, with loop-holes at the top for their matchlocks, but no guns; it is about ten or fifteen feet high, and was of course intended to protect their flank from our troops. Two semi-circular batteries are in the middle of the wall, and at the end nearest the town one larger one, which is built of granite, covered with chunam; it is supposed that several of the mandarins occupied it: they continued firing to the very last, when some of their guns were dismounted, the walls nearly knocked down, and long after our troops had landed and hoisted the ensign at the other end of the wall. A high hill runs along the coast and comes abruptly down behind the long battery, and divides the town, or rather its suburbs, into two parts; the walled city, which is not more than a sixth of the whole, is on the other side of the hill."

The whole number of guns amounted to about 500—and the Chinese fancied the place to be impregnable. The attack commenced at noon the following day by the steamer *Sesostris* passing along the battery of seventy-six guns, and opening her fire of shot and shell upon the battery and town which was situated behind a semi-circular battery at the end of that which we have designated as the long one. She was soon succeeded by the other vessels taking up their positions, and anchoring along the line of batteries on the right at point-blank distances, so that they were enabled to pour in a tremendous fire in a continuous stream. The Chinese guns were soon partially silent; but whenever the firing of the ships at all relaxed, they recommenced. This lasted for about two hours, when the landing of a body of our troops (the Royal Irish, with Sir H. Gough at their head) was effected at that end of the battery furthest

from the city. They were towed in boats close to the shore, and immediately formed upon the heath. At the same time another body, consisting of the 26th regiment, marines, and sailors, attacked and carried the two batteries on the island Cohun-soo, consisting of fifty guns. The Chinese did not await the attack of Sir H. Gough and the troops that landed with him; but, after discharging a few arrows and shots, fled precipitately over the hill to the city. No farther resistance was made to the advance of the British, and before dusk the fortifications were in our possession. The next morning, Sir H. Gough, at the head of the troops, marched into the city, meeting with no opposition. The mandarins and soldiers had all fled, leaving the city occupied by a few coolies. This success was attained without the loss of a single life on our part, the only casualties being a few wounds occasioned by the arrows of the Chinese. The number of Chinese killed is supposed not to have exceeded 150. When the British troops landed, the mandarin, who was second in command, rushed into the sea and drowned himself. Another was seen to cut his throat and fall in front of the soldiers as they advanced.

On the 30th of August the troops were withdrawn from the city, but the island of Cohun-soo was retained, which is distant about 1200 yards from Amoy. Here 500 men were left as a garrison, and the *Druid* frigate and *Pylades* sloop remained also, with orders to shell the town on the first demonstration of hostilities.

In the proclamation addressed by Sir H. Pottinger on this occasion to "Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China," he says:—

"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined that they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived in presence of the viceroy of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attacks from the heights above the town), in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same."

A continuance of bad weather prevented the expedition from putting to sea and continuing its progress northwards before the 5th of September. On the 21st it reached the Chusan group of islands, and afterwards reconnoitered the defences of Ting-hae and Chusan harbour, where the Chinese had erected very extensive and formidable works since we quitted that part of the coast in the month of February last year. The troops were disembarked on the 1st of October in two divisions, and supported by the fire of the ships; they quickly drove the Chinese, who, on this occasion, made a more resolute stand than usual, from their works at Ting-hae, although they were at first assailed by a heavy discharge of gingals and matchlocks from the heights. The walls of Ting-hae were escaladed without opposition, and by 2 P.M., the British colours waved over the fortifications. In this engagement the enemy suffered severely, and several mandarins were killed, while on

our side only two were killed and twenty-four wounded.

The state of the weather was such that no farther proceedings could be taken till the 7th, when the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition proceeded to Ningpo. On the evening of the 9th the whole of the squadron and transports were anchored off Chinghae, of which we extract the following account from the dispatch of Sir W. Parker.

"The city of Chinghae, which is enclosed by a wall thirty-seven feet in thickness, and twenty-two feet high, with an embrasured parapet of four feet high, and nearly two miles in circumference, is situated at the foot of a very commanding peninsular height, which forms the entrance of the Tahee river on its left or north bank, on the summit is the citadel, which, from its strong position, is considered the key to Chinhae, and the large and opulent city of Ningpo, about fifteen miles up the river; and it is so important as a military post, that I trust I may be excused for attempting to describe it. It stands about 250 feet above the sea, and is encircled also by a strong wall with very substantial iron-plated grates at the east and west ends. The north and south sides of the height are exceedingly steep: the former accessible only from the sea by a narrow winding path from the rocks at its base, the south side and eastern end being nearly precipitous. At the east end of the citadel, outside its wall, twenty-one guns were mounted in three batteries of masonry and sand bags to defend the entrance of the river. The only communication between the citadel and city is on the west side by a steep but regular causeway, to a barrier gate at the bottom of the hill, where a wooden bridge over a wet ditch connects it with the isthmus and the gates of the city; the whole of which are covered with iron plates and strongly secured. The space on the isthmus between the citadel hill and the city wall is filled up towards the sea with a battery of five guns, having a row of strong piles driven in a little beach in front of it, to prevent a descent in that quarter; and on the river side of the isthmus are two batteries adjoining the suburbs, and mounting twenty-two and nineteen guns, for flanking the entrance; twenty-eight guns of different sizes and numerous gingals were also planted on the city walls, principally towards the sea."

The next morning (the 10th,) the troops were landed, protected by the ships of war and steamers, which took up such positions as to be able to cannonade the citadel and eastern part of the city walls. The steamers performed excellent service with their guns, and though for a considerable time under a heavy fire from the river batteries, they sustained no damage.

"About 11 o'clock," states Sir W. Parker, the Admiral in command of the fleet, "we had the gratification of seeing the British colours planted by the troops in one of the batteries on the opposite shore; and in a few minutes the others on that side were all carried, and the Chinese observed flying in every direction before our gallant soldiers on the heights. At a quarter past eleven, the wall of the citadel was breached by the fire from the ships, and the defences being reduced to a ruinous state, the Chinese abandoned their guns, which they had hitherto worked

with considerable firmness, and a large portion of the garrison retreated precipitately towards the city. Not a moment was lost in making the signal for landing the battalion of seamen and marines, with the detachments of artillery and sappers (the whole under the command of Captain Herbert, of the *Blenheim*). Before noon the boats were all on shore; every impediment presented by the difficulty of landing on rugged rocks was overcome, and the force gallantly advanced to the assault, with a celerity that excited my warmest admiration. An explosion at this time took place in a battery near the citadel gate; and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed within them when another explosion occurred, happily without mischief, but whether by accident or design is uncertain. Captain Herbert having secured this post, quickly re-formed his men, and advanced towards the city; the Chinese still occupying in considerable force the walls of it, as well as the two batteries beneath the hill on the river side, against which our troops had already turned some of the guns taken on the right bank. A few volleys of musketry speedily dislodged them from both positions, and the battalion of seamen and marines pushed on in steady and excellent order to attack the city. The wall (twenty-six feet high,) was escaladed in two places, and in a short time complete possession was taken of Chinhae, the Chinese troops having made their escape through the western gate."

It having been determined to push on with the least possible delay to Ningpo, Sir W. Parker proceeded on the 12th in the *Nemesis* steamer, to ascertain the practicability of the river, and having returned in the evening, arrangements were made for the attack on the following morning. The troops destined for the service were under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, whose account of our taking possession of Ningpo we transcribe:—

"Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, 100 of the Royal Marines, with detachments of artillery and sappers in Chinhae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the artillery and sappers, embarked in steamers by eight, A.M., on the 13th, and we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which was found barricaded; but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate. The little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines, drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing 'God save the Queen.' The second city of the province of Che-keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous of throwing themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins had deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them. I have assembled some of

the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all the protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing."

It it gratifying to be able to state, that the conduct of the troops after taking possession of the town, was such as to call forth the warmest commendation from the Commander-in-Chief.

No event of any importance occurred after this for a long time. The Chinese at Canton employed themselves busily in erecting new fortifications, and the whole of the passage from Macao to that city, is described as having become one succession of batteries and earthern breast-works.

Early in the present year, the district cities of Yuydo, Tsikee, and Funghwa, distant respectively forty, twenty, and thirty miles from Ningpo, were "visited" and temporarily occupied by detachments of British troops. The resistance offered by the Chinese was too contemptible to give any interest to these operations; and we willingly spare our readers detailed accounts of various unimportant successes gained by our troops, whenever they came in contact with the Chinese.

Sir Henry Pottinger returned to Canton in the spring of this year, but did not interfere with the operations of the Canton authorities in throwing up works and erecting fortifications, so long as they refrained from building batteries below the usual anchorage.

But the Chinese were resolved to make a bold attempt to drive us from Ningpo and its neighbourhood; and, after concentrating a large body of troops, amounting to not fewer than 14,000 men in the vicinity, they entered Ningpo on the morning of the 10th of March, by getting over the walls at different points, no resistance being offered by the British, who allowed the enemy to penetrate to the market-place, when our troops attacked them, and drove them back instantly with great slaughter. As they retreated in confusion, field guns drawn by ponies were brought up, and poured on the dense and flying mass a discharge of grape and canister, at a distance of less than 100 yards. About 250 dead bodies were left within the walls.

On the night of the same day, Chinhae was also attacked; but the guards at the gates having been doubled, the Chinese were repulsed with great loss. In these impotent attempts on the part of the enemy, the British forces did not lose a single man.

After the unsuccessful attack on Ningpo, the Chinese attempted to annoy the British garrison, by obstructing the supply of provisions; and intelligence having been received that a body of 3,000 or 4,000 men were encamped at the town of Tse-kee, about eleven miles westward of Ningpo, Sir Hugh Gough determined to attack them. A force about 1,100 strong was taken on board, and in tow of the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* steamers, on the 15th March; and on arriving near Tse-kee, the Chinese were seen posted in a tolerably strong position, immediately to the

west of the town, the walls of which were scaled without any resistance. When, however, the British troops went out to attack the encampments, the Chinese fought well, keeping for some time a fire from gingalls and matchlocks. The marines and sailors were directed to attack them on the hill which formed the right of their position, while the 46th took the centre, and the 18th and 26th the left of their camp. Here it seems the much shorter distance which the marines and 49th had to traverse (and no doubt impatience to engage), brought on the fight rather prematurely — these getting into action much sooner than the 18th and 26th, who had a long distance to go over steep hills; the 18th were unable to get at the Chinese till they had begun to run, and they then did execution on the flying mass. According to all accounts, the Chinese displayed more courage on this than any previous occasion, and their loss as well as numbers are variously estimated in different letters; the former at from 4 to 900 killed; the latter at from 14,000 to 15,000; although most of the letters mention the enemy to have been about 6,000 strong. On our side the loss was three killed and 20 wounded. That night the British troops slept in the neighbourhood, and on the following morning burnt the camp and several houses in the city and suburbs. Intelligence of another camp, at about five miles' distance, being received, the troops were marched there, but found it utterly deserted. On the following morning, the troops returned to Ningpo and Chinhae.

The Chinese troops who fought on this occasion were the *élite* of their army, and were under the command of Commissioner Yih-King, who had been sent to exterminate the "Barbarians." They included 500 of the Imperial Body-guard, whom Sir Hugh Gough describes as remarkably fine men, and the Kansieh troops from the frontiers of Turkistan, "a strong and muscular race, accustomed to border warfare, and reported by the Chinese invincible."

Ningpo was evacuated by the British on the 7th of May. The fleet sailed from thence to Just-in-the-Way, a place of anchorage between Chusan and Chinhae, leaving about 150 troops at the latter place, with one of H. M.'s ships, and one transport. The Admiral and fleet sailed from Chusan, and joined the other ships at Just-in-the-Way, leaving at Chusan 300 troops and H. M.'s brig *Clio*, with eight transports. On the 13th the fleet left Just-in-the-Way, and sailed for the River Tsëentang, to attack the city of Chapoo, which is the great mart of the Chinese trade with Japan, not far from its mouth. On arriving there on the 16th, the place was reconnoitered in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*, without interruption. The line of land from E. to W. for about three miles, ending at the suburb of the city, comprised three separate hills; the slopes between were fortified by field works, and on the last of these hills next the town were two batteries, about one-third up, consisting of seven and five guns. In front of the town, facing the water, was a circular battery, mounting fourteen or fifteen guns; and further to the westward another, altogether about forty-five guns on the sea face. The hills and works appeared to be covered with soldiers. On the 17th the fleet moved in; and on the 18th, the *Cornwallis*,

Blonde, and *Modeste*, being anchored abreast, and as close to the batteries as possible, opened their fire, which was very faintly returned. To the right (eastward), the troops disembarked on a fine sandy bay, without accident, and headed by Sir Hugh Gough, pushed on over the heights, and joined the troops between the heights, and soon came upon a causeway leading to the city. The Chinese fled before them in every direction. As soon as possible after the troops moved from the east, the naval brigade landed at the west end of the heights, and joined the troops between the heights and the suburbs. Up to this time, every defence had been carried with scarcely any loss; but about 300 Tartar troops, finding escape impossible, took possession of a joss-house on the spot, and defended themselves desperately, until the house fell in upon them, when about forty were taken alive, the rest perished. On this occasion we sustained some loss. The Chinese forces amounted to 10,000 men, one-third of whom were Tartar troops.

The following extract, giving an account of Chapoo, is taken from a letter written by an eye witness:—

"Chapoo presents many features in common with all Chinese towns—narrow, irregular, and filthy streets, stagnant canals, and crowded buildings; stores of grain, and immense temples used as public buildings as well as places of worship. There are two distinct towns; the one occupied by the original inhabitants of the country, the other by their conquerors. Both cover a space about four miles in circuit. A wall divides the Tartars and the Chinese: both live as a separate people, obeying the same laws, however, wearing the same dress, and speaking the same language; but in their social habits differing from each other in a remarkable degree. The Tartar town is laid out like a compact encampment, and consists of lines of huts running parallel, and only interrupted by the canals. Each hut has its own little compound, and on the bamboo fence separating it from its neighbour, a rich vine is almost in every instance grown; the remaining space is occupied by the family well, a peach tree, and a few beautiful evergreens, tastefully arranged, and twisted into grotesque shapes. The interior is less pleasing: in general only a cold, damp, clay floor, a few chairs and tables, chests, and rude bedsteads; and in the richness of their dress alone do they rival the Chinese."

Sir H. Pottinger rejoined the squadron before it sailed from Chapoo; and its subsequent operations are concisely detailed by him in a "circular," dated on board the steam frigate *Queen*, in the Yang-tze-Kiang River (off Woosung), 24th June:—

"After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23rd of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yang-tze-Kiang River, to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung. At this point

the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works, to defend the entrances of both rivers; and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close *reconnoissance* to be made in two of the small steamers, by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief on the 14th inst.; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack. At daylight on the morning of the 16th, the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries, before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing: 253 guns (forty-two of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages, of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed, that they were fitted with bamboo sights. The casualties in the Naval arm of the expedition amounted to two killed and twenty-five wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous, that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The *Blonde* frigate had fourteen shot in her hull, the *Sesostris* steamer eleven, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about eighty killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

" On the 17th of June, some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung River, and found a battery deserted, mount-fifty-five guns, of which seventeen were brass. On the 19th, two more batteries, close to the city of Shang-hai, opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained forty-eight guns (seventeen of them brass), were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive government granaries given to the people.

" His Excellency the Admiral proceeded up the River Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th inst., about fifty miles beyond the city of Shang-hai, and in this *reconnoissance* two additional field-works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364, of which seventy-six are of brass, and chiefly large, handsome guns; many of the brass guns have devices, showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters, signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians;' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

" The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Wang-chow-foo, and Nankin. The same high authorities

have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations, by an avowed wish to treat; and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate, by the release of sixteen of Her Majesty's subjects (Europeans and natives of India), who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect."

The Chinese were greatly alarmed at the entrance of the English squadron into the waters of their great river Yang-tze—and Elepoo, a commissioner, who had previously been employed to negotiate with our forces at Chusan, but who had subsequently been degraded at Pekin for being too peaceably inclined towards the "barbarians," was again entrusted with office and sent to the scene of action. Some communications took place between him and the officers in command of the expedition with a view of terminating the quarrel without further hostilities, but these produced no results, and it was determined to advance and take possession of the great cities of Chin-Keang-foo and Nankin.

The fleet sailed from the anchorage off Woosung on the 6th of July. It consisted of upwards of seventy sail. The first opposition occurred on the 14th at Suy-shan, where a few shots were fired from some batteries, which were however destroyed by our guns. On the 20th the whole fleet reached the city of Chin-keang-foo.

"This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river; the northern and the eastern faces upon a range of steep hills; the west and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which, and within 1,000 yards, is the island of Kin-shan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees. The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military position, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river."

Early on the morning of the 21st the whole of the troops were landed in three brigades—the first under Major-General Lord Saltoun, the second under Major-General Bartley, and the third under Major-General Schoedde. Lord Saltoun advanced to attack the encampments in front of the city, which he soon took and destroyed, driving the enemy before him over the hills.

Sir H. Gough having determined to take the city by assault, he directed the body of troops under the command of General Bartley to advance against the south gate, which was soon blown open by means of powder-bags, and the men rushed in, but found after traversing a long archway that this gate did not lead into the city, but only an outwork of considerable extent. Major-General Schoedde, however, had previously taken possession of the inner gateway, having escaladed the city walls at the north angle, and after clearing

the whole line of the ramparts to the westward having carried the inner gateway which was obstinately defended. The Tartars fought desperately, and the heat of the sun was so overpowering, that several of our soldiers dropped down dead from its effects. This prevented the advance of the troops into the town until about 6 o'clock in the evening, when they pushed forward into the streets. Dead bodies of Tartars were found in every house that was entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells, or otherwise murdered, by their own people. A vast number of Tartars who escaped the fire of our soldiers committed suicide after destroying their families. The city was nearly deserted before we had fully taken possession of it, and all the respectable inhabitants and local authorities had fled.

Major-General Schoedde, with a body of troops under his command, was left to occupy Chinkeang-foo, or rather the heights commanding it—for the city, by reason of the number of dead bodies, had become uninhabitable. The squadron proceeded on the 4th of August up the river Yang-tze-keang towards Nankin, off which city it cast anchor on the 9th of that month. Sir H. Gough, in his despatch, gives the following account of this immense city, the second in extent and population in the Chinese dominions:—

"The northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungshan, a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshan, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake."

Every preparation was made for attack by placing the ships in position and landing the troops, when on the 17th of August Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker, the military and naval commanders-in-chief, received a letter from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, desiring them to suspend hostilities, in consequence of negotiations which he was carrying on with the Chinese high officers who had been appointed by the Emperor to treat for peace.

Full powers had been given to three commissioners Ke-ying, a Tartar general, belonging to the Imperial family, Elepoo, and New-

kéén, general of the two Keang provinces, to negotiate a treaty of peace; which, after various conferences, was concluded on the 26th of August. It embraced the following stipulations:—The payment by the Chinese of 21,000,000 dollars; the opening of the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shang-hae, to British merchants, with permission to consular officers to reside there; the cession of the island of Hong-kong to the British in perpetuity; correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality between the officers of both governments; and the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo to be held by the British until the money payments were made and arrangements for opening the ports were completed.

The following report is a curious specimen of the mode in which the Chinese represent unfavourable events to the Emperor, studiously endeavouring to keep up the delusion that neither his dignity nor power is compromised by the concessions he is forced to make.

"*Report from the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues on the Requisitions of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.*

"The Imperial Commissioner and Great Minister, Keying, the acting Adjutant-General of Tsopoo, Elepoo, and the Governor of the two Keang provinces, Newktea, take the articles of peace which have been decided upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all the circumstances.

"1. The said barbarians begged that we should give of foreign money 21,000,000 of dollars. On examination it is found that the said barbarians originally wanted to extort 30,000,000 of dollars; but Hang-e and his colleagues argued the point strongly again, and a third time; and at length the sum was fixed at 21,000,000 dollars. They said that 6,000,000 was the price of the opium, 3,000,000 for the Hong merchants' debts, and 12,000,000 for the expenses of the army. The Shewei (an officer of the Emperor's body-guard), Hang-e, and his colleagues, represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in 6,000,000 dollars; how could payment be extorted a second time? And the debts of the Hong merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of Government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army—why should China be called upon to pay them? And these matters were discussed again and again. The said barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England, but that it was all sent forth from a neighbouring country; that upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the 6,000,000 dollars that had been paid did not amount to half of the prime cost, and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the Hong merchants' debts, the Hong merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum. On that account, therefore, they requested 3,000,000 of dollars,—which, however, did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims: and they particularly requested that a despatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear inquiry should be made

into all the Hong merchants' debts, and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the Hong merchants) had no funds forthcoming, then it will be necessary to require the Government to pay the debts.

"As to the item of expenses of the army, as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded before they are sent home. As to the amount of those necessary expenses, if it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement or not of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at 12,000,000 dollars. Further, the men-of-war have already taken Kingkow, and have blockaded the passages; and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed; and so forth.

"The said Shewei (Hang-e) and his colleagues again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties; but the said barbarian only stared at him indignantly: the Shewei was not listened to.

"I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge; and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins Kingkow, and it is proved that not only the rivers but Chinkeang it will be difficult to recover speedily; but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up both on the north and south, which will be the heaviest calamity.

"The ships that formerly blockaded the entrances were far different from these, (in the Yang-tse-kiang,) and great expense is unavoidable. As yet, our reputation is not lost. As to the extorted 21,000,000 dollars, they are to be reckoned at seven mace each of Sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of 11,700,000 taels; the Hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing 2,100,000 taels, which must be recovered from the Hong merchants of Canton when a clear examination has been made. There still remains 12,600,000 taels. This year the first payment of 6,000,000 has been made, equal to 4,200,000 taels. Now, 1,000,000 has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of Keangsoo, which the officers must pay in the first instance; and in time money may be looked for, for the purchase of honours (buttons and peacock's feathers): The remainder is to be cleared off in three years; not requiring 3,000,000 taels for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will ship the expenditure of the Imperial Family, and disputances will be prevented. Comparing one year's expenses of the army with the sum paid to the English, it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war.

"The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected from the funds of the Treasurer and Salt Commissioners of the three provinces of Che-keang, Keangso, and Ganhwuy; which will be repaid by the duties on the merchants and people.

"We wait to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste-orders (to the Treasurers and Salt Commissioners) to be respectfully obeyed.

"2. The said barbarians begged that Hong-kong might be conferred on them as a place of residence. They also requested to be allowed to trade at Kwangchow, Funchow, Heamun (Moy), Ningpo, and Shanghae. The Shewei Hanling and his colleagues, as the barbarians had already built houses on Hong-kong, and yet could beg for favour, granted that they might dwell there. With reference to Kwangchow and the other four places, they must be considered too many. As to the regulations of the trade, as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon.

"When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated that the said barbarians answered, 'We consider Hong-kong as our dwelling-place, and we must have Kwangchow and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither Moy, Ningpo, Hinhae, Tinghae, Topoo, Paoyshan, nor Hekeang, will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. As we want to trade at all these places, it is absolutely necessary that resident Consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs, to restrain the barbarians and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled, there shall be no delay in the payment.

"'Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the Mandarin Hong merchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the Consuls to the Hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the Hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;' and so forth.

"The said Shewei again represented, that from the five places, Kwangchow, &c. some should be deducted; but the said barbarian obstinately refused. I, your servant, have, examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hong-kong, and going to trade in the provinces of Fokien and Hekeang, the imperial will has already been received, with permission as to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great, but, as they have taken and kept possession of Amoy and other places, which are not yet given up; and as they still hold Hong-kong, Golongsoo, and have not retired, it will be a difficult matter to get them back.

"If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken and keep possession of, will it not be allowed them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now they are sensible, and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind; and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market and surround and protect the sea-boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse for our inter-

ference, which will be to the advantage of our country.

"We request the Imperial will may be sent down to the governor and lieutenant-governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the Comptroller of Maritime Customs in the provinces of Canton; and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a secure basis.

"3. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality, and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service, &c. of the English), the release of all these they most earnestly solicit.

"I, your servant, have examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released; by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened, for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties. These matters may be allowed to proceed; and I have left them to the Shewei, without discussing them."

CHAPTER XII.

FRANCE.—*Resolutions of the Parisian Editors of Newspapers on the occasion of the Conviction of M. Dupoty—Speech from the Throne at the opening of the French Chambers—Election of President and Vice-Presidents—Addresses presented to the King on the* Jour de l'an—*Replies of the King—Debates in the Two Chambers on the Address—Question of right of Search in the case of the Slave-Trade—Dispute with Spain on point of Etiquette—Speech of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers, respecting the relations of France with Spain—Speech of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the Affairs of the East—Melancholy Death of the Duke of Orleans—Funeral Procession—Question of the choice of a Regent—Extraordinary Session of the French Chambers convoked—Affecting Speech of the King—Election of President—Regency Bill proposed by Ministers—Discussion thereon—Ministerial Speech of M. Thiers—Dreadful Accident on the Paris and Versailles Railway—Regency Bill carried—Prorogation of the French Chambers.*

WE mentioned in our last volume,* that M. Dupoty, the editor of the *Journal du Peuple*, had been found guilty on the charge of promoting sedition and treason, by the tendency of the articles which had appeared in his paper; and that in consequence, a meeting had been summoned of the principal editors and political writers, in order to adopt resolutions suitable to the occasion. They met accordingly at the latter end of December, and put forth a declaration, in which they stated—

"The decree of the Court of Peers is not confined to the striking down of a political writer—it presses upon the very liberty of discussion itself. The jurisprudence that this act tends to establish, goes even beyond the laws of September; it is still more menacing; and one more arbitrary has never been so formally stamped with legality. In order that the laws of September may be made applicable to any writer, book, or journal, it is essential that the writer should have so directly excited to the assassination of the person of the King, or to the overturning of the power of the laws, that such provocation, even without having produced an effect, should constitute in itself an *attentat*. The writer thus knows what he did, and to what risks he exposed his honour and his life. But by the interpretation given by the Court of Peers of the law of

* Vol. LXXXIII. p. 253.

1819, every hostile word contemporary with an *émeute*, a *complot*, or an *attentat*, will be sufficient to constitute complicity in such acts, and to bring upon the writer penalties such as *détention*, transportation, hard labour, and even death. The feeling of the times in which we live, rises up in horror at the bare thought.

"The jurisprudence which flows from the decree of the Court of Peers, aggravates the already flagrant inconveniences of this jurisdiction. It is moreover, a motive for demanding that the competence of the Peerage may be defined and limited in criminal matters and in political offences; but until this shall have been done, it is another danger created for the press and the country. Public writers are deprived of those guarantees, which are a natural right in every civilised community, and which the Revolution of July had promised, and the Charter had consecrated. The entire press is placed in a permanent state of *prevention*. The accusation of *moral complicity* is suspended over the heads of all writers. It is the law of suspicion that is established against them."

The subscribers determine to oppose every legal resistance to this new system of intimidation—

"We declare then—

"With the Charter, that 'the 'French have the right to publish and to print their opinions, conforming themselves to the laws.'

"With the Article 69 of the same Charter, that 'the judging of offences of the press belongs exclusively to the jury.'

"With the Constitution of 1791, that no man can be pursued by reason of the writings which he has published, unless he has designedly provoked disobedience to the laws.

"With the Article 202 of the Penal Code, that 'provocation, to be made a crime or an offence, *must be direct*,' and not the result of a connexion more or less arbitrary, between a fact and the writings which have preceded or accompanied this fact.

"With the Article 60 of the Penal Code, that there cannot exist complicity where there is no knowledge of a plot.

"With MM. Royer Collard, Odillon Barot, Lamartine, Berryer, Dufaure, and Dupin, that it is not wise to give judicial attributes to a political body; and that in making the Chamber of Peers *la Cour Prévotale* of the press, its sincerity has been compromised, as well as the force of our opinions.

"With citizens of all opinions, that the degree of liberty at which a nation has arrived, may be judged of by the degree of liberty which its press enjoys; and that in this respect France, since 1830, has positively retrograded.

"In fine, that this is a point upon which all can agree—writers, electors, deputies, and citizens of every class. It is a duty to refuse concurrence to the policy of any Administration which will not repair the attempts made against public rights by the laws of September, as well as by the last decree of the Court of Peers.

"In this situation, we appeal to the Chamber of Deputies—we hope that it will rise to the duty which circumstances impose upon it. And if, contrary to all expectation, it fails to do its duty, we shall appeal to the electoral body, which is invested with political rights; well convinced that

it will not forget the 66th Article of the same Charter, which has confided the rights of the press, as well as all other rights consecrated by the Charter, to the patriotism and courage of the National Guards, and of all French citizens."

The King opened the French Chambers on the 27th of December, with the usual ceremonies. He read from the Throne the following Speech :—

" *Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,*—

" Since the close of your last Session, the questions which excited in the East our just solicitude, have reached their term. I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention which consecrates the common intention of the Powers to maintain the peace of Europe, and consolidate the repose of the Ottoman empire.

" The great burdens imposed upon the country, have already experienced considerable reductions. It would have been my lively wish, that a balance should have been immediately re-established between the expenditure and revenues of the State. This is the result which we must now prepare, and which you will achieve without weakening our military organization, and without deferring the execution of those works which are to increase the national prosperity.

" A project of law will be presented to you, for constructing the principal lines of a great system of railroads, calculated to ensure those rapid and easy communications with all parts of our territory, which will prove a source of force and riches to the nation.

" I am endeavouring at the same time, by negotiations, prudently conducted, to extend our commercial relations, and to open new markets for the productions of our soil and of our arts. Such labours honour peace, and render it stable and fruitful at the same time. I have reason to reckon that it will not be disturbed, receiving from all the Powers the most amicable assurance.

" I have taken measures to prevent any external complication from disturbing the security of our African possessions. Our brave soldiers are pursuing on that land, henceforth and for ever French, the course of their noble labours, in which I am happy that my sons have had the honour of concurring. Our perseverance shall complete the work undertaken by our courageous army; and France will introduce into Algeria her civilization, as the consequence of her glory.

" The financial laws and others, having for their object to introduce useful improvements in the public administration, will be presented to you immediately.

" Whatever may be the burdens of our situation, France would support them without difficulty, if faction did not unceasingly obstruct the course of her powerful activity. I will not dwell upon the intrigues and crimes of the factious; but let us not forget, Gentlemen, that it is that which debars our country from fully enjoying all the blessings which Providence has conferred upon it, and which retards the development of that legal and pacific liberty, which France has at last achieved, and of which I make

it my glory to insure her the possesion.

"We shall follow up this task, Gentlemen. My Government will do its duty. It will maintain everywhere and constantly the authority of the laws, and cause them to be respected, as it will respect them itself. Your loyal support will aid me in enlightening the country, with persevering sincerity, with regard to its true interest: we shall strengthen by its support, and by our union keep entire the sacred deposit of order and public liberties, which the Charter has confided to us. Future generations will reap the fruit of our endeavours, and the gratitude of our country will be our recompense."

When the Chamber of Deputies assembled the next day, it proceeded to the election of a president. The result was very decidedly in favour of Ministers. M. Sauzet, the Government candidate, obtained 193 votes. M. de Lamartine, the Opposition candidate, 64. M. Odillon Barrot, put forward by the Gauche party, 45. The four Vice-Presidents also subsequently elected were all Ministerialists.

On the *Jour de l'An*, according to custom, the Chamber of Peers, the Chamber of Deputies, and other great functionaries, presented Addresses to the king.

The Marquess de Brigole-Sales (Ambassador of Sardinia), as senior member of the *corps diplomatique*, congratulated King Louis Philippe in its name, on the providential escape of the young princes, his sons, from the attempt of assassins, and on the adhesion of France to the treaty of July, which "had drawn close the bonds of union between the great Cabinets — a union so necessary to the repose of nations, and to the preservation of general peace."

The king, after returning thanks to the ambassadors for the expressions of sympathy conveyed to him by M. Brigole-Sales, observed, that "the year 1841 had been productive of happy results, since the great Cabinets had given in that year, by their own accord, a new pledge of security to general peace, which His Majesty trusted the Powers would continue to maintain unimpaired."

The Duke de Broglie, Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers, who addressed the king in the name of that body, observed, that "the foundation of a free and regular government was a laborious undertaking;" that "the wisdom of princes, the interests of nations, and the enlightened vigilance of the public powers, were inadequate to the task, without the protection of God and the effects of time. We return thanks," added the duke, "to Him, whose goodness has preserved your life for us, and preserved your children for our children. The past is a guarantee for the future. Our cause is good, and our success certain. Nothing besides in the aspect of events seems to forbode new storms; there is nothing to dim our joy and our hopes on this day."

The king replied, that "it was not only in preserving his life, and that of his beloved children, that Providence had displayed its protection, that it was also by enabling the power of the State to preserve France from the encroachments of anarchy, under whatever form it presented itself. It was, as you remark," added His Majesty, "a laborious undertaking, to found in France a free and regu-

lar government. The support which I have ever found in the Chamber of Peers, was one of the great means of attaining that end. That government will derive from its duration the consecration of stability, which, by discouraging factions, will contribute to arm the authorities with the vigour necessary to maintain the laws, to cause the rights of all to be respected, and repress those incessant attacks against property, which are calculated to shake society to its very foundation. The noble attitude of the Chamber of Peers impresses us with the salutary confidence, that the Throne to which France has raised me for the guarantee of her laws and liberties, shall not be placed in danger by those miserable attempts; and that we shall continue to defeat the culpable intrigues of the men who tamper with a credulous ignorance with a view to insure the success of their sinister projects."

M. Sauzet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, commenced his address by congratulating His Majesty as identified with the future security of the constitutional Throne and the public prosperity. The president next congratulated the king on the noble example offered by His Majesty and the royal family, whose lives were devoted to the practice of every virtue, and the dispensation of favours. M. Sauzet concluded by assuring His Majesty that the Chamber of Deputies would devote their attention to the interests they represent, and to the public works which France expected. He observed, that when the debates should commence, the different opinions would be expressed independently, according to their prerogatives, but that on this occasion all parties coalesced in assuring His Majesty that they are the sincere defenders of his person.

The king replied, that he was much affected at the sentiments expressed by the Chamber of Deputies. He thanked them in the name of his family, and assured them that his sons were, like himself, always ready to shed their blood for their country. His Majesty reminded the deputies that eleven years since he promised that *the Charter should thenceforward be a truth,* which promise had been performed; that all prerogatives have been respected, all rights guaranteed by general security. His Majesty concluded by observing that there are parties who would deprive the country of those blessings by exciting alarm, but with the assistance of the Chamber of Deputies, he would triumph over all those attacks upon social order and private property, and guarantee to France the maintenance of repose, and the development of her prosperity.

M. Martin du Nord (Minister of Justice) next addressed the king in the name of the Council of State, of which he is President. "Each year," said M. Martin, "adds to the blessings which France owes to your Majesty; each year adds to public gratitude. Your reign, Sire, has saved France from irreparable misfortunes. Menaced from without, menaced at home—with the aid of Providence, and thanks to the perseverance of your wisdom, she has passed triumphantly through all her perils: her liberty, honour, and prosperity, confided to your royal hands, in the most difficult circumstances, after eleven years of trials, are all safe."

The King in reply, said, that he felt greatly flattered by those sentiments; that it was for the sake of saving the country that he had undertaken the fearful task of conjuring the hurricane which was gathering round France; that he was happy to find that, thanks to the progress of public tranquillity, the institutions were daily acquiring additional strength; "but," observed His Majesty, "the depositaries of authority, in order to crown the work, must have the courage to obey the dictates of their conscience; they must not be discouraged by chimerical dangers, nor suffer themselves to be deluded by the desire of gaining a vain popularity; the laws must be executed with equitable firmness, so as to afford protection to all, and to be oppressive for none."

The debates that took place during this Session of the French Chambers were singularly devoid of interest. Both the Chambers adopted addresses in answer to the Royal Speech, which were echoes of it. In the Chamber of Deputies, however, an animated discussion took place, relative to the recent treaty between the principal European powers, mutually granting the right of search for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Several amendments were proposed on this subject; amongst others the following, by M. Jacques Lefebvre:—

"We have also the confidence that in granting its concurrence to the suppression of a criminal traffic, your Government will know how to preserve from every attack, the interest of our commerce and the independence of our flag."

This amendment was after considerable discussion adopted unanimously with the exeeption of the votes of the five ministers who were deputies.

M. Thiers, in the course of the debate, vigorously attacked the treaty.

The address contained the usual paragraph, a protest concerning the oppression of the Poles, in the following words:—"The Chamber reminds Europe of the rights of the Polish nation so positively stipulated by treaty."

A subject of dispute had arisen with Spain, which, although it seemed to turn merely upon a point of etiquette, was unfortunate in the precarious state of the relations between France and that country. An ambassador, M. de Salvandy, had been sent to Madrid as an acknowledgment on the part of France of the rights of Queen Isabella. As she, however, was a minor, and Espartero was the sole Regent of the kingdom, the latter required that the credentials of M. de Salvandy should be presented to him. This the French ambassador refused to do, and an undignified dispute ensued, which terminated in the departure of M. de Salvandy from Madrid.

During the debate on the address, M. Eustace de Beaumont moved an amendment, which expressed a hope that the differences which had arisen between France and Spain would not seriously disturb the friendly relation existing between the two countries,

M. Guizot opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was full of inconveniences for the Government, for the country, and for the dignity of the Chamber. He declared that Government had complied with all the chief demands of Spain: the Carlists who were flocking to join the late insurrection were sent into the interior,

and so were the Christino emigrants. Government had only refused the expulsion of Queen Christina. And then, as a mark of affection and deference (France considering herself the natural protector of the young Queen), an ambassador was sent to Madrid—

"The presence of the ambassador, besides, must have facilitated the adjustment of the differences between the two governments. The French government could not expect that the presentation of his credentials would have led to any unpleasant consequences. The claims of the ambassador were in conformity with the practice observed in every monarchy, with the public law of Europe, and with all the precedents. In Greece and the Brazils, during the minority of the sovereigns, the same pretensions had been raised by the regents, and all the powers had declared against them. The presentation by an ambassador of his credentials to the real sovereign was an European right; and the moment the affair became known, the governments, both absolute and constitutional, and Great Britain among the rest, supported the demand of France."

M. de Beaumont's amendment was rejected.

With reference to the Spanish question M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers on the 12th of January said,—"That the speech from the throne was silent on the subject, but that silence was imperative in consequence of the negotiations pending between France and Spain. He admitted that the treaty of Bergara had given the French government great pleasure, because it had put an end to the civil war, but it had never expected that this treaty would terminate all the differences between France and that country. As respected the last insurrection, France, he declared, had taken no part in it, either directly or indirectly. When the Spanish government had demanded of France to remove the Christino refugees into the interior, that demand, and several others equally reasonable, had been immediately acceded to: one request only (the expulsion of Queen Christina) had been formally refused, for considerations which the Chamber would appreciate. The government was actuated by two feelings towards Spain—namely, a desire to contribute with all her might to the consolidation of a regular monarchy, and the pacification of the country; and secondly, a firm resolution to prevent any exclusive influence from establishing itself in the Peninsula to the prejudice of France, without pretending to monopolize for France an exclusive influence of the kind. Proceeding afterwards to examine the eastern question, he announced that he would confine himself to recapitulate the facts which had occurred since the accession of the cabinet of the 29th of October to power. After describing the painful opposition in which he and his colleagues had been placed, and the ingratitude with which the services they had rendered had been requited, he compared the situation in which they had found the eastern question and what it now was. When they took office the Pasha of Egypt was driven from Syria, and his very existence menaced. Now the Pasha's existence was no longer in danger, and all the Powers of Europe had solemnly pledged themselves to protect him. The hatti-scheriff of 13th of February only granted

to Mehemet Ali a doubtful and precarious *heredité;* he was deprived of the administrative power, nor did he enjoy the reality of military power, since he could not appoint an officer above the rank of captain. By the hatti-scheriff of the 25th of May the Porte granted him the *heredité* unconditionally; he was fully invested with the administrative power; no financial officers were to be commissioned by the Porte to controul his acts; he had the nomination of all the officers of the army, with the exception only of the generals, which required the sanction of the Sultan. The Pasha was now on good terms with his Sovereign, and deeply interested in the maintenance of the Mussulman power. M. Guizot regarded the convention for closing the Straits as highly important, for it guaranteed the security of the Ottoman empire and the duration of the peace of Europe. Were the Russian and European navies free to navigate through those Straits, there would be no security for the Sultan. It was a measure strongly recommended from the beginning by the Duke of Wellington, and he did not hesitate to say, that if such a convention had been proposed some years ago to Europe, it would have been received, and accepted as a 'conquest.' When the ministry of the 29th of October took the reins of government, war was imminent, and France condemned to remain in a state of armed isolation. That ministry had extricated her from that situation, restored a good understanding between all the Powers, and at the same time that France reduced her burthens to a considerable extent, she had obtained a similar reduction from the other nations. France had not adhered to the treaty of the 15th of July, for she could not adhere to what she had at first disapproved. The adhesion of France was not demanded by Europe; but she could not but be convinced that the Turko-Egyptian question was definitively settled. All sorts of advances had been made to induce her to re-enter the European concert; no sacrifices, no conditions were required, and France could not possibly withhold her adhesion. Her conduct had been dictated by reason, good sense, and sound policy. France, he admitted, had sustained a check in the East, but this was owing to her having conceived a false opinion of the importance of her interests in Egypt, and of the power of Mehemet Ali. England had likewise committed a fault in sacrificing the alliance of France to the consideration of Syria passing some years sooner from the hands of an old man into those of a child. This error she would long deplore. Prussia and Austria were not aware of their power, or they would have prevented all that had subsequently occurred; and as to Russia, she had abandoned on that occasion her secular policy. M. Guizot then contended that concessions had been made to France in order to prevail on her to re-enter the European concert; that Europe was persuaded that no solid treaty could be concluded for the maintenance of peace in the East without the co-operation of France; that Europe would not now be tempted to recommence what she had done, notwithstanding that her undertaking had been crowned with success; she had measured the perils of the situation, and would not again embark in an enterprise to which France should not be a party. With regard to the Christian

population of Turkey, France did not encourage them to revolt; she disapproved all attempts on their part to shake off the Ottoman yoke, because such an act would inevitably kindle a general conflagration. The policy of France towards Turkey was loyal; she wished her integrity to be respected at home and abroad. France endeavoured to impress the Divan with the idea, that the real danger with which the empire was menaced proceeded from its Christian population, and the cabinet was doing everything in its power to prevail on the Porte to better the situation of the latter, and to treat them with more justice and lenity. M. Guizot, desirous to prove the sincerity of France in that respect, then read a despatch addressed by him, on the 13th of December last, to the ambassadors at the foreign Courts, in which he protested against those insurrections, and denounced and disapproved the machinations of the propagandist committees to rouse them to revolt."

And in defence of the conduct of the government in regard to the affairs of the East, M. Guizot, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 19th of January, proceeded to examine the situation of the Eastern question when he accepted office, and read a series of diplomatic documents in proof of the active part which France had taken in its adjustment. In one of them, dated the 9th November, 1840, M. Guizot notified to the Pasha of Egypt that he had no assistance to expect from France; that the latter would not expose herself to the chance of a war for the sake of upholding his power in Syria, and that he had nothing left, if he wished to preserve Egypt, but to submit to the authority of the Sultan. France, seeing that the very existence of the Pasha was menaced, interfered on his behalf, and Prussia and Austria had at first evinced an inclination to obtain better terms for him; but after the capture of Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre those Powers declared that the events had decided the point, and that they could not undo by negotiations what had been achieved by the force of arms. M. Guizot then read various despatches, addressed by him to his government during the negotiations, and which demonstrated that he had met with support from the German ministers. One of those despatches was written by Prince Metternich, who declared that he would not co-operate in the overthrow of Mehemet Ali as governor of Egypt, and that if Austria abstained it was through deference for France. At a conference held in Constantinople on the 20th of December, 1840, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte and the representatives of the four Powers, Baron de Sturmer, acting up to the instructions which he had received from Prince Metternich, announced that he considered the submission of Mehemet Ali to be sincere and complete, and that it should be accepted. M Guizot maintained that it was in consideration of France, that the conference had adopted that resolution; that the Pasha was not disturbed in the possession of Egypt, and that the principle of his *heredité* was conceded. In the course of January following the whole affair was arranged, and England, who had at first opposed this settlement, at last yielded, from the fear of Austria's secession from the coalition. The original hatti-scheriff, by which the power

and *heredité* of Mehemet Ali had been rendered illusive, was actually modified from an anxiety on the part of the Powers to be agreeable to France, and the hatti-scheriff of the 25th of May, granting all the reasonable demands of the Pasha, had been received with gratitude at Alexandria. On the 12th of June Mehemet Ali had assured the French Consul of his satisfaction at the manner in which the affair had been concluded, and he repeated his thanks to the same agent when the intelligence of the conclusion of the convention of the 13th of July had reached Alexandria.

M. Guizot then vindicated the motives which had induced the French Cabinet to re-enter the European concert. It was that concert, he said, that had insured, since 1830, the duration of general peace; it was that concert which had erected Greece into an independent state, and consolidated the power of Mehemet Ali, without producing the least perturbation. M. Guizot next proceeded to give a glowing account of the advantages which France had derived from her intimate alliance with Great Britan, that generous nation, he said, had been the first in 1830 to declare in favour of her revolution, and accept her alliance; and the events which had lately come to pass ought not to impair the gratitude which the French people owed to Great Britain. M. Guizot then defended the policy which the cabinet had pursued in respect of its abandonment of the policy of isolation, and its re-entering the European concert. He observed that by persevering in the policy recommended by the Chamber, France would have placed the four Powers in the necessity of forming a closer alliancc. His intention, however, was not to recommend the renewal of the alliance with England, as it would be arraying Europe into two camps —the despotic against the constitutional governments. France had assumed an honourable and independent position, and if she was not on friendly terms with some, her relations with all were regular and pacific. M. Guizot in conclusion, protested against the pretended debasement of France since 1830, and her dereliction of Poland, Italy, and other nations who had followed her example, and declared that at no former period did she hold a prouder rank among nations. As respected Algiers, France had proclaimed her firm determination not to evacuate that country, and no power now dared to disturb her in its possession. Speaking one day with Lord Aberdeen on the affairs of Tunis, M. Guizot assured his Lordship that France would not stop at any sacrifice to consolidate the security of her African establishments. Lord Aberdeen, after listening to him attentively, replied that he could make many objections to what had taken place since 1830 with regard to that question, but that, assuming the direction of affairs in 1841, he accepted them in the situation in which he found them, and that he now considered the occupation of Algeria as an accomplished fact.

In the month of July, a most melancholy event occurred, which plunged the Royal Family of France into the deepest affliction. This was the sudden death of the heir to the Throne, the Duke of Orleans, who was accidentally killed by a fall from his carriage. The event is thus narrated by the *Gazette de France*:—

"This day (July 13) at half-past twelve, the Duke of Orleans, who was to have set out in the course of the day for Plombières, where the Duchess is at present, was returning from Neuilly, after having taken leave of his family, when, at a little distance from the Porte Maillot, the horses of his carriage, dragging it with them, ran off in spite of the efforts of the groom, threatening to overturn it into the lower side of the road. The Duke, to escape the danger, threw himself out of the carriage, but so unfortunately, that his spurs (some say his sword), got entangled in his travelling-cloak. This occasioned a fall, by which the Prince received some contusions on the temple and the wrist. A congestion of the brain was produced by the shock. He remained senseless on the road; and was taken up and carried into the nearest house, occupied by a grocer; whither assistance speedily arrived from the Tuileries. He was bled almost immediately, but never recovered consciousness. Dr. Baumy, who was there, went into the house, and assisted Dr. Pasquier, the Prince's physician, who arrived from Paris.

"Louis Philippe, Madame Adelaide, and the Duke d'Aumale, arrived from Neuilly and Courbevoie, almost immediately. An ecclesiastic of St. Philip du Roule, and the Curé of Neuilly were sent for. They could only administer extreme unction. The Prince died at three o'clock, in the house into which he had been carried, No. 4, Chemen de la Revolte. His body was carried to the Château of Neuilly, and deposited in the chapel.

"All the Ministers immediately repaired to Neuilly, and also Marshal Gerard and General Pajol. A Council of Ministers was held.

"The Duke d'Aumale, who was at Courbevoi, having received intelligence of the accident which had happened to his brother, wished to come to him in a hired carriage; but the carriage having broken down on the road, the young Prince proceeded on foot to reach his dead or dying brother.

"The Prince was setting out for Nancy, from whence he was to go to Plombières, where the Duchess is at present. He had expressed great joy at his journey, and great preparations were made in several towns. He was to have taken the command of a camp of 40,000 men. Who can reckon on to-morrow?

"This year has been remarkable for such lessons; Marshal Clauzel, M. Humann, M. Aguado, Admiral Dumont d'Urville, and now the Duke of Orleans!"

The *Moniteur Parisien* describes the manner in which the body was borne to the chapel:—

"The body of the Duke of Orleans was placed on a litter, and carried by soldiers to the chapel of the Château of Neuilly. The King, the Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the Duke d'Aumale followed on foot the melancholy train, which was escorted by a battalion of the 17th Light Regiment. The soldiers had tears in their eyes. Behind the litter, mingled with the members of the Royal Family, walked the Ministers, officers of all ranks, citizens of every class, who had gathered on the first news of the catastrophe. Some ecclesiastics, who had also followed the procession, recited prayers beside the Royal deceased."

The remains of the lamented Prince were removed from the Chapel at Neuilly to their final

resting-place in the Cathedral of Notre Dâme, on the 30th of July. The mournful pageant was very imposing.

The procession began its march from the Pont de Neuilly; and was headed by the Gendarmerie of the Seine, followed by numerous bodies of troops. Six mourning coaches preceded the car, which contained the heart of the Prince, on each side of which rode an officer. After it came the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy, and then followed the funeral car, containing the body. The cords of the pall were held by Marshals Soult, Molitor, Gérard, and Vallée, and by the Chancellor of France and the Minister of Justice. The insignia of the Prince's orders were borne on cushions by three of his Aides-de-camp. Next came the Ministers of State, the Marshals of France, and the deputations of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, the Aides-de-camp and orderly officers of the King and Princes, the Secretaire des Commandemens, and other officers of the Household of the Prince. The Duke's charger and his carriage closed. The Princes and the Marshals and Admirals were in two mourning coaches; ten more contained the household officers of the King and Princes. Several bodies of troops terminated the long line. After passing through the Arc de Triomphe, the cavalcade passed along the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the Quays of the Tuileries, of the Louvre, of L'Ecole, the Place du Chatelet, the Point Notre Dâme, the Quay Napoléon, and the Rue Arcole, to the opening in front of Notre Dâme.

On the arrival of the procession before Notre Dâme, at three o'clock, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the battery of artillery stationed at the back of the cathedral. The body was placed on the superb catafalque, erected in the church. Vespers for the dead were then performed; and the Princes returned to Neuilly, where the King remained with the rest of his family.

The sudden death of the Duke of Orleans gave rise to a controversy, which was for some time keenly debated in France. This was the question of the Regency, in case of the demise of Louis Philippe, during the minority of the young heir apparent; an event which, in all human probability, would occur. The choice of a Regent to govern France during such minority, seemed to lie between the Duchess of Orleans, the widowed mother of the Comte de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, his uncle. But as this subject was discussed in the chambers, we shall reserve it for our account of the debates that took place there.

In consequence of the death of the heir-apparent to the throne, an extraordinary Session of the French Chambers was convoked in July; and on the 26th of that month the King, accompanied by his four sons, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier, opened them in person. At that time, the body of his eldest son, who had perished by so melancholy a death, lay unburied; and an unusual interest attended this meeting between the bereaved father and the representatives of his people.

The King entered the Chamber amidst deafening shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" He burst into tears, and sank down into the chair provided

for him and for some time was unable to proceed. At length, however, he read the following speech :—

"*Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,*

"Under the grief which oppresses me, deprived of that dearly-beloved son, whom I considered destined to replace me on the Throne, and who was the glory and support of my old age, I have deemed it imperative to hasten the moment of your assembling around me. We have together a great duty to fulfil. When it shall please God to call me to himself, it is necessary that France, and the Constitutional Monarchy be secured against being for a moment exposed to any interruption of the Royal authority. You will, therefore, have to deliberate upon the measures requisite for preventing, during the minority of my beloved grandson, this immense danger.

"The calamity that has befallen me, does not render me ungrateful to Divine Providence, which still preserves to me my children, worthy of all my tenderness, and of the confidence of France.

"*Gentlemen,*

"Let us now secure the repose and safety of our country. At a later period I shall call upon you to resume your accustomed labours relative to state affairs."

The whole scene was a most affecting one, and is thus described in one of the journals of the day :—

"The King's emotion was so great, that he found it impossible to give utterance to the words. He made the attempt a second time, and again he was unsuccessful. The auditory burst forth into one long cry of '*Vive le Roi!*' which seemed to give him courage. He at last found utterance; but his voice was thick, husky, and broken with agitation. At the word 'consolation,' the King could no longer withstand the torrent of his grief. He laid down the document, and burst into tears. The whole auditory was deeply afflicted; and we do not exaggerate in saying, none present could resist the contagion. Loud, long-continued, and reiterated shouts again grected him. Again he resumed—and his voice became stronger, until he spoke the words '*mon fils,*' where it again faltered. At '*ma tendresse,*' tears again prevented his proceeding; and the shouts of the auditory were again necessary to give him confidence to conclude. At the end, his Majesty rose, crossed his arms on his breast, and, in an effusion of gratitude for his reception, after bowing to the Chamber, sunk back on his seat and sobbed convulsively, hiding his features in his handkerchief. It was altogether one of the most affecting scenes we have ever witnessed; and it was long before the persons present could recover from their emotion. After the Speech, and after having bowed to the Chamber, the King advanced to the front of the estrade, and repeatedly acknowledged his affectionate reception. The cries of '*Vive le Roi!*' were again loud and long-continued at his departure. The whole sitting lasted exactly twenty-five minutes."

A trial of strength between the Ministry and the Opposition took place on the question of the election of a President of the Chamber of Deputies. The ministerial candidate was M. Sauzet, and he ultimately succeeded. At the first

ballot there appeared for M. Sauzet, 210; M. Odillon Barot, 131; M. Dufaune, 39; M. Gros Preville, 22; M. Dupin, 16; M. Berryer, 3: lost votes, 5.

As none of the candidates had obtained an absolute majority of votes, another ballot was had—when M. Sauzet obtained 227 votes, M. Dufaune, 184; thus giving M. Sauzet a majority of 43 This took place on the 12th of August. The four Vice-Presidents of the Chamber were also all supporters of the Soult-Guizot Ministry, which thus displayed considerable strength at the commencement of the Session. The Regency Bill proposed by Ministers contained the following articles:—

"Article 1. The King's minority ceases at eighteen years accomplished.

"Article 2. At the moment of the King's death, if his successor be a minor, the Prince nearest the Throne, in the established order of succession, according to the Charter of 1830, if he be twenty-one years of age, becomes invested with the Regency throughout the minority.

"Article 3. The full and entire exercise of the royal authority, in the name of the King, belongs to the Regent.

"Article 4. The 12th Article of the Charter, and all the legislative dispositions protecting the person and constitutional rights of the King, are applicable to the Regent.

"Article 5. The Regent makes oath, in presence of the Chambers, to be faithful to the King of the French, to obey the Charter and the established laws of the kingdom, and to act in every other respect in the sole view of the interest, and happiness, and of the glory of the French people. Should the Chambers not be sitting, then the Regent is bound to convene them within three months.

"Article 6. The guardianship and tutorship of the young King belong to the Queen, or to the Princess his mother whilst unmarried; and in the event of the demise of the Queen, or Princess, or both, to the nearest female branch on the father's side not married."

This bill passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of August. M. Chapuys de Montlaville moved as an amendment, "That the Regency be confided to the mother of the minor Sovereign." It was rejected by a considerable majority. Another amendment was moved by M. de Sade, as follows: "At the close of the present reign, should the Prince, called to the throne by the declaration of the 7th August, 1830, not have accomplished the eighteenth year of his age, and until he shall have reached that age, the eldest of his paternal uncles shall be invested with the Regency." This amendment was condemned by M. Thiers, who declared that it would compromise the monarchy of July. The amendment was rejected. M. Odillon Barrot's amendment, fixing the majority of the Regent at twenty-five years, was also rejected. Another amendment of M. de Tracy, limiting the rights of the Regent, was then dismissed, amidst impatient cries from the Conservatives at the delays of the Opposition members. An amendment of M. Beaumont (de la Sauvre), proposing that the Regent should convoke the Chambers in twenty days, after the King's death, was likewise put to the vote, and rejected. Fi-

nally, the whole bill was put to the vote, and it was carried by a majority of 216.

During the discussion on the amendment moved by M. de Sade, M. Thiers made a speech so strongly ministerial as to give the greatest offence to the Opposition generally; and he seems to have taken his own supporters completely by surprise, so as to give rise to the supposition that he meditated a coalition with M. Guizot, now that the death of the Duke of Orleans had put an end to all hopes he might have entertained of being invested with the office of Prime Minister, whenever that Prince should ascend the Throne. In the course of his address he spoke as follows:—

"I see behind us a counter-revolution. I am not the dupe of its language. It tells us that it has been corrected. It pretends that it required the experience that the result of the Ordonnances of July taught. It declares itself liberal now, and that it leans on no foreign party for support. But counter revolution deceived the country once, and would do so again. It gave the Charter of 1815, promising to observe it; and when that Charter became serious and efficient, it violated it. It pretended to be patriotic, and called Massena the pet of victory; but it shot Marshal Ney. I would never, as I never was, be deceived by their promises: that party must lean on the foreigner, because it has no support in the country, and because there are no hopes for its returning but by the same way it came in first. I am as much afraid of that party as I was in 1830; and therefore I now give my utmost support to the reigning dynasty. So much for the party behind us; and now for what is before us. The Ultra-Liberals are incapable of either governing themselves, or governing the country. There is nothing but anarchy in them; and men incapable to come to any understanding as to the formation of a government. They are incapable of keeping order in a country, or of doing anything except repeating the revolutions of forty years ago, without the glory that then attended them. Such was that party in 1830, and such is it now. Honest men are obliged to separate themselves from those who attack the first principles of society. Beyond even the anarchists, there are, further still, men professing the most abominable principles. If the counter-revolution is behind us, here is an abyss before. Let us stand where we are, then, on the ground, where the Charter has placed us. Our labour should be to build, not to destroy."

A dreadful railway accident happened in the month of May this year on the line between Paris and Versailles, which is quite unparalleled in the history of railroad disasters. What is called the King's *fête* was celebrated at Versailles on Sunday, the 8th of May, by a display of waterworks and fireworks. After this was over a crowded train left Versailles for Paris, to which were attached two engines. Between Bellevue and Meudon the axle of the foremost engine broke, and it and the second engine were both overthrown, scattering their burning coals and ashes on the ground. A scene of horrible confusion now followed. The carriages were hurled over, and many of them took fire. The passengers had been locked in, so that many were prevented from

escaping; others, more fortunate, got out by means of their carriages being burst open by the concussion. The ill-fated travellers in the three first carriages were literally burnt to death, and most of the bodies were so reduced to a calcined state, that it was impossible to recognise them. Upwards of fifty persons are ascertained to have perished on this occasion—amongst whom was Admiral d'Urville, a celebrated circumnavigator. The number of bruised and wounded was also considerable.*

In the Chamber of Peers the Regency Bill, after an unimportant discussion and futile opposition was adopted by a majority of 163 to 14, and the Chambers were then prorogued until the 9th of January, 1843.

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* For a more detailed account of this dreadful accident, see CHRONICLE for May.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPAIN.—*Opening of the Spanish Cortes—Speech of the Regent—Election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents—Discussion on the Address in the Senate—Discussion in the Chamber of Deputies—Insurrection at Barcelona—Combat between the Troops of the Garrison and the National Guard—Suspension of the sittings of Cortes—Arrival of Espartero at Barcelona—Negotiations on the part of the Junta—Bombardment of the Town—Surrender by the Insurgents—Proclamation by General Van Halen—Execution of Carcana, Leader of the Insurgents—Fine levied upon the City.* PORTUGAL.—*Municipal Elections at Lisbon—Triumphant result for Ministers—Revolt at Oporto, and Declaration in favour of the Charter, by Senhor Costa Cabral and others—Revolt spreads to Lisbon—Ministers resign—The Court resolves to adopt the Charter—Public rejoicings—New Ministry formed, including Costa Cabral—Opening of the Portuguese Cortes—Royal Speech.* PRUSSIA.—*Ordinance by the King of Prussia, convening a General Assembly of Committees from the Provinces—Meeting of the Assembly—Deliberations of the Body.* BAVARIA.—*Inauguration of the Valhalla, by the King of Bavaria—Its object and origin of the Name.*

ESPARTERO opened the Spanish Cortes on the 26th of December, 1841. The Queen was seated on the Throne in the Chamber of the Senate; her sister on her left, and Espartero on her right, but a step lower than the Queen. The Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered the Speech to the Regent, after having kissed the hand of her Majesty. It was couched in the name of the Regent. After a complimentary address to the Cortes, he entered upon foreign affairs:—

"I can acquaint you, with the utmost pleasure, that our relations with friendly powers continue to gather strength by the bonds of strict harmony and good intelligence, which are tightened by sincere friendship. The other nations that have recognised an exalted Queen, preserve those sentiments of justice which dictated that recognition. The governments which have not taken that step contemplate us without hostility; make continued inquiries respecting our political situation; and as it becomes more stable, the day is not distant, in my opinion, when reason shall triumph, and the national cause complete its victory."

The Regent reported the con-

clusion of treaties with the South American States of Equador, Uruguay, and Chili. A treaty with Portugal on the navigation of the Tagus was in the course of negotiation—

"England has given satisfaction for the disagreeable occurrence of Carthagena last May, and the French Government has seen with pain the violation of the territory of the Aldudes. The Government of Her Majesty, desiring to remove the causes which have always led to these deplorable conflicts, is negotiating a treaty with the King of the French, who has presented a project, met on our part by another on a different basis. The definitive settlement of this will be made known at the proper time."

He then turned to the state of Spain—

"The revolt which broke out in the month of last October disturbed the public tranquility, and obliged the Government to proceed with activity and energy to crush it in its origin. The constitution, as well as the precious lives of our innocent Queen and her august sister, were menaced by an armed conspiracy. But Providence enabled loyal Spaniards to save those dear objects of our hopes. All the means at our disposal were employed to repress this horrible attempt, and the hand of justice chastised the principal delinquents; their criminal attempt failed against the firm attitude of the nation and the energy of the Government. The public vengeance once satisfied, the Government deemed that it might exercise clemency, and spare the lives of some of the rebels.

"The events of Barcelona, which sprang from an abuse of confidence, obliged the Government to declare that rich and populous city in a state of siege. This measure, which had for its object to avoid the effusion of blood, produced neither violence nor punishments; so that these punishments might be executed according to the ordinary laws, when the legal situation of these was re-established. The tribunals are busy with the causes to be tried, as actively as the administration of justice requires.

"Since these events, peace has been restored throughout the whole monarchy by the triumph of the laws, and every cause of new disturbances has disappeared."

He next promised a variety of new measures. Roads and bridges were to be constructed; Government would proceed with the encouragement of agricultural banks; normal schools for the education of teachers had been established in several of the provinces; and education had already been extended to several parishes. The army still retained its organization. Of 50,000 men whom the Cortes authorized to be levied, more than 30,000 had been procured. New codes of justice were announced. The measures taken by Government had put a stop to Papal aggressions. The augmentation of the public funds and the arrangements of Ministers, had enabled them to fulfil their obligations to the public creditor with more punctuality than in former years. The sale of national property, consisting of the property of extinct ecclesiastical establishments, continued with activity. The necessary funds had been provided to pay the interest of the capitalization at home and abroad.

"The navy, which formerly was the glory and honour of the Span-

ish nation, was reduced to the lowest ebb. Government, convinced that this force gives life and health to states, has paid it regularly, and has put some ships in repair to cruise upon the coast. Other vessels of various classes have been put in a state to render important service. Others are put in commission, to repair to our colonies, should it be necessary. The commercial navy occupies the attention of Government as the basis of a military navy, and as the surest means of promoting industrial and commercial prosperity. Since the restoration of peace the mercantile movement is reviving. To it the confidence of tranquility is necessary."

The Government, "sincerely attached to the representative system," was anxious to augment the guarantees calculated to secure stability and permanency to the constitution—

"With this view, there will be presented to you a project of Ministerial responsibility, designed to act as a check on men invested with power, and to secure the political principles of the Spanish nation. The necessity for ameliorating the public administration, and for harmonizing with the constitution of the state the organic law which is legitimately derived from it, induces the Government to submit to the Cortes projects of laws on the organization and functions of the municipalities, the provincial deputations, and the political chiefs. There will also be presented to you a project of law on the liberty of the press, tending to suppress the abuses and check the licence under which defamation is pursued upon system, calumny promulgated on calculation, and conspiracy against the constitution instigated by sordid interest. Desirous to establish uniformity to the administration of all the provinces, in a manner equally conformable to the welfare of the nation and to the public faith, the Government has thought it a duty to present a project of law to modify the Fueros, of the Basque Provinces. The good order of the administration requires a new division of territory, that shall remedy the defects pointed out by experience in the present one: for this purpose, a project of law will be submitted to you, for which the public advantage loudly calls. There will likewise be laid before you a project of law for the organization of the tribunals and of the magistracy, and another on the permanency and responsibility of the magistrates and judges."

"Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies,—The nation contemplates you. Strong hopes are founded on your patriotism and justice. Your mission is serious, and tends to regenerate the nation, and the book of immortality reserves you a golden page. Depend upon my efforts and the honest heart of a soldier, who always fought for the liberty and glory of his country. Do not forget that certain impotent and criminal parties pretend, in their delirium, to combat the constitution and the throne, in order to discredit the sacred cause which we defend, and that they are endeavouring to excite Europe against us. Let us draw closer the bonds of a sincere and consolidating union, and let us consolidate the constitutional throne of a young Queen, whose magic name has always vanquished the enemies of liberty. I have no ambition for myself; my life belongs to my country and the glory of serving

it with honour forms my patrimony. May the existing constitution, the throne of the young Isabella, the national independence, and the Government framed according to the wishes of the nation, be the programme of our fidelity and the point of departure whence to direct the legislative labours towards the consolidation of a strong and just Government; which, resisting the snares of ambitious factions, may secure for ever the prosperity and happiness of the nation!"

The next day the Cortes proceeded in both chambers to the election of a president, vice-president and secretaries. In the senate the four following members were appointed secretaries:—Senors Torres Salanot, Onis, Mugnizo, and Chacon. In the Chamber of Deputies Senor Acuna was elected President, and although he was a member of the opposition, his return was looked upon as a triumph by ministers, as thereby Senor Lopez was excluded, whose election might have been productive of much mischief to them. The vice-presidents were Senor Alcon, Senor Lills, Senor Saquarti, Senor Viadera. In the senate, the reply to the speech of the Regent was discussed on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of January.

On the first day, the principle commentators on the reply were Senors Campuzano, Marliani, and Ruiz de la Vega; while Senors Gomez Becerra, Gonzales, and Heros spoke in defence and explanation. Senor Campuzano complained of the omission of any explanation of the existing relations between Spain and Portugal, whose interests were so nearly allied, and of the apparent and tacit delivery of the latter country into the sole guardianship of England. He criticised the policy pursued with respect to the powers of the north, and attributed their enmity to the want of a strong and stable government in Spain, which could make itself respected abroad, and unite the interests of the various provinces of the monarchy, so as to achieve power and solidity at home. The greatest sensation was, however, produced by Senor Marliani, who boldly impugned the reply on the point of its acquiescence in the asserted harmony existing between the Spanish Cabinet and those of neighbouring nations, a state of feeling which he decidedly declared did not exist on the part of that of France. He then entered into a comprehensive historical review of the policy of France towards Spain for the last 150 years, and contended that it had been uniformly an injurious one, arising out of the inimical dispositions of the reigning families of that nation. With respect to the revolution of September, 1840, he adverted to the fact, that the subsequent royal speech of the present King of the French had asserted that "the Spanish nation was in a state of anarchy"—going out of its way to libel its neighbour, and manifesting a spirit of hostility, in which the French nation at large had certainly no share.

In conclusion he entered largely into the affair of M. de Salvandy's credentials, and enumerated the various circumstances connected with his appointment, his delay, and his subsequent arrival and departure, which sufficed to convince him of the continued systematic hostility of the French government, and of the imperative necessity of union amongst Spaniards and firmness in their government, and the

rejection of vain illusions of peace and harmony from the minds of all—to preserve them from the effects of a conspiracy even now brewing against the independence of Spain—a conspiracy more terrible still than that which had lately exploded in the capital and the Basque provinces.

This speech produced its natural effect on the national spirit of its auditors, and at its close rather unusual marks of sympathy and approbation were manifested in the assembly.

Senor Gonzales (Minister of State) appeared to feel its force, and rose immediately to remind the Chamber that in discussions of this nature the utmost latitude was allowed to individual opinion; and that it was rather the part of the Government to patiently hear and receive the opinion of the senate than to attempt to influence its judgment on such an occasion; that the duty of the Government was to attend to the actual well-being of the country, while individual senators had the privilege of making charges and accusations against them and their policy with the utmost latitude.

The only point which the Minister made in reply to Senor Marliani was, that he declared that M. de Salvandy had protested in the conference which he had with him (Senor Gonzales) that he had brought no particular instructions from Paris respecting the presentation of his credentials, and that his Government was animated with the most friendly intentions towards that of Spain. He (Senor Gonzales), in conclusion, prayed the Senate not to anticipate charges against the Government till they had had an opportunity of seeing the documents connected with this question of credentials.

Next day the discussion of the reply to the Royal speech was resumed, and the first eight paragraphs were adopted — the first without discussion; the second gave rise to a conversation respecting the promotion of native industry, in which Senor Ferrer complained of the prejudice experienced by the nation with respect to the contract entered into with the house of Rothschild for the working of the quicksilver mines of Almaden; and the Minister of State expressed his determination not to allow the nation to lose any advantage which might be fairly derived from them in future, for the sake of any immediate benefit which the contractors might offer.

The third paragraph, in which the rebellion of October was alluded to, called up the Minister for the Home Department, who made a long defence of the policy of the Government, founded chiefly on the excellent *antecedentes* of the troops which garrisoned Bilboa, Vittoria, Pampeluna, and Madrid. Senor Heros (the Intendent of the Palace) also bore testimony to the zeal and foresight of the Government in that unfortunate affair, declaring that Her Majesty and her sister were absolutely prisoners from the month of August till the insurrection broke forth; for the Government were so much alarmed for their personal safety that they were not permitted to drive outside the gates of Madrid.

The fourth paragraph, relative to Barcelona, gave rise to a long speech on the part of the Minister of War, in which he defended the imposition of the state of siege as a matter of necessity in the critical position of things in that city; and

Senor Gomes Becerra (at the invitation of the Minister of State) declared that the paragraph had not in the least been edited by the Committee of Reply in a spirit of hostility to the Government.

The remaining paragraphs of the reply were afterwards read and approved.

On the 13th of January M. Olozaga presented to the Chamber of Deputies the draught of the address in answer to the Regent's speech. This document was written in a spirit highly favourable to the Government ; it approved of all the measures and general ameliorations announced by the Regent, but blamed the Cabinet for its improvidence and apathy at the time of the last insurrection, and for the proclamation of martial law in Barcelona. The following were the most important passages in that address:—

"The Chamber of Deputies has experienced the most complete satisfaction at seeing your Highness open the Cortes by virtue of the power vested in you by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and at seeing the solemn act enhanced by the presence of our beloved Queen, who so fortunately escaped the dangers to which the dearest objects of the Spanish nation were exposed during the interval of the session—a nation which has made so many sacrifices in defence of the constitutional throne now more firmly established since the suppression of the scandalous rebellion of October.

"It has been likewise most agreeable to the Chamber to hear from your Highness's mouth the favourable state of our foreign relations, and that the occurrences of last year have been the subject of explanations as satisfactory as the Chamber could desire. The Chamber trusts that every incident which could disturb the harmony of two great nations may be terminated in a similar manner, and that those nations may respect their mutual independence and good name, and never to be unmindful of the immense and mutual advantages to be derived from drawing closer the bonds of political union."

The proceedings of the Cortes this year possess little general interest, and until the latter part of the year the tranquillity of Spain remained undisturbed by any actual outbreak, although the opponents of Espartero lost no opportunity of intriguing against him and spreading disaffection. In the month of November a formidable insurrection broke out at Barcelona, the originating cause of which has not been clearly ascertained, but discontent amongst the cotton-manufacturers contributed greatly towards it. On the 12th and 13th an uneasy feeling displayed itself amongst the populace on account of the arrest by Juan Guttierez the political chief of Barcelona of some individuals connected with a republican newspaper—and as large crowds had assembled in the different squares and public places, the troops were ordered to disperse them, but the National Guard rushed to arms and drove back the soldiers. Next day a furious combat took place between the troops under the command of General Van Halen, and the National Guard aided by the populace, the result of which was, that the former were compelled to retire into the citadel, and the insurgents remained masters of the town. A supreme popular junta was immediately formed, which

assumed the conduct of affairs. Espartero finding that the insurrection did not subside, resolved to repair to Barcelona in person, and in order to prevent inflammatory speeches in the Cortes during his absence, he took the prudent step of suspending the sittings of that body by an order dated the 21st of November. The Catalan deputies had already began to palliate and justify the revolt, and their treasonable harangues might have done much mischief to the cause of tranquillity and good order. Before he left Madrid Espartero harangued the National Guard who were drawn up on the Prado, and loud "Vivas" rent the air at the conclusion of his speech. The Regent, on his arrival at Barcelona confirmed the order given by General Van Halen to disband the newly raised insurgent battalions, but the republicans in their ranks excited them to prolong the revolt. The Junta then determined to arrest one of the principal leaders of the republican party, and imprisoned him in the fort of the Attorazanas, garrisoned by the urban militia, who had consented to surrender to the Regent. The free corps, however, would not lay down their arms. Out of six battalions three determined to resist the orders of the pacific Junta. This Junta waited upon the Regent in the morning of the 30th ult., and demanded as conditions, that the garrison to be introduced into Barcelona should be composed of other regiments than those which had been engaged against the people, in order to prevent future collision; that the institution of the National Guard be maintained in the city; that the Captain-General Van Halen should be changed, on account of his arbitrary proceedings; that the political chief should be removed; that General Zurbano—odious to men of all parties on account of his brutal despotism—should not enter the city; and, in fine, that no person should be prosecuted for his conduct during the insurrection. The Junta likewise claimed a guarantee in favour of the cotton-manufacturers, who had chiefly fomented the discontent in Catalonia and the insurrection of Barcelona. The Regent listened with patience and attention to the representations of the Junta. He replied in moderate language, but granted none of the conditions. He stated that the law, of which he was the organ and the defender, admitted of no treaty with illegality and revolt; that the battalions of factious operatives should immediately lay down their arms, and that the National Guard should evacuate the citadel as well as the forts; that it was for the guilty to save themselves, if they could, from the sword of justice, and not for him to guarantee their safety; that no one had a right to dictate to the Government the choice or exclusion of public functionaries and generals; that, in fine, with respect to manufacturers, the Cortes ought to deliberate upon the interests which concerned them, and that he himself would consider what was best for the interests of Catalonia. The Regent terminated his reply by a threat to bombard the city. The first visit he paid was to inspect the batteries of Montjuich. The city was now strictly blockaded by sea and land, and some ineffectual attempts having been made by the Junta to obtain terms if they surrendered, which Espartero refused—they declared their resolution to resist to the last extremity.

The bombardment of the city therefore commenced on the 3rd of December, and a great number of shells were thrown into the town. The *Somaten* or tocsin bell was rung, and excited the populace to an extraordinary degree of fervour. But the resolution of the insurgents did not continue long, for on the evening of the 4th, Barcelona surrendered, and General Van Halen and his troops entered the city.

Before the bombardment had begun, the British Consul published a notification that he had ordered the British vessels in the roads to hoist the national flag and to admit on board all foreigners who should apply for admission with the exception of Spanish subjects.

General Van Halen immediately on entering the city issued the following proclamation:—

"Art. 1. All military men, of whatever class and of whatever rank, who have yielded obedience to the revolutionary Junta, or who have taken part in the insurrection, are to present themselves to the governor of the city, or the chief who performs the functions of that office. Those who belong to the marine are to present themselves to their respective chiefs. The public officers of all the different civil administrations are also to present themselves to their respective chiefs.

"Art. 2. The persons to whom the previous article refers will be tried by a military commission, which will be immediately formed.

"Art. 3. The persons alluded to in Art 1, who shall fail to present themselves as there directed, within twenty-four hours, will be put to death.

"Art. 4. The same punishment shall be inflicted on the proprietors of houses in which any persons may be found concealed who are amenable to the provisions of the former article.

"Art. 5. All military, of whatever class, who did not recognise the revolutionary Junta or take any part in the insurrection, but remained in the city since the 24th November, and who were allowed to leave the city by the revolutionary Junta to join the army, are also to present themselves to the military governor. Those persons under government, in civil offices, who are similarly situated, are also to present themselves before their respective chiefs, as set forth in Art. 1.

"Art. 6. Individuals comprised in Art. 5 are, from the fact of their remaining at Barcelona during the insurrection, suspended from their situations, without prejudice to their justifying themselves, by proving that it was impossible for them to leave the city, in consequence of the orders of the Junta, published on the 24th November."

Shortly afterwards Carcana (or Carcarra), who had acted as captain of the insurgents, was shot by the orders of Van Halen, and on the 12th, thirteen soldiers of what was called "The Free Corps," suffered death on the Esplanade.

A contribution of 12,000,000 reals (120,000*l.*) was levied on the city, and it was compelled to repair the citadel, which had suffered during the revolt. The privilege also of coining, and the manufacture of tobacco, were taken from the inhabitants, who, in other respects, had no cause to complain of the use made by the Regent of his victory.

PORTUGAL.—On the 19th of

December, 1841, the municipal elections commenced at Lisbon, and the result was looked forward to with great anxiety by the two contending parties, the *Moderados* and the *Septembristas*. The former were the supporters of the Ministry and friends of the constitutional order of things; the latter were Revolutionists and Republicans; and, inasmuch as the municipal elections in Lisbon exercise a most important influence upon the Cortes returns, and, in fact, may be said to determine the result, the present contest was justly considered as decisive of the fate of the government. The Moderado party had been very desponding, and regarded with apprehension the probable triumph of their opponents; but the event of the elections completely falsified their fears, and appeared to prove a reaction in the public mind, most gratifying to all the friends of good order and constitutional government. The entire number of the constituency entitled to vote amounted to about 7,000, and the number of the municipal officers was thirteen. Of these the whole were elected from the Moderado party. The presence of two British men-of-war in the Tagus contributed not a little to strengthen the hands of government.

But the ephemeral nature of political power in Portugal was strikingly shown soon after this event; for at this very time, when the Ministry seemed to be stronger than ever, a change was preparing which might almost be dignified by the name of a revolution. At the latter end of January, a revolt broke out at Oporto, attended by important consequences. The Minister of Justice, Senhor Costa Cabral, together with the Military Commander and Administrator-General of Oporto, proclaimed there, on the 27th of that month, Don Pedro's charter, and formed a provisional government in the name of the Queen, in the presence of the municipal authorities and the troops in the garrison. There was a general opinion that all this was done in secret accordance with the wishes of the Court. The government, however, at Lisbon, appeared to act vigorously in opposition to the movement. Costa Cabral was dismissed from his office, and a Royal proclamation was issued against the insurrection. Twenty-two deputies, however, amongst whom were three colonels, commanding regiments in the garrison, refused to sign a protest which was drawn up against it.

On the 7th of February a Cabinet was formed by the Duke de Palmella, the Minister of War being Viscount Sa de Bandeira, who dismissed several of the colonels commanding regiments in Lisbon, as they were avowed advocates of the Charter. The Governor of the Castle St. George was also dismissed, but the garrison there declared for the Charter, and the outbreak became general. The populace and the troops both combined in demanding Don Pedro's Charter; and next day (Feb. 8,) the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Queen, accompanied by a letter, stating that they were unable to put down the popular movement. In this emergency it was resolved to give way; and, perhaps this determination was not disagreeable to the Court—and on the 10th, a Royal decree was issued, proclaiming that the Charter was once more the law of the land. Three days of public rejoicing took place, and the Queen went to

the Cathedral to return thanks openly for the event.

For some time no ministry could be formed, chiefly owing to the difficulty of dealing with Costa Cabral, the prime mover of the revolt, who was too popular to be passed over—and yet, whose conduct seemed to preclude the possibility of his taking office with his former colleagues. The ministerial crisis terminated at the end of February, after an interregnum of seventeen days, and the result was the formation of a Cabinet, in which the Duke da Terceira was the nominal Premier; but Costa Cabral, as Minister for Home Affairs, in reality wielded the power of government. The Minister of Justice was Senor Mello e Carvalho, and Baron de Tojal was appointed Minister of Finance—while the portfolio for Ecclesiastical Affairs was given to J. Baptista Filgueiras; but this last appointment being distasteful to Costa Cabral and his partizans, Filgueiras was dismissed, after holding office only two days.

On the 10th of July the Portuguese Cortes were opened by the Queen in person. With regard to the Charter, the Royal Speech said: "Your mission is to consolidate it; and, I trust, you will fulfil it." Two treaties concluded between England and Portugal are alluded to very shortly in the following terms: "Two treaties which I have concluded with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain have been signed, and will be presented to you immediately after ratification; one of them is for the repression of the Slave-trade, the other to strengthen the mutual relations of commerce and navigation."

PRUSSIA.—On the 19th of August, an ordinance was issued by the King of Prussia, convening "An Assembly of the United Committees from all the provinces of the Empire." The King therein stated, that the course he was taking was "with a view to the development of the representative system, established by his deceased father." "I have accordingly called upon the assembled Committees to adjust the conflicting views of the diets of the separate provinces; to utter their sentiments and views on laws under consideration in the higher departments of legislation; to give expression to their opinion on the necessity for the enactment of new laws, and on the direction to be given to them; and also to assist my government with their advice, founded on their practical experience of the interests of their provinces, in matters which have not hitherto been submitted to the consideration of the Provincial States."

The following subjects were proposed by the ordinance for the consideration of the Assembly:—1st. The details of proposed reductions in taxes; 2nd. A comprehensive system of general railroads; 3rd. The enactment of a law for the regulation of private rivers.

On the 18th of October, the Assembly met at Berlin, and the session was opened in a hall of the palace, by Count von Arnim, Minister of the Interior, who read at length the ordinance above quoted, and, at the conclusion of his address, exhorted them to "let the common cause of ALL Prussia be constantly borne in mind—preserve always a lively consciousness that you are assembled here as the members of ONE body of the

State, as the faithful subjects of ONE King."

The deliberations, however, gave little satisfaction in Germany. The deputies were restricted to particular discussions, and the limits within which they were to confine themselves, were marked out by intimations from the government. The time has not yet arrived when the privileges of a British House of Commons can be conceded in Germany.

BAVARIA.—On the 19th of October, the Valhalla was opened and solemnly inaugurated by the King of Bavaria. The Valhalla is a noble building near Ratisbon, on the left bank of the Danube, in which it is intended to place statues of illustrious Germans, who by their writings or acts have shed glory over their native land. The name Valhalla, or more properly Walhalla, was given in the old German mythology, to the Palace of Odin, in the great hall of which the souls of departed heroes met and drank goblets of wine and mead.

CHAPTER XIV.

UNITED STATES.—*Annual Message of President to Congress—Correspondence between Lord Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. Stevenson, respecting the Right of Search—Presentment of the Grand Jury of Philadelphia against N. Biddle and others for Conspiracy—Case of the brig Creole, and Mutiny of Slaves on board—The British Government determines to send out Lord Ashburton to America as a special Ambassador—Repudiation of State Debts—The President vetoes two Tariff Bills—Report of the Senate condemning the conduct of the President—Protest of the President—Treaty respecting the North Western Boundary signed at Washington—Its provisions—Public Entertainment given to Lord Ashburton at New York—Correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster—President's Message to Congress.*

ON the 7th of December, 1841, the annual message from the President (Mr. Tyler) was delivered to Congress on its opening.

He began by congratulating Congress that throughout the year "peace has been on our borders, and plenty in our habitations." He then alluded to the acquittal of Alexander M'Leod, in which he rejoiced; while he regarded the trial of M'Leod as the only answer that could be given to the demand of Great Britain for his discharge, "by a government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law." The executive government of the Union could enter a *nolle prosequi* upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; but no foreign power could complain of that, as it was a mere point of municipal regulation to fix at what stage of proceedings such an order might be made.

"I cannot fail, however," says Mr. Tyler, "to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal judiciary. This government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth; and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other.

Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the States, yet this government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law by the States themselves."

Speaking with approbation of the prompt release of "one Grogan" by the Canadian authorities, the President regretted that he could not report an equally satisfactory conclusion of the *Caroline* case; the British Government having made no atonement for the wrong done to the territory of the United States. If the owner of the vessel were proved to have acted in conjunction with "those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island," it would bar his claim for indemnification; but that would not touch the higher question of the territorial inviolability of the Union, the invasion of which could only be justified by the most pressing emergency. He made no doubt that the British Government would see the propriety of renouncing the precedent which it had set in the affair at Schlosser. On the right of search of ships bearing the flag of the Union, as suspected slavers, Mr. Tyler made no concession; at the same time he called upon Congress to give greater force and efficacy to the laws for the suppression of the slave-trade. He stated that he had no progress to report in the Boundary question. He next turned to the other foreign affairs of the Union, expressing a warm interest in the welfare of Texas. The war in Florida had been prosecuted with unabated activity, and seemed to approach a speedy termination. Mr. Tyler then took a review of the finances and financial state of the country. On the 1st of January there would be a deficiency to provide for of 627,557 dollars. Of the loan of 62,000,000 dollars authorized by Congress, only 5,432,726 had been taken up. He recommended "moderate counsels" in revising the tariff; and laid down the principle, that "so long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the treasury, no well-founded objection can exist against them." On the resumption question he did not speak very distinctly; but expressed an opinion, that it would be well "that every bank not possessing the means of resumption should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things." He adhered to his veto of the two "fiscal agent" bills of last session; but gave intimation of a plan of the kind with which the Secretary to the Treasury was prepared, "subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and to the will of the people indirectly;" separating the purse from the sword, and denying to the President all but very limited control over the officers by whom it was to be carried out.

"It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control at the seat of government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public monies; and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of treasury notes in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issue to an

amount not to exceed 15,000,000 dollars, without the express sanction of the legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposits divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart; which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated. In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold; and thus, as far as its dealings extend to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name."

Mr. Tyler calls upon Congress to "relieve the chief executive magistrate, by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public treasury." Alluding to the foreign debts of the separate states, an "indebtedness" amounting to 200,000,000 dollars, he hoped that the States would resort to every legitimate expedient before they forfeit a faithful compliance with their obligations. He proposed that Congress should regulate and restrain the power of the President to remove public officers; since that power acts as a stimulus to office-holders and office-hunters in the elections.

At the same time that the message was delivered, the correspondence between Lord Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. Stevenson, the late Minister for the United States in London, respecting the question of the Right of Search was laid before Congress. It is very voluminous, but interesting from the importance of the principles of international law discussed between these statesmen. The nature of the dispute will be best understood from Mr. Stevenson's own account of it.

"The Government of Great Britain, with that of other nations, regarding the African slave-trade as a great evil, united in measures for its abolition. For that purpose laws were passed and treaties concluded, giving to the vessels of each of the contracting parties the mutual right of search, under certain limitations. Independent of these treaties, and under the principles of public law, this right of search could not be exercised. The United States were invited to become a party to these treaties; but, for reasons which they deemed satisfactory, and growing out of the peculiar character of their institutions and systems of government, they declined doing so. They deemed it inexpedient, under any modification or in any form, to yield the right of having their vessels searched or interfered with in time of peace upon the high seas.

"In the meantime some of the Powers who were parties to these treaties, and others who refused

to become so, continued to prosecute their slave traffic; and to enable them to do so with more effect they resorted to the use of the flags of other nations, but more particularly that of the United States. To prevent this, and enforce her treaties, Great Britain deemed it important that her cruizers in the African seas should have the right of detaining and examining all vessels navigating those seas, for the purpose of ascertaining their national character. Against this practice the government of the United States protested, and the numerous cases out of which the present discussion has arisen, became subjects of complaint and negotiation between the two governments."

A correspondence on the subject commenced between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, which was continued with Lord Aberdeen, when the latter succeeded to the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Palmerston had written in one of his official notes as follows:—

"The undersigned begs leave to state to Mr. Stevenson, in reply to the remarks contained in his last note, that Her Majesty's Government do not pretend that Her Majesty's naval officers have any right to search American merchantmen met with in time of peace at sea; but there is an essential and fundamental difference between searching a vessel and detaining her papers to see if she is legally provided with documents entitling her to the protection of any country, and especially of the country whose flag she may have hoisted at the time. For though, by common parlance, the word 'flag' is used to express the test of nationality, and though, according to that acceptation of the word, Her Majesty's Government admit that British cruisers are not entitled in time of peace to search merchant vessels sailing under the American flag, yet Her Majesty's Government do not mean thereby to say that a merchantman can exempt herself from search by merely hoisting a piece of bunting with the United States emblems and colours upon it: that which Her Majesty's Government mean is, that the rights of the United States flag exempt a vessel from search when that vessel is provided with papers entitling her to wear that flag, and proving her to be United States property, and navigated according to law."

And again:—

"The cruisers employed by Her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the slave-trade must ascertain, by inspection of the papers, the nationality of vessels met with by them under circumstances which justify a suspicion that such vessels are engaged in the slave-trade, in order that, if such vessels are found to belong to a country which has conceded to Great Britain the mutual right of search, they may be searched accordingly; and that if they be found to belong to a country which, like the United States, has not conceded that mutual right, they may be allowed to pass on free and unexamined, and so consummate their intended iniquity."

Against these principles Mr. Stevenson, in a letter to Lord Aberdeen, dated September 10, 1841, strongly protests, and quotes the authority of Sir William Scott (Lord Stowell), to show that the slave-trade is not piracy, nor cognizable under the law of nations—

"The question is not whether

the power asserted might be necessary or expedient, but whether any such power exists. It is incumbent, then, upon Her Majesty's Government to show upon what principles of justice and right it claims the power of deciding upon the right of an independent nation to navigate the ocean in time of peace; and this, too, for the purpose of executing treaties to which such nation is not a party, and consequently not bound. The signal error of Lord Palmerston is in assuming the necessity and expediency of the power as proof of its existence. Was such a power ever before asserted in the manner or to the extent which is now done? On the contrary, has not the right of visitation and search been always regarded as exclusively one of a belligerent character?

"In relation to the conduct of other nations, who seek to cover their infamous traffic by the fraudulent use of the American flag, the government of the United States cannot be responsible. It has taken the steps which it deemed best to protect its flag as its character from abuse, and will follow it up by such other measures as may appear to be called for."

Lord Aberdeen in his reply states, that he "is the last person who would presume to question the authority of the distinguished jurist to whom Mr. Stevenson has referred. But Mr. Stevenson will recollect that the judgment of Lord Stowell was delivered in the case of a French vessel which had actually been captured, and was condemned by a British tribunal. The sentence was reversed by Lord Stowell in the year 1817. At that period Great Britain had no reason to presume that the slave-trade was regarded as criminal by the whole civilized world, or that all nations had united their efforts for its suppression. And, even if such had been the case, it would have been very far from affording any justification of the sentence reversed. But the undersigned must observe that the present happy concurrence of the states of Christendom in this great object not merely justifies, but renders indispensable, the right now claimed and exercised by the British Government. The undersigned readily admits that to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, when that right of search is not granted by treaty, would be an infraction of public law, and a violation of national dignity and independence. But no such right is asserted.

"The undersigned renounces all pretension, on the part of the British Government, to visit and search American vessels in time of peace. Nor is it as American that such vessels are ever visited. But it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and, as the undersigned believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character.

"In certain latitudes, and for a particular object, the vessels referred to are visited, not as American, but either as British vessels engaged in an unlawful traffic, and carrying the flag of the United States for a criminal purpose, or as belonging to states which have by treaty conceded to Great Britain the right of search, and which right it is attempted to defeat by fraudulently bearing the protecting flag of the Union; or, finally, they are visited as piratical outlaws,

possessing no claim to any flag or nationality whatever.

"The undersigned, although with pain, must add, that if such visit should lead to the proof of the American origin of the vessel, and that she was avowedly engaged in the slave-trade, exhibiting to view the manacles, fetters, and other implements of torture, or had even a number of these unfortuate beings on board, no British officer could interfere further.

"He might give information to the cruisers of the United States, but it would not be in his power to arrest or impede the prosecution of the voyage and the success of the undertaking."

Mr. Stevenson rejoins at considerable length, and amongst other things says:—"With the vessels of other nations, whether sailing under their own or another flag, the government of the United States can have no authority or desire to interfere. The undersigned, therefore, did not mean to be understood as denying to Great Britain, or any other nation, the right of seizing their vessels or punishing their subjects for any violation of their laws or treaties, provided, however, it should be done without violating the principles of public law, or the rights of other nations. Nor are such the consequences which can fairly be deduced from the argument which he had the honour of addressing to Lord Aberdeen, and which his Lordship seems so greatly to have misapprehended. Great Britain has the undoubted right, and so have all other nations, to detain and examine the vessels of their own subjects, whether slavers or not, and whether with or without a flag purporting to be that of the United States; but, in doing this, it must be borne in mind that they have no colour of right, nor will they be permitted to extend such interference to the vessels or citizens of the United States sailing under the protection of the flag of their country.

"If Great Britain or any other nation cannot restrain the slave traffic of their own people upon the ocean without violating the rights of other nations and the freedom of the seas, then indeed the impunity of which Lord Aberdeen speaks, will take place. This may be deplored, but it cannot be avoided. But Lord Aberdeen asserts that it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and he believed of all the navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the real character of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character. Now, the undersigned must be excused for doubting whether any such practice as that which Lord Aberdeen supposes, certainly not to the extent now claimed, has ever prevailed in times of peace. In war the right of visitation is practised, under the limitations authorised by the laws of nations, but not in peace.

"The undersigned must, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that if a power, such as that which is now asserted by Her Majesty's Government, shall be enforced, not only without consent, but in the face of a direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded in no other light by the Government of the United States than a violation of national rights and sovereignty, and the incontestable principles of international law.

That its exercise may lead to consequences of a painful character there is too much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflicting rights between nations the precise line which neither can pass, but to which each may advance, is not easily found or marked; and yet it exists, whatever may be the difficulty of discerning it. In ordinary cases of disagreement there is little danger: each nation may and often does yield something to the other. Such, however, it is to be feared is not the present case. The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apprehended from its exercise, make it one of an important and momentous character. Involving, as it does, questions of high and dangerous sovereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries."

In the month of December, 1841, the grand jury for the county of Philadelphia, made a presentment that the Attorney-General should be directed to send up for the cognizance of the grand jury bills of indictment against Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Sandon, John Andrews, and others (to the jury unknown), for entering into a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of the United States of 400,000 dollars in the year 1836; and the endeavouring to conceal the same by a fraudulent and illegal entry in 1841.

A circumstance occurred at the close of last year, in some measure connected with the question of the Right of Search, which threatened to produce unpleasant consequences, and make its settlement still more difficult.

It appears that the brig *Creole*, of Richmond, Virginia, bound to New Orleans, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th of October, 1841, with a cargo of merchandise, principally tobacco, and slaves (about 135 in number); that on the evening of the 7th of November some of the slaves rose upon the crew of the vessel, murdered a passenger, named Hewell, who owned some of the negroes, wounded the captain dangerously, and the first mate and two of the crew severely; that the slaves soon obtained completely possession of the brig, which, under their direction, was taken into the port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, where she arrived on the morning of the 9th of the same month; and, at the request of the American Consul in that place, the governor ordered a guard on board, to prevent the escape of the mutineers, and with a view to an investigation of the circumstances of the case. The matter was investigated accordingly by two of the magistrates of Nassau, and nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the mutiny and murder. These were placed in confinement until further orders arrived; but the governor refused to accede to the demand of the American Consul, that they should be sent to America. The rest of the slaves, in number 114, were set at liberty, on the ground that they became free in landing on British territory, and we could not recognise any right of dominion over them claimed by American owners. A loud outcry was raised on this occasion in the Southern States, as though the British Government were abetting piracy and murder; but there was also a large party in America happily not so blinded by rancour and self-interest, which admitted that the governor

of New Providence had acted rightly in refusing to surrender up those who sought British protection in order that they might be again reduced to a state of slavery. A case not wholly dissimilar had previously occurred, in which the United States *did* refuse to give up those who took refuge in the American territory. Some negroes had been forcibly carried off from the coast of Africa by a Spanish slaver called the *Amistad*. They rose in revolt during the middle passage, seized the ship, and murdered some of the crew. They afterwards landed in the United States, where they were tried for the murders and acquitted. In that case the American government refused to recognise the right of slave-*trading*, and decided that any kind of resistance was lawful on the part of those who were forcibly torn from their native country. But as it would not listen to the claims of the Spanish owners, who demanded that the slaves should be given up to be tried in a territory subject to the crown of Spain; it furnished a precedent against our surrendering the slaves who mutinied on board the *Creole*. The result was, that the nineteen incarcerated in the gaol at Nassau were not given up, but were tried there. The rest were allowed to depart wherever they pleased.

But as several questions had occurred between the British and American Cabinets of an irritating nature, especially the long and apparently interminable dispute respecting the North-west Boundary, the fruitful source of animosity between the two countries — and the question of the Right of Search—it was determined by Sir Robert Peel's Government to send out to the United States a special ambassador, who should be clothed with full powers to effect an amicable adjustment of our causes of dispute with that country. The person selected for this high and important office was Lord Ashburton—and a more fitting representative of the British nation, for such a mission, could not have been selected. Himself for a long time at the head of English merchants, and possessing the most intimate acquaintance with all matters relating to commerce and finance, he seemed singularly adapted to conciliate respect and confidence on the part of the Americans, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of the success of his mission—hopes which happily were not disappointed. His Lordship sailed from England on his important embassy in the month of February, and after experiencing much bad weather and contrary winds, arrived at New York on the 1st of April.

One of the most remarkable features in American history this year was the deliberate repudiation by several of the States of the public engagements they had contracted by bonds, on the faith of which private individuals had advanced money to them. One pretext alleged for this most disgraceful and dishonest conduct was, that the bonds were not assignable, and that as they had been negociated by the original holders, payment could not be legally enforced by the assignees of these instruments. But the truth is, that the Exchequer of several of the States, especially that of Pennsylvania, was bankrupt; and on the principle that —*præstat rationis egentem Reddere mendosè causas*—this flimsy reason was assigned as a justifica-

tion for cheating the public creditor. The shock which American credit has received in consequence is such that it will require a long time to obliterate the recollection of it from the minds of the mercantile community.

The President, during the present year, gave proofs that he did not intend to allow the veto with which the Constitution entrusted him to be an ineffective instrument in his hands. As an Act called the Compromise Act, regulating the collection of custom-house duties was to expire on the 30th of June, a temporary bill was passed through both Chambers, extending to the 11th of August the duties in force on the 1st of June, and the laws for collecting those duties. On this Bill, which was called the "Little Tariff Bill," the President put his veto, and afterwards, when another bill called the "Revenue or Tariff Bill" had passed both Houses, he sent a message to Congress on the 10th of August, stating that he should exercise his veto in that case also. The reason assigned by the President for these acts was, the provision made for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the several States, which the embarrassed state of the public funds, of which he gives the following account, would not, in his opinion, allow:—

	Dollars.	Dollars.
"On the 5th August there was in the Treasury, in round numbers . .		2,150,000
Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds	360,000	
Interest on public debt due in October	80,000	
To redeem Treasury-notes and pay interest	100,000	
Land-distribution, under the Act of 4th September, 1841 . . .	640,000	
		1,180,000
Leaving an available amount of . .		970,000

"The Navy department had drawn requisitions on the Treasury at that time, to meet debts actually due; among which are bills under protest for 1,414,000 dollars, thus leaving an actual deficit of 444,000 dollars,.

"There was on hand about 100,000 dollars of unissued Treasury-notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about 150,000 dollars per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisitions for the army and the demands of the Civil List."

He adds: "Let it also be remarked, that 5,000,000 dollars of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half; which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding Treasury-notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the

public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the government. I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land-sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which of all others may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit."

In the month of September, however, Congress passed a new Tariff and Revenue Bill, in which the clauses were omitted for distributing the proceeds of the land-sales; and to this bill the President, without hesitation, gave his assent, and it became law without further delay. But the independent conduct of Mr. Tyler, in exercising his veto power, which he had done five times since he had been elevated to his high position, by the sudden death of General Harrison, had given great offence to the Whig party; and when he notified, on the occasion of the second Tariff Bill, that he would not allow it to pass into a law, a select committee of the Senate was appointed to report on the occasion. The report was drawn up by Mr. John Quincy Adams, and vehemently condemns the conduct of the President. The following extracts will serve as an example of its style and spirit :—

"By the assiduous and unremitting labours of the committees of both houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the revenue, and for the great manufacturing interest of the northern, central, and western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a tariff, to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expences of the government from duties on imports, a Tariff Bill, believed to be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient for that purpose, was elaborated and amply discussed through a long series of weeks in both branches of the Legislature. The process of gestation through which alone such a complicated system could be organised, necessarily consumed many months of time; nor were the committees of the house exempted from severe reproach, which the purchased presses of the executive chief are even yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him. The delays were occasioned by the patient and unwearied investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committees. As the period approached when the so-called compromise tariff was to be consummated, leaving the government without any revenue tariff sanctioned by the law, the prudence of Congress, without precipitating their decision upon the permanent system which they fondly hoped to establish, provided and sent to the President a temporary expedient, limited in its operation to the space of one month, during which to avoid, as they thought, the possibility of a collision with the apprehended antipathies of the President, and they had suspended for the same month the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, by a previous law, was to take effect the day after the expiration of the compromise. Not only was this most conciliatory measure contemptuously rejected, but, in total disregard of the avowed opinions of his own Secretary of the Treasury, concurring with those, nearly unanimous, of all the most eminent lawyers of the land, in solitary reliance upon the hesitating opinion of the Attorney-

general, he has undertaken, not only to levy taxes to the amount of millions upon the people, but to prescribe regulations for its collection, and for ascertaining the value of imported merchandise, which the law had, in express terms, reserved for the legislative action of Congress.

"And now, to crown the system of continual and unrelenting exercise of executive legislation by the alternate gross abuse of constitutional power and bold assumption of powers never vested in him by any law, we come to the veto message referred by the house to this committee.

"A comparative review of the four several vetoes which, in the course of fifteen months, have suspended the legislation of this Union, combined with that amphibious production, the reasons for approving and signing a bill, and at the same time striking by judicial construction at its most important enactment, illustrated by contemporaneous effusions of temper and of sentiment, divulged at convivial festivals, and obtruded upon the public eye by the fatal friendship of sycophant private correspondents, and stripped to its naked nature by the repeated and daring assumption both of legislative and of judicial power, would present anomalies of character and conduct rarely seen upon earth. Such an investigation, though strictly within the scope of the instructions embraced in the reference to this committee, would require a voluminous report, which the scantiness of time will not allow, and which may not be necessary for maturing the judgment of the house upon the document now before them. . . . . .

"They perceive that the whole legislative power of the Union has been for the last fifteen months, with regard to the action of Congress upon measures of vital importance, in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five-times repeated stricture of the executive cord. They observe, that under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the Executive Chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled by the mere act of his will their commission from the people to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forborne even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries. They believed they had a high destiny to fulfil, by administering to the people in the form of law remedies for the sufferings which they had too long endured. The will of one man has frustrated all their labours, and prostrated all their powers. The majority of the Committee believe, that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union contemplated by the founders of the Constitution, by grant to the House of Representatives of the power to impeach the President of the United States; but they are aware, that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcileable difference of opinion and of action between the Legislative and Executive departments of the government is but sympathetic with the discordant views and feelings of the people."

Against this report and its adoption the President protested, in a message sent by him to the House of Representatives. In this pro-

test he maintains that his exercise of the veto, however unusual, was performed in a regular and constitutional manner, and in a strict accordance with his sense of responsibility for the duties imposed upon him. He adds, that had he been impeached before the Senate, he would have met the accusation with firmness; and concludes by protesting against the unfairness and unconstitutionality of the report.

The negotiations which had been going on between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, relating to the Boundary and other questions, were brought to a close in August; and on the 9th day of that month, a treaty was signed at Washington by those two Plenipotentiaries, with a provision that it was to be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications to take place in London, within six months from that date.* By this treaty, the line of the north-western Boundary was settled by a minute geographical description of the country through which it was to run. By the 8th Article it was stipulated that Great Britain and America should each maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squadron or naval force, carrying not less than eighty guns, for the purpose of enforcing separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave-trade. By the 9th Article, the parties to the treaty agreed to unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with those Powers within whose dominions slave-markets were allowed to exist; and to urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and for ever. The 10th provided for the mutual delivery up to justice of all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either country, should seek an asylum, or should be found within the territories of the other—provided that this should only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed.

Lord Ashburton arrived in England on the 30th of September. Before he left New York, he was entertained at a public banquet, where the most cordial expressions of goodwill were exchanged on both sides; and there is little doubt that the happy expedient of sending out a Special Ambassador from Great Britain, had a most salutary effect in promoting a friendly feeling between the two countries. His Lordship in the course of his speech on that occasion, said—

"I cannot but regard it as somewhat singular and auspicious, that the respectable gentleman who presides at this hospitable board, should happen to be the immediate descendant of a man whose name will live in your memories so long as honour, patriotism, and virtue are venerated; I mean the late Mr. Jay. (*Applause.*) That illustrious man stepped forward on an occasion somewhat similar to that which you now celebrate; and, having visited England, happily succeeded in his errand of peace, although made under circumstances of a far more difficult nature than those

* See Appendix.

which surrounded me on a mission which has had a like fortunate termination. The task imposed on Mr. Jay was indeed an arduous one. At that period wild passions were at work, and the voice of the messenger of peace could only with difficulty be heard. But amid all those trying circumstances, that great man, and those who supported him, did maintain the independence of this country, and saved both nations from a most serious war at that time, whilst war was raging among the nations of the earth; and, undoubtedly, he laid the foundation of the great commercial prosperity of America. (*Great applause.*) Fortunately, gentlemen, I have had much less difficulty to encounter; for when I add to the reception I met with at Washington from the President, from his Cabinet, from the Senate and House of Representatives, that cordial welcome which I received at Boston, the cradle of American liberty and independence—and also the reception with which I have been greeted here, as well in your City Hall, where I have been told that I shook hands with upwards of 3,000 persons, collected there by one common impulse—as at this festive board, around which I see such a large number of your most respectable citizens—I naturally ask, where is the danger of war between England and America? (*Great applause.*) Whatever may be hidden I do not pretend to scan; but of a verity I can say, that I have seen nothing but the greatest and most unaffected cordiality and goodwill and friendship. Still, although my mission has been made in peculiarly happy circumstances, yet I trust that I shall not be charged with vanity in saying, that 'I too have done the State some service.'" (*Loud and long-continued cheering.*)

The correspondence which took place between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Daniel Webster, previous to the conclusion of the treaty, was afterwards published at full length. It is very voluminous, and we avail ourselves of a brief synopsis or summary of the whole which appeared at the time in one of the American journals, and which will be sufficient for our purpose. The American writer says, with regard to the letters—

"We think it will be found, that those of Lord Ashburton are remarkable for their simplicity and clearness, and an apparent ingenuousness and openness of purpose. Those of Mr. Webster are, we need scarcely say, able and powerful; but they have a certain air of showiness, and straining for effect about them, which will strike rather grating on a critical ear.

"The first letter of Lord Ashburton is upon the subject of the north-east boundary. He professes a deep interest in the welfare of this country, and an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two nations. In proof of which he refers to the fact, that he had sought strenuously to prevent the last war between England and the United States; and that he has since anxiously watched whatever passing clouds have arisen to threaten an interruption of the harmony between the two nations. He adduces also the circumstance of his undertaking this mission at his advanced age, as evidence of the existence of those friendly sentiments, when his taste and inclinations would have suggested peaceful retirement.

"Mr. Webster replies, acknowledging the friendly feelings of his

Lordship, stating that the President was aware of all his efforts in favour of peace; and invites his Lordship to begin the talk; to which his Lordship replies, waving all advantages which might be derived from declining to make the first move, and openly and frankly stating his case, drives at once *in medias res*. He endeavours to avoid the discussion of the question of right, saying, that there can be no hope that either party will be convinced that the right of the question is not with himself.

"Mr. Webster replies, but goes fully into the matter, which his Lordship had desired to avoid; the arguments used by Mr. Webster are, however, familiar to all who have paid any attention to the subject.

"The matter of the Boundary is fully discussed. Several long and able documents from the Maine and Massachusetts commissioners follow, the substance of which we cannot undertake to state. Lord Ashburton evinces an intimate knowledge of the subject, and handles it ably. The result is, a proposition by Mr. Webster, which is nearly that finally agreed to.

"Then comes the subject of the African slave-trade, which is disposed of without difficulty, in the manner the treaty shows. There is some correspondence with Commander Paine, and other naval artificers, who have been stationed on the African coast, &c., not now of such interest that we have burthened our memory with it.

"The *Creole* case is presented in strong terms by Mr. Webster in a letter (which, when published, will bring all the anti-slavery people about his ears), to which Lord Ashburton replies, that as the news of the matter of the *Creole* had reached England but shortly before his departure, and as it had not, previous to that time, been presented to the notice of the British Government by Mr. Everett, he was not empowered to treat upon the subject.

"He states, however, that the laws of Great Britain recognise as free every slave who sets his foot upon British soil, as much as do the laws of Massachusetts recognise as free every foreign slave when he lands in Boston; and that they cannot be altered. But he promises that directions shall be given to the governors and other officers of the English West India islands to do nothing in this respect, when it can be properly avoided, that may tend to the disturbance of 'good neighbourhood' between them and the United States.

"The matter of the right of search and impressment is also proposed by Mr. Webster. To this also his Lordship replies, that he has not authority to make any stipulations upon that subject; that the peculiar necessities of England in regard to this matter, growing out of her maritime situation, the immense emigration of her people to this country, and the fact that every native of Great Britain always and perpetually owes to her the duty of serving her in war, together with the similarity of appearance, and identity of language of the people of the two countries, create a necessity which forbids entering into any treaty upon the subject—at least at present.

"The case of the *Caroline* is then presented by Mr. Webster, and the whole matter, with its awful details, are stated in the

well and forcibly-written letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox, in the spring of 1841, which is copied and referred to anew.

"To this Lord Ashburton replies with much ingenuity, stating, that inasmuch as the authorities on this side made no attempt to restrain, or did not restrain or molest the people on Navy Island, who were firing upon the inhabitants on the Canada shore, and as the *Caroline* was in the employ of those people, the British authorities were compelled, by the necessity of self-defence, to invade our territory for the purpose of destroying her; that, had the case been reversed, we would not have hesitated to pursue the same course. He regrets that the matter was not urged, and redress sought, at an earlier period, and soon after the event took place. He declares the high sense on the part of Great Britain of our claim to a sacred inviolability of territory; but urges, at the same time, the existence, in this case of the 'immediate and urgent necessity, admitting of no delay,' spoken of by Mr. Webster, as alone justifying an invasion of our territory—that there was no other mode left of destroying the vessel—that the expedition left the Canadian shore for the purpose of destroying her at Navy Island—that, not finding her there, there was no time for deliberation or delay, &c. He doubts whether any person or persons were sent in the boat over the cataract—that she was towed into the stream to prevent injury to the buildings and inhabitants of Schlosser—that it is not known that any person was killed by the expedition; but repeats again a respectful acknowledgment by the British Government of the sacredness of our neutral rights, and expresses deep regret that any necessity should have made necessary the invasion of our territory. He then complains of the treatment of the soldiers engaged in the expedition whenever caught on this side, protesting against the doctrine that soldiers are accountable to any but their own Government for the consequences of obeying the orders of the officers of their Government.

"Mr. Webster's reply recognises the correctness of the ground assumed by Lord Ashburton, in regard to the accountability of men so acting under orders; states, however, that such is the nature of our laws—such the delay in the trial of causes, and such the apparent conflict of jurisdiction between the courts of the states of the United States, that some difficulty in cases of such arrests cannot be avoided.

"Mr. Webster then, 'as directed by the President,' gives the British Government a full discharge from all further blame on account of the *Caroline*, 'inasmuch' as they have apologised, and 'inasmuch' as no better reparation from the nature of the case can be had, and 'inasmuch' as they have expressed so much respect and regard for the inviolable and sacred character of our neutral rights, &c."

On Friday the 7th of December, the President's message was delivered to Congress. It was as usual a lengthy document, from which we select such passages as possess the most general interest. The President begins by congratulating his fellow-citizens on the prosperity of their common country:—

"We have continued reason to profess our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things, for

numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance; and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in other nations steady and industrious labour can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and, under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with the world, we are left to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that Great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

"I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspects of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the executive on several of the leading topics in dispute were frankly set forth in the message at the opening of your late sessions. The appointment of a special Minister by Great Britain to the United States, with power to negociate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust, that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments.

"The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which in the slightest degree compromises the honour and dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the

greatest embarrassment was that connected with the African slave-trade.

"By the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government.

"And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain any American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world.

"Taking the message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris, felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple Treaty; and his conduct in this respect met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the 8th article of the treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government.

"While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave-trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime

code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by one, if not all, of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

"It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the forty-second degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and the tide of population, which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over these vast districts, which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirements of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments to settle their respective claims.

"With the other Powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilizer—to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European governments in what relates to the States of the American continent.

"Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this a minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission favourable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries, as neighbours and friends, that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honourable means to accomplish that end.

"The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again within the past year been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

"The vexatious, harassing, and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated, whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual

outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the proximity of border settlers and the Indians, but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist; yet their duties will be limited to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, rather than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped, that a territory so long retarded in its growth will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity.

"The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the state, trust funds, and indemnities,) was dlrs. 230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year from all sources, amount to dlrs. 26,616,594 18, of which 14,000,000 dollars were received from customs, and about 1,000,000 dollars from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly 8,000,000 dollars, of which 4,000,000 dollars are expected from customs, and 3,500,000 dollars from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed 26,000,000 dollars, and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about 8,000,000 dollars, and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of 5,000,000 dollars on the 1st of January next, but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at 800,000 dollars) will leave an actual balance of about 224,000 dollars in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than 8,000,000 dollars for the public debt, and 600,000 dollars on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

"The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late Session of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the warehousing system. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics, both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer.

"The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefit and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and

supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

"The apprehension may be well entertained, that without something to ameliorate the rigour of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill-afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of a few—a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies.

"The warehousing system would enable the importer to watch the market and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for drawback must also be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The warehousing system would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

"The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defences. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the navy is calculated to excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, without entailing unnecessary charges upon the treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen, that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriations of the present year is asked by the secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included 400,000 dollars for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object.

"To this may also be added 50,000 dollars asked to cover the arrearages of past years; and 250,000 dollars in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which when deducted will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditure will thus remain very nearly the same as in the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the marine, and in lieu of only twenty-five ships in commission,

and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels afloat and to build eleven ships of a small class.

"At peace with all the world —the personal liberty of the citizen maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, — what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this inquiry could be readily answered.

"The best that could probably be done for a people inhabiting such a country would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves have arisen from overaction; and the most difficult task that remains to be accomplished is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1838 additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation.

"Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money—was thrown upon the country; an overissue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all the articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of the states and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

"In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole of the bank-note circulation within the United States amounted to but 61,323,893 dollars according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of 88,000,000 dollars, in seven years (the circulation on the 1st of January, 1837, being stated at 149,185,890), aided by the great facilities in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States, and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans, no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of prosperity which everywhere prevailed over the land; and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues since 1837, exceeding, as believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have

been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor states.

"Apart from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonour of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow-citizens than that so many should have escaped the blighting influence of the times.

"In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which in purity and vigour, was to be exercised by the representatives of the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a treasury board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange at all times convertible into gold and silver should be attained.

"The board thus constituted was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to secure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times, in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the cause of such removal, should it occur.

"It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the states, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public monies; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenue of the government a sum not to exceed 5,000,000 dollars in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denomination not less than 5 dollars, nor exceeding 100 dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and everywhere in payment of government dues, with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of 15,000,000 dollars.

"In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue 5,000,000 dollars of government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. Thus, in fact, making the issue of 15,000,000 dollars of Exchequer-bills rest substantially on 10,000,000 dollars; and keeping in circulation never more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for every dollar in spe-

cie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only everywhere receivable in government dues, but that the government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold or silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the people.

"In order to reimburse the government the expences of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the state in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and *bonâ fide* basis. The legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favouritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefore to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which he believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer-bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent to sell draughts, charging therefore a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt, but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifest in the revival of the credit, the trade, and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

"I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a government bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the government with the redeemable paper of the government, in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at the time, in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a government bank, and the objection be available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

"This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely, if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilitates to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evils; nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be an-

swerable for if it be tolerated, since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment, or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected, that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused in the party conflicts of the day.

"That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law, which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favour. To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact that the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonour the government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace.

"At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrongdoers, and they the passive spectators.

"There can be but three kinds of public currency,—first, gold and silver; second, the paper of state institutions; or, third, a representative of the precious metals, provided by the general government, or under its authority. The subtreasury system rejected the last in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use.

"And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kind be used. The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made then directly by government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and, being used only in the disbursements of government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required.

"The credit of the government may be regarded as the very soul of the government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this

spirit the Executive felt himself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund as the basis for the negotiations of the loans authorised to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it laboured. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe from the large indebtedness of the states and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts.

"The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organisation and of our actual reponsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that in the effort to negociate the loan abroad the American negociator might be able to point the money-lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject.

It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negociate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income, at a time when the governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burthened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

"It has now become obvious to all men that the government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition, that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of 15,000,000 dollars, it is obvious that 10,000,000 dollars would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life.

"Its effect upon the solvent state banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial: and with the advantages of a sound currency the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but, if the result should be adverse, there is this security in

connection with it,—that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

"I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the legislative department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country."

The following is a statistical summary of the value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United States for three years, 1838, 1839, and 1841. The exports of the produce of the sea had declined to 2,846,851 dollars, having in the year 1838 been as high as 3,175,576 dollars. The exports of the produce of the forest show an increase; 1838 being stated at 5,200,499 dollars, 1839 at 5,764,559 dollars, and 1841 at 6,264,852 dollars. Of agricultural produce, including the raising of crops and the breed of cattle, the exports are stated at 9,104,514 dollars for 1838, 13,588,186 dollars for 1839, and 16,737,462 dollars for 1841. Of the tobacco-crop, in 1838 the value exported was 7,292,029 dollars; in 1839, 9,882,943 dollars; and 12,576,703 dollars in 1841. Of the cotton-crop, the value exported was 61,556,811 dollars in 1838, 61,238,982 dollars in 1839, and 54,330,341 dollars in 1841. And the exports of manufactures are stated at 8,482,321 dollars for 1838, and 9,590,531 dollars for 1839, and 6,481,502 dollars for 1841. Of these general amounts, England, for herself and Colonies, took 850,540 barrels of flour, 850,865 bushels of wheat, 324,709 bushels of Indian corn and 96,810 barrels of pork.

CHAPTER XV.

CANADA.—*Principles of Lord Sydenham's Administration—Different political Parties in Canada—Sir Charles Bagot appointed as Successor to Lord Sydenham—Opening of the second Session of the United Parliament by the Governor—Attempt to conciliate the Lower Canada French by the offer of office to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine—They accept office, and have to undergo an Election—Address of Mr. Lafontaine—Dangerous illness of Sir Charles Bagot—Prorogation of Parliament—Sir Charles Bagot leaves Canada and dies soon after his return to England—Question of Canadian Corn Duties—Letter of Lord Stanley to the Governor on the subject—Bill passed in the Colonial Legislature.* THE MARQUESAS AND SOCIETY ISLANDS, IN THE PACIFIC.—*Short Narrative of the intercourse between these Islands and Great Britain—Correspondence between Queen Pomare and Mr. Canning and Lord Palmerston—A French Frigate appears off Tahiti—Demand made by him of redress—Letter of Queen Pomare to Queen Victoria, and Answer of Lord Palmerston—The Tahitian Government is taken under French protection by Admiral Dupetit Thouars—PROJET DE LOI relative to the Marquesas proposed by the Minister of Marine to the French Chamber.*

MELANCHOLY as the death of Lord Sydenham was at the very moment when he had triumphed over the obstacles that had stood in the way of a Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada, and might reasonably look forward to seeing beneficial results flow from this important measure, it cannot be said that the policy of the Imperial Government with respect to our North American Colonies was thereby embarrassed, for Lord Sydenham had determined to retire from his high office as soon as ever he saw the Union fairly accomplished, and was making preparations for an early departure, when he met with the accident, which owing to a constitution already enfeebled by ill health, occasioned his death.

During his short administration of the affairs of Canada, we believe that his Lordship is entitled to the praise of having governed in an impartial spirit with a firm and vigorous hand. And this is no ordinary praise when justly merited by a Governor of Canada where hitherto it has been the custom for that functionary to throw himself almost exclusively into the arms of one or other of

the contending parties, and where faction is embittered by difference of origin, language, and religion. Formerly the Tory party of Upper Canada, although inferior in numbers, was that which usually stood highest in the favour of successive Governors and the leaders of this party, who shared amongst themselves the different offices and patronage of Government, were known by the name of "the Family Compact." Lord Sydenham, however, refused to recognise this minority as entitled to a monopoly of office, and his great object was to break down as much as possible old party distinctions, and form an administration composed of moderate and able men taken from the ranks of different parties. The four great divisions representing different political opinions in the United Province of Canada, after the Union had taken place may be classified as follows: — 1st. The Upper Canada Tories, who had previously been the dominant party, and who were generally called "the Family Compact." 2nd. The Upper Canada Reformers, who were excluded from all participation in office by the "Compact." 3rd. The Lower Canada French, who had been the chief agents in the recent rebellion, and whose disaffection to British supremacy was hardly disguised under the veil of alleged grievances with which they sought to cover their seditious projects. These were strongly opposed to the measure of Legislative Union. 4th. The Lower Canada British, whose power and influence were greatly increased by the Union.

The Upper Canada Tories were alienated from Lord Sydenham on account of his determination not to govern exclusively by means of them, and they, in conjunction with the Lower Canada French, formed the opposition in the first Session of the United Parliament, but they were outnumbered by the combination of the two other parties, who were thus enabled to give effectual support to the Government of Lord Sydenham. Mr. Baldwin had been recognised as the leader of the Upper Canada Reformers; but shortly after the appointment of Lord Sydenham he left that party and went into opposition with the Lower Canada French, whose most influential member was a Mr. Lafontaine, upon whom the office of Solicitor-General for Lower Canada had been bestowed by Lord Sydenham.

The person selected by Sir Robert Peel's Ministry to succeed Lord Sydenham as Governor of Canada was Sir Charles Bagot, who found on his arrival that he had an arduous and complicated task before him—the chief difficulty lying in the reconcilement of the jarring pretensions of the contending factions.

The new Governor opened the second Session of the Parliament of United Canada on the 8th of September. His speech did not afford any elucidation of the state of affairs and parties in Canada. Nor is it necessary that we should inflict upon our readers minute details of the contest between the rival sections in the House of Assembly. It will be sufficient to state that Sir Charles Bagot made an attempt to amalgamate the differences by offering a share in the Government to the opposition led by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine; but this well-meant proposal on his part was at first absolutely declined by those gentlemen, chiefly

because Sir Charles Bagot did not intend to sanction by their admission a thorough reconstruction of his Cabinet. Notwithstanding, however, the failure at the time of this scheme for forming a species of coalition-ministry, these two members (Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin) ultimately consented to take office, and had to undergo, in consequence, the ordeal of an election. Mr. Lafontaine was returned for the Third Riding of York, by a majority of 210 over his opponent; but Mr. Baldwin was nominally defeated at Hastings, whence his antagonist, an Upper Canada Tory, had a majority of forty-nine. The election, however, was rendered void in consequence of the illegal violence that took place.

Before the election, M. Lafontaine issued an address to the electors, in which he said:—"By the Union of the two Provinces, the inhabitants of each are brought to participate in one common Legislature. In despite of the difference of language, of customs, and of laws, upon which some had founded hopes of fomenting discord between the population of the different sections of Canada, to the injury of all, we are yet linked together by an identity of interest.

"Apart from considerations of social order, from the love of peace and political freedom, our common interests would alone establish sympathies which sooner or later must have rendered the mutual co-operation of the mass of the two populations necessary to the march of government.

"Without such co-operation, neither peace, welfare, nor good government can exist in the two United Provinces

"The political contest commenced at the last session has resulted in a thorough union in Parliament between the members who represent the majority of both populations. That union secures to the Provincial Government solid support in carrying out those measures which are required to establish peace and contentment.

"In the present state of public affairs, I now see realised views in which I have fondly indulged, which I have long fostered, and which I expressed publicly in my address to the electors of Terrebonne of the 25th of August, 1840.

"All parties have at last united to declare that the co-operation of the French Canadian population is necessary to the working of the Government."

It is a remarkable circumstance that three successive Governors of Canada have died very soon after they have been elevated to that important post. Lord Durham's health gave way before he returned to England, where he expired shortly after his arrival. Lord Sydenham closed his career before he was able to leave the Province, and now a third Governor was to be added to the melancholy list. Sir Charles Bagot became at the latter end of the year so dangerously unwell, as to give the greatest alarm to his friends. He prorogued the Parliament on the 12th of October, and in a short speech, he thanked the Legislature for the zeal and assiduity with which they had considered and perfected the measures of the session, as well as for the supplies they had voted and exhorting the members to use their personal influence in the several districts to promote the harmony and good feeling which it had been his endeavour to establish.

At the end of the year he left Canada for England, as the state of his health rendered it impossible for him to remain, and shortly after his return he died.

The following letter from Lord Stanley (Secretary for the Colonies) to Sir Charles Bagot, is important as being in fact the ground upon which in the following year (1843) the Imperial Parliament passed an act whereby Canadian corn and flour were admitted into British ports at a duty merely nominal. It will be seen that the reason assigned by Lord Stanley for not making a further reduction in duties on Canadian wheat and wheat-flour during the present year, was the proximity of Canada to the United States, and the danger of corn from the latter country finding its way into Great Britain through Canada, as Canadian produce. This danger as Lord Stanley intimated, might be obviated by the imposition of a tax at the frontier upon all corn imported into Canada from the United States; but, unless the Colonial Legislature adopted this course and received into its own exchequer, the proceeds of the tax—Sir Robert Peel's Government were unwilling to propose such a restrictive duty upon American produce, to be levied by the authority of the Imperial Parliament.

Next year, as will be seen in our next volume, a bill was passed by the Imperial Parliament for admitting Canadian corn and flour at 1*s.* per quarter duty into the home markets, in consequence of the duty on American corn which was imposed by the Colonial Legislature.

The following is Lord Stanley's letter.

"*Downing-street, 2nd March,* 1842.

"Sir—In the anxious consideration which it has been the duty of her Majesty's Government to give to the important and complicated question of the importation of corn into this country, they have of course not overlooked the interest which is felt in this question by the province of Canada, and which has been expressed in memorials from the Legislative body, and from other parties, addressed to Her Majesty and to the Legislature of this country; and although in present circumstances Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves justified in recommending to Parliament a compliance with the general request of the various memorials that Canadian corn and flour should be imported, at a nominal duty, into the United Kingdom, I trust that the steps which we have taken, and the ground upon which we have declined to advance further in the same direction, will convince the people of Canada that the course which we have pursued, has been dictated by no unfriendly feeling towards the interests of Canada, and especially of Canadian agriculture.

"The steps which have been taken, so far as they go, have been decidedly in favour of those interests. By the law as it has hitherto stood, Canadian wheat, and wheat flour, have been admissible into Great Britain at a rate of duty estimated at 5*s.* per quarter, until the price in the English market reached 67*s.*, at which amount the duty fell to 6*d.* By the bill which is now before Parliament, the duty of 5*s.* is leviable only while the price is below 55*s.*, and at 58*s.* falls to 1*s.* only. But in addition to this reduction in the

amount of price at which the lower duty becomes payable, it is purposed to take off the restriction which has hitherto been imposed upon the importation of Canadian flour into Ireland, and thus to open a new market to that which may justly be considered as one of the manufactures of Canada.

"In the measures which they have adopted, not without the most anxious attention to the various interests involved, Her Majesty's Government have been desirous, while they gave a general facility of admission to the British market, of disturbing as little as possible the relative advantages possessed by the colonial and foreign supplies of that market. In this sense, while they have continued to the Channel Islands the facilities which they have heretofore enjoyed, of a free importation of their own produce (limited as it necessarily is in extent) into Great Britain, together with the means which they at present enjoy of having their own supplies furnished from the neighbouring and cheaper market, they have not felt themselves called upon to remove from the Isle of Man the restrictions which have been recently imposed on that island as to its foreign imports, while it possesses the advantages of an unrestricted commerce with Great Britain. The same principle has guided her Majesty's Government in the course which they have felt it their duty to pursue with regard to Canada.

It is impossible to be more fully convinced than are the Members of her Majesty's Government, of the importance to the interests both of the Colony and of the Mother-country of maintaining between the two the most unrestricted freedom of commercial intercourse. Even a cursory examination of facts and figures must demonstrate the value to be attached in a commercial, and much more in a moral and political point of view, to the continuance and improvement of that rapidly increasing intercourse; and Her Majesty's Government would have had much less difficulty in approaching the question of an unrestricted admission of Canadian wheat and flour into the British markets, if it had been in their power to look on that question as one of intercourse between Great Britain and her most important colony, and independent of all considerations of foreign trade.

"But it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government so to regard it. It was impossible that they should not advert to the geographical position of Canada, in reference to the great corn-growing States of the West of America. It was impossible not to see that, however desirable it might be even to encourage the transit through Canada of the produce of those States, with the advantage to Canada of any manufacturing process which it might undergo in the transit, a relaxation of duty to the extent of free or nearly free admission would have been a relaxation not limited as in this case it ought to be, to the produce of a British colony.

"It is true that the Imperial Parliament, at the time that they admitted Canadian produce at a nominal duty, might constitutionally have imposed a corresponding duty upon the import of American wheat into Canada, and might thus have placed a check upon the undue influx of foreign under the name of Canadian produce; but whatever might be the view taken

by her Majesty's Government, under a different state of circumstances, in which a tax imposed by colonial authority and of course receivable into the Colonial Treasury, upon wheat imported from the United States might secure the agriculturists of England against the competition of foreign growers, they have been unwilling to impose such a tax, by the authority of Parliament, upon a raw article which might be required for home consumption in Canada, and in the absence of such a tax, have felt it impossible to propose to Parliament a further reduction than that which they have submitted in favour of wheat and wheat-flour shipped from the ports of Canada."

In accordance with this suggestion, a resolution was moved in the House of Assembly by Mr. Hincks to impose a duty of 3*s*. sterling per imperial quarter upon American wheat imported into Canada—such duty to take effect on the 5th of July next. The preamble expressed confidence, that upon the imposition of a duty in Canada upon American wheat imported into the province, such wheat would be admitted duty free, or rather as Canadian wheat, into the ports of Great Britain. The resolution was carried, and a bill was afterwards introduced embracing the substance of the resolutions and was passed into a law.

The Marquesas and Society Islands in the Pacific. — An event took place this year in the Pacific ocean which indicated that France was alive to the advantages derived by Great Britain from the extensive system of colonisation which she has so long encouraged, and that the former Power was on the watch to seize any opportunity that might arise for bringing the remotest regions under subjection to her flag.

The Marquesas are a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean in long. W. 139° and lat. S. 10°. Not far to the S. W. lie the Society Islands, and the principal of these is Tahiti or Otaheite, where since their first discovery by Captain Cook, the efforts of missionaries and intercourse with European traders have done much to civilize the inhabitants. So early as in the year 1825 Pomare the Queen of Tahiti sent a letter to King George 4th, in which she begged permission to use the English flag, and prayed that he "would never abandon them but regard them with kindness for ever." To this in 1827, Mr. Canning, then Foreign Secretary, replied that His Britannic Majesty could not "consistently with the usages established among the nations of Europe" comply with the request to use the British flag, but that His Majesty would be happy to afford to the dominions of Queen Pomare all such protection as could be granted to a friendly power at so remote a distance.

In 1836 Queen Pomare sent a letter to Lord Palmerston (through the medium of Mr. Pritchard the British consul at Tahiti) requesting to know whether the Roman Catholic missionaries who "belong to France" and persisted in coming to Tahiti and "disturbing the peace of her Government" were sanctioned by the British Government. The following year Lord Palmerston replied that the British Government could not in any manner interfere with the residence of foreigners in a territory that did not appertain to Great Britain.

But the usage of the French

missionaries was made a pretext by France for very summary proceedings with this defenceless state. On the 30th of August 1838, the French frigate *Venus* commanded by Admiral A. Dupetit-Thouars, appeared off Tahiti, and immediately sent on shore a letter of which the following is a translation.

"*To the Queen of Otaheite.*

"Madame,

"The King of the French and his Government, justly irritated for the outrages offered to the nation, by the bad and cruel treatment which some of his members who did come to Otaheite have suffered, and especially Messrs. Laval and Carret, apostolic missionaries, who called at this island in 1836, has sent me to reclaim and enforce, if necessary, immediate reparation, due to a great Power and a valiant nation, who was gravely insulted, and without provocation.

"The King and his Government demand:—

"1st. That the Queen of Otaheite write to the King of the French, to excuse for the violence and other insults offered to Frenchmen, whose honourable conduct did not deserve such a treatment. The letter of the Queen will be written in Tahitian and in the French language, and both will be signed by the Queen; the said letter of reparation will be sent officially to the Commander of the frigate the *Venus*, within twenty four hours after the present notification.

"2nd. A sum of 2,000 Spanish dollars will be paid within the twenty-four hours of the present notification unto the cashier of the frigate *Venus*, as an indemnification for Messrs. Laval and Carret, for the loss occasioned to them by the bad treatment they received at Otaheite.

"3rd. After having complied with these two first obligations, the French colours will be hoisted the 1st day of September, on the Island Motu-Uta, to be saluted by the Tahitian government with twenty-one guns.

"I declare to your Majesty, that if they do not subscribe to give the reparation asked for, within the limited time, I shall see myself under the obligation to declare war, and to commence hostilities immediately, against all the places of your Majesty's dominions, and which will be continued by all the French vessels of war which will successively call here, and will last to the time when France will have obtained satisfaction.

"I am, &c.,

"*The Captain of the French*
"*Frigate Venus,*

(Signed)

"A. Dupetit-Thouars."

In consequence of this threat, a convention was agreed to by the Tahitian government in the month of September, by which all Frenchmen of every profession were to be allowed to establish themselves and trade freely in all the islands subject to Queen Pomare. But the aversion to the introduction of any form of doctrine and worship different from that which Protestant missionaries had taught seems to have been very strong, and in November of that year (1838) a letter was despatched from the Queen and Chiefs of Tahiti to Queen Victoria, in which they prayed for protection and assistance from England and used the following language, "Let your flag cover us, and your lion defend us; determine the form through which we could shelter ourselves lawfully under your wings."

In September 1839, Lord Palmerston returned an answer to this appeal, in which he stated the deep concern which was felt by the British Government at the difficulties which beset Queen Pomare, but declined to enter into any defensive alliance with the Tahitian state on account of the immense distance at which it was situated, "as it would be impossible for Her (Britannic) Majesty to fulfil with proper punctuality the defensive obligations" that might be contracted.

The consequence was, that the Tahitian dominions fell into the hands of France, which was announced to Lord Aberdeen in a letter from the acting consul at Tahiti dated September, 26, 1842, in which he says,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that * * * * * the Tahitian flag has been altered; it is now the original flag with the French colours in the upper part next to the staff, and was, at noon of the 12th instant, acknowledged and saluted by the French admiral on board the frigate *Reine Blanche*."

The reasons assigned for this compulsory change are contained in a formal declaration or manifesto, issued by Admiral A. Dupetit Thouars, and dated from the "French Naval Station in the Pacific Ocean," September 8, 1842:—

"Contrary to your own laws, the domiciles of several Frenchmen have been violated during their absence, and their houses, thus forcibly entered, have remained open and pillaged; seizures of property have likewise been unjustly ordered, and executed in the most brutal manner; several of our countrymen have been beaten by the police-officers, whose duty it was to protect them; others have been thrown into prison without previous trial, treated as criminals, and executed as villains, without being able to obtain a hearing, &c. Is this then the protection granted to the most favoured nation, which we claim of right? Is this the treatment secured to our countrymen by treaty? No; treaties have been violated and put aside in the most outrageous manner for France; and, notwithstanding the promise recently made by the Queen to the commander of the corvette *Aube*, the murderer of a Frenchman, the infamous Moia, whom the Queen had sentenced to exile, is still here; and it is by impunity to a criminal, that the proofs of benevolence of the King of the French are acknowledged.

"Ill-advised, submitting to an influence fatal to her true interests, the Queen will learn a second time, that the good faith and loyalty of a power such as France, is not with impunity to be trifled with.

"As we cannot expect justice from the government of Tahiti, I will not demand new treaties from the Queen and principal chiefs: we can no longer trust their word, which they incessantly break; substantial securities alone can protect our rights; new treaties would, doubtless, soon be forgotten like the former ones, which, however, are sufficient; for we do not ask for particular nor exceptional favours for our countrymen, but simply equal rights, to which they are entitled, and of which they cannot be deprived; liberty to trade, to reside, to go, to come, to quit, to buy, to let, to sell, or to re-sell, and the liberty of conscience—these are the imprescrip-

tible rights, and are those of every civilised people; these we claim, because they are our own; these, in fact, we shall obtain, as soon as the government acts in a legal manner, and that the laws, made for all, shall be equally known to all."

The next day, in consequence of this threat, Queen Pomare addressed a letter to the Admiral, in which she states, that being unable to govern so as to preserve a good understanding with foreign governments, she solicited the King of the French to take her dominions under his protection, on the following conditions:—

"1. The sovereignty of the Queen and her authority, and the authority of the chiefs over their people, shall be guaranteed to them.

"All laws and regulations shall be issued in the Queen's name, and signed by her.

"3. The possession of lands belonging to the Queen, and to the people, shall be secured to them, and shall remain in their possession; all disputes relative to the right to property or lands, shall be under the special jurisdiction of the tribunals of the country.

"4. Every one shall be free in the form of his worship or religion.

"5. The churches at present established shall continue to exist, and the English missionaries shall continue in their labours without molestation; the same shall apply to every other form of worship, no one shall be molested or constrained in his belief."

The real reasons, however, for making this acquisition, are contained in a *projet de loi*, presented in the month of April, 1843, by the Minister of Marine, to the French Chamber. We rather anticipate the order of time, in inserting them here; but we are thus enabled to complete our narrative of the interference of France with the Marquesas. The following are the most important paragraphs:—

"Gentlemen,—The King has directed us to submit to you a *projet de loi*, the object of which is to open an extraordinary credit (of 5,987,000 francs) to defray the expences of our establishments in the Pacific, for the year 1844.

"The speech from the Throne has made you acquainted with the principal idea which led to the taking possession of the Marquesas. Since then an important event has taken place in those regions. The protectorship of the Society Islands has been offered to France, and accepted in the King's name, by the Rear-Admiral commanding our naval forces in the Pacific. The Act of Acceptance was ratified by the government as soon as it became known.

"France had no establishments in the Pacific Ocean, where her ships of war and merchant vessels might at all times find shelter and more permanent protection than that afforded by a naval station. Nevertheless, in that region where French interests are beginning to develope themselves, it is requisite to form a centre around which they may collect and prosper under the protection of the national flag.

"Polynesia is an extensive field, open to the conquests of commerce and civilisation. It belongs to France, which is in the first rank among civilised and maritime nations, to take a share in the efforts made to redeem the inhabitants of that part of the globe from their present state of barbarism.

"The development which our

intercourse with these distant countries will acquire, is an interest which cannot fail to strike you. Over an extent of more than 4,000 leagues, our ships of war found no station belonging to France, none where they could obtain supplies, or repair their damages. Another special motive rendered necessary an establishment upon some of the islands of this extensive sea. The whale fishery is principally carried on in the Polynesian Archipelagos. These operations are of long duration, and while they last, our ships remain exposed to the violence and exactions of the natives of those islands. We shall give to that essential branch of our merchant navy an efficient protection, by placing it in a position to appeal on the spot to the authority and power of the sovereignty of France.

"The advantages of our new settlements, even now incontestable, will hereafter acquire much higher importance. They will be very great, if a plan, which at present fixes the attention of all maritime Powers, should be carried into execution. It consists in opening between Europe and the Pacific Ocean, through the Isthmus of Panama, a track much shorter than that of Cape Horn. Whenever this grand result, in which all naval Powers are interested, shall have been obtained, the Society Islands and the Marquesas, by being nearer to France, will rank among the most important stations of the globe. The facility of this communication will necessarily give a new impetus to navigation in the Pacific Ocean, this track being, as a communication with the Indian and China Seas, if not shorter, at least safer and of more considerable commercial interest. Our new possessions, happily situated as a store-house in these long voyages, will be used as a place of resort for the navigators of all countries.

"The elements of an active commerce already exist in Oceania, but every impediment to its development must be removed. In order to attain this end, the best method to adopt, is freedom of trade in its fullest extent. With the exception of arms and munitions of war, which the government will have the power to prohibit, a free entry will be afforded to all imports. These islands, with their free ports, will become *entrepôts*, where our vessels will discharge their cargoes, in order to forward them as required to the coasts of Mexico, Chile, and Peru, where we already find a most important field for trade; and to those Archipelagos, which, under the combined influence of the maritime powers, are rising into civilization."

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER, 1841.

3. MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION FROM SHIPWRECK. — During an awful storm that raged throughout the night, the sloop *Perseverance*, Morris Evans master, of Carnarvon, with a mate, one seaman and a boy, bound from South Yarmouth to Dublin, when between the South Bishops and the Smalls, carried away her bowsprit, and immediately after, a sea broke on board that swept the decks, carrying away her bulwarks and chain cables, stoving her boat, and making her a complete wreck, with every sea sweeping her fore and aft.

She was now driving before a furious north-wester, with her mainsail set; the captain, mate, and the man, took refuge in the cabin, up to their necks in water; but the boy, in endeavouring to follow their example, was washed overboard by a sea, and his wailing cries were instantly lost amidst the tumultuous howling of the troubled deep.

At about twelve o'clock at night the vessel struck in a small cove on a part of the coast near St. Bride's, in the Jack Sound, called the Deer Park, where the cliffs are nearly in perpendicular height from 150 to 200 feet (nearly opposite to the rock on which the ill-fated *Albion* steamer was lost). The mainmast immediately broke into three or four pieces; and the last which the captain knew of his men, for they kept calling to each other as long as the seas permitted their heads to be above water, was the feeling one of their hands, as they held on to the wreck under water —such was the dreadful state they were in on the instant when the vessel struck!

The captain was instantaneously washed overboard, when he grasped one of the pieces of the mainmast, and was washed with it into a cavern in the perpendicular cliffs, and it was carried away the instant that he loosened his grasp, and had got a little beyond the force of the waves. This cavern at the high spring-tide, is many feet under water. There he lay, holding on to the rocks, with the sea bursting and bubbling over him, till the next morning.

This was the time of the neap-tides, with a gale of wind blowing right upon the coast—when the tide recedes so little as to make it an impossibility for any one to get out of this cove save by climbing these perpendicular cliffs, or of getting out of the cavern, except

by watching till the heaviest wave has broken.

After exhausting himself in crying for assistance, there seemed to be no alternative but that of being drowned in the cavern, or being starved to death by cold and hunger. He now cut his boots from his feet with his knife, and threw them upon a ledge of rock above the cavern, in the hope that they might meet the eye of some one in passing; and then commenced an attempt to scale the cliff, which he had mastered, a height of above forty feet—when, on taking hold of a stone which was loose, he began to slip, and at the very moment that he fell, and expected to have his brains dashed out on a huge rock immediately below, and on which he must fall, a tremendous sea swept over the rock, and bore him to the mouth of the same cavern to which he had before been cast, and in which he had lain before; and now, with feet and hands dreadfully swollen by climbing and the action of the salt water—battered, bruised, and dreadfully shaken, he lay another night in this awful cavern, with the sea breaking over and drenching him.

Sunday morning came, with no possibility of receiving human aid. Once more he nerved himself to try and get out of the cavern. He had prayed most fervently; he thought of his sick wife and his infant family; and he made the attempt, and he found himself most wonderfully strengthened every step he took. After incredible toil, and tearing his hands and feet against the sharp-pointed rocks in a most dreadful way, he ascended very nearly to the summit, where he was so very nearly calling again, that he looked whereabouts he should fall; but most providentially despair nerved him to almost superhuman resolution, which enabled him to seize hold of a projecting pinnacle of rock, upon which he climbed, and was thus enabled to reach the summit with sufficient strength to throw his body over, though his legs were still hanging down the side of the cliff. Here he regained strength to place himself out of danger, and to return thanks to the Almighty for his wonderful preservation.

He was found some time after by a man crawling on the ground, with his feet and hands completely doubled under, from the injuries they had received. He was placed on an ass, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Jones, farmer, Trehill, near St. Bride's, where he was most charitably taken care of.

31. Dreadful Murder at Mansfield, near Nottingham.—This morning the peaceful little town of Mansfield was thrown into a state of consternation by the discovery of a most dreadful and cold-blooded murder. The hapless victim of this atrocious deed was a young woman in her twentieth year, named Mary Hallam, the daughter of a labourer, who has resided in Mansfield for many years, and who has saved a considerable sum of money by his industry. The murderer is a young man named John Jones, *alias* Samuel Moore, a shoemaker, a native of Market Bosworth. He has resided in Mansfield for four years, and had, until a few months ago, been considered the accepted suitor of the unfortunate deceased.

Moore rented two rooms at the bottom of a yard in Lister Lane, Mansfield, and the deceased lived with her parents in a house at the

top of the yard. A year ago the murderer lodged in the same house with the deceased; but about nine months since, he became rather unsteady, and took to drinking, in consequence of which, the parents of the deceased, thinking that his bad habits would not promote their daughter's happiness, declared against his suit. He then left their house, and went to lodge in the same yard, at the house of a widow named Wragg. At that time he made use of threatening language; but it would imply a degree of malignity unparalleled to suppose, that he formed a resolution, in consequence of what then passed, to perpetrate so savage and diabolical a crime.

He visited at Hallam's as a neighbour, and occasionally went out with the deceased. At Whitsuntide, whilst walking in Mansfield Forest, he committed a violent assault upon her, and frequently gave evidence of being a most passionate fellow. On Thursday night the deceased, who had been out on a visit, called at his shop on going out of the yard, and from the evidence there appears not the slightest doubt, but that he fell upon and murdered her, by cutting her throat in the most dreadful manner.

He stayed in the workshop, the scene of this dreadful tragedy, with the body of his victim, for some time, and at length locked up the shop, and went to a public-house. He there drank several glasses of ale, and sang a song at the request of the company; after which he went home to bed.

We extract the following from the evidence:—

William Hallam, the father of the deceased, deposed, that he last saw her alive at one o'clock on Thursday. She had just returned from a journey to Worksop, where she had gone on a visit on Christmas-day. Witness returned from his work about nine at night, and found that the deceased had just gone out without bonnet or shawl on. When the deceased did not return home, he became alarmed for her safety, and searched the whole town for her. At eleven he took a lantern, and went to the mill dam, but without finding her. Witness then thought that he would go to the prisoner's shop, and put a table against the wall, and look through the window, which was high up. By the light of a lantern he saw the deceased lying on the floor, weltering in her blood. He did not attempt to get in at the window, but stood and looked for signs of life, but could not perceive any. She lay on her right side, and her clothes were down within an inch or two of her shoes. Witness then took the table and chair away, and, after telling his wife that she was dead, went and fetched Metham the constable. Witness and Metham, with the nephew of the latter, went down to his lodgings and called up the prisoner, who was apprehended and taken to the lock-up. Witness then described the wounds on the body to be several large cuts on the throat.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the prisoner being cautioned, was then asked if he had anything to say. He rose from his seat, and said, "I decline for the present," and then resumed his sitting.

In answer to the coroner, he said, "My name is John Jones, and not Samuel Moore. I live at Mrs. Wragg's, Lister Lane. I am

a cordwainer, and twenty-four years of age. I have lived in Mansfield four years." He then declined answering any more questions.

The room being cleared, the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Jones," who was fully committed upon the coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next Nottingham assizes.

The prisoner maintained a most unmoved demeanour, and stated, that before committing the fearful deed, he asked the deceased if she would marry him. She replied that her parents would not consent. He then said that he would take care no one else did; and seized her After he had inflicted the first wound, which it appears was not immediately fatal, she begged for her life; but seeing him resolved, then asked for time to pray, before he killed her; he answered, that he would pray for both of them, and completed his dreadful purpose. He then prayed for "God to have mercy upon two unfortunate lovers," and stayed a considerable time on his knees.

1842.

JANUARY.

4. Christmas Presents. — Fraud on Lord Stanley. — A middle-aged man, of respectable appearance and plausible manners, called at the Colonial-office in Downing-street, and inquired for the noble Colonial Secretary. He was informed by the messengers in attendance, that Lord and Lady Stanley were at the time on a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and were not expected in town until the following Thursday. The stranger was then asked to leave his name, when he said he was commissioned by the principal officers of the Custom-house to deliver to Lord Stanley the box which he had with him, and which contained a most costly and magnificent chandelier, intended as a Christmas present to Lady Stanley from some of the foreign Courts; and that he was also instructed to say, that thirty-five cases of wine had been received as a present for his Lordship, which would be delivered on the following morning.

Some further conversation followed, in the course of which the stranger gave particular directions that the package he had with him should be carefully attended to. He then pulled out of his pocket some papers, which appeared to be the regular Custom-house certificates, signed "George Lamb," and stated that he was to receive 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of the regular dues.

The office-keeper desired him to write a receipt for the money, which he did in the presence of that gentleman's daughter, the amount was paid over to him, and he left the office. The costly present was removed with all due care, to the mansion of Lord Stanley in St. James's-square; and on the arrival of the noble Lord and Lady from Windsor opened with the greatest caution — when its valuable contents were found to consist of a few brick-bats, packed in a manner to prevent them rolling in the case.

Immediately on the fraud being discovered, by the directions of the noble Secretary, information was given at the police-station in Scotland-yard, and also to the City

police, and every exertion, in consequence used to discover the delinquent. The exertions were successful; and the suspected party was apprehended in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house. It is, perhaps, needless to add, that the thirty-five cases of wine have not been heard of.

6. Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.—When his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who is known to be a very early riser, was last at Windsor Castle, upon a visit to Her Majesty, the following incident occurred, affording another proof of the strict military discipline so closely observed and practised upon all occasions by his Grace. One morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the Duke, accompanied by his youngest son Lord Charles Wellesley (who was then in waiting as one of the equerries upon Her Majesty), walked from the castle into the quadrangle, which he was about to leave by the iron gate near the entrance to the state apartments, to proceed on to the North Terrace. The Duke and his son, however, were stopped by the sentry (one of the 72d Highlanders) stationed at this spot, who stated that his instructions were not to suffer any person to pass from out of the quadrangle at that early hour in the morning. Lord Charles Wellesley immediately stepped up to the soldier on guard, and said, "You surely can't know who this is—it is the Duke of Wellington, my father." His Grace instantly responded, "Pooh, pooh, nonsense; let the sentry perform his duty;" and returned to the castle until the hour arrived at which the sentry could suffer them to pass out through the gate in question.

7. Extraordinary Affair at Wexford.—Some time ago the daughter of a man named Bolger procured a suit of boy's clothes, and went to "seek her fortune" at Liverpool, as a "dashing young Irishman." She was hired by an English gentleman as groom, and for months rode after him as such. On his leaving the country, he recommended his groom in the strongest terms, and Miss Bolger was hired as inside servant. One of the maids, however, became attached to her, and, to escape her importunity, Miss Bolger joined a twopenny show, where she soon attained the exalted honour of tumbling on the stage, and of describing figuratively the letters of the alphabet. The show booth arrived here, and her brother, by a singular coincidence, was employed in one of the departments connected with the building, and recognised his long-lost sister in the interesting posture-master. Her father, with the assistance of the police, conveyed her to his house; but she is so pleased with her male attire, that neither threats nor persuasion can prevail on her to assume that befitting her sex.

8. Affray with Poachers.—This afternoon as Mr. John Brailsford, one of Lord Chesterfield's keepers, was going his rounds in Stoke-fields, in the county of Nottingham, he observed at a distance about twenty men entering a turnip field, as he supposed to steal turnips. He went to them, and seeing them take up turnips, he began to remonstrate with them on the impropriety of their conduct, when to his surprise, he found that they were a gang of poachers, and that they had about 200 snares with them, hanging

upon their arms, and on other parts of their persons. He observed also that part of the men were in the act of setting snares; others were pulling up turnips to stop holes in the fences; and others were laying marks. He boldly and instantly took one man into custody; the rest threw turnips and large stones at him, swearing that if he did not set their companion at liberty, they would murder him.

He persisted in holding his man; but the party proved too strong, and he let go his hold, knowing the name of the individual. He turned off from the poachers to find his father, who, with himself soon mounted and rode on horseback in pursuit. They came up with fifteen of the retreating party, near Colwick-gate, when Mr. Brailsford, the father, dismounted, and attacked with a large stick the whole gang. Supported by his son, they succeeded, although struck upon the head and body with large stones, which were thrown at them almost as thick as hail, in capturing one of the poachers.

8. Suicide and Attempted Murder at Sheffield. — The town of Sheffield has been the scene of a very shocking occurrence, the result of intemperance. A young man, aged twenty-five, named Henry Vaughan, a table-knife manufacturer, living in Whitecroft, had, it appears, paid attentions to Sarah Poole, who, with her two sisters, lived at Pye-bank, Bridge-liouses, and obtained a respectable livelihood by dressmaking; but about eighteen months ago, in consequence of his dissolute conduct and intemperate habits, she refused any longer to keep company with him.

Soon after this period he called upon her, and endeavoured to induce her to revoke her determination to discard him as a lover: but finding his persuasions in vain, he drew out a razor, and attempted her life. She however, with great promptitude and spirit, threw him down, and got the razor from his hand.

In October, he had fired a pistol at the house; and on Monday last he visited her, and uttered such alarming threats, that she applied to the magistrates for protection, and obtained a peace warrant.

The sisters had, in consequence of his violence, been latterly in the habit of fastening the door and window-shutters in the evening; but on yesterday night, unfortunately, forgot or neglected to do so. At about a quarter before eight o'clock they were sitting at their work, when Vaughan suddenly rushed in at the outer door, closing it after him as he entered, and cried, "Revenge!—revenge this night, if I go out a corpse!" He then drew his hands from his pockets with a pistol in each.

Sarah Poole immediately rushed to the door, followed by her sister Harriet, who, perceiving he was aiming at Sarah, shut the door, but he fired one pistol before it was closed. Sarah escaped down the stairs; but Harriet, by closing the door, shut herself in with the infuriated man; while the third sister, Hannah, escaped out at the front door, and ran over to give an alarm at a public-house opsite. Vaughan essayed to follow Sarah, but Harriet, with great presence of mind and wonderful intrepidity, pushed him backwards, and he fell. At this moment she snatched from him what she supposed to be the other loaded pistol,

threw it down—and, escaping into the next room, made for the window. She threw open the sash, pushed open the unfastened shutters, and was in the act of jumping out, when the villain fired at her. The ball struck her upon the shoulder, inflicting a superficial wound, and passed by her cheek.

At this moment the landlord of the Barrel public-house, and Mr. Palfreyman, a commercial traveller, came over, upon which the desperate fellow fired a third pistol through the panel of the door, the ball from which entered the front of Mr. Palfreyman's trousers, and tore his shirt—but, wonderful to say, passed over his thigh without wounding him. The door still remained fastened, and they were afraid to make any further attempt at entering, until the police should arrive.

In the interval, three other shots were heard in the room; and when they at length entered, they found the miserable man in his last agony. He had discharged one of the pistols at his own breast. Near him lay three pocket pistols; one discharged, one loaded, and the third with the barrel partially unscrewed, as if an attempt had been made a second time to reload it. Two or three bullets were found on the floor; and that fired at Sarah Poole, which had touched her left temple, and raised a small lump, had flattened against the wall, and fallen down the cellar steps.

An inquest was held on the body of the suicide this afternoon, and a verdict of *Felo de se* returned. After the facts above related had been deposed to before the jury by the witnesses to the dreadful transaction, the Coroner gave the usual directions for the interment of the body at midnight, without Christian burial.

9. Robberies of Children.—This afternoon the following respectable tradesmen's children were decoyed by some elderly females, who succeeded in inveigling them into some low dens of infamy in St. Giles's, where they stripped them of every article of wearing apparel that they had on except their shoes, and afterwards turned the little innocents into the streets at night, where they were found crying with cold. Two of them were found in Langley-street, Long-acre, viz.: Richard Morgan, six years of age, and James Bonus, five years of age. Three others were found of more tender years, at the same time, by a police-constable on duty, who proceeded with them to the house of Mr. Saunders, a milkman, residing at No. 11, Queen-street, Seven-dials, to see if he could identify them, but he not being able so to do, they were wrapped up in some clothes, and conveyed to the station-house in Bow-street, and placed by a fire, since which they have been claimed by their distracted parents. The wretches, after stripping them, carried them from out of their dens in their arms, and under some pretence, put them down in the street and ran off.

10. Extraordinary Suicide.—The family of a respectable tradesman named Phipps, an engineer and well-sinker, resident in the churchyard, Ross, was thrown into a state of dismay, by the discovery of the body of William Phipps, a son of John Phipps, who had destroyed himself, and was found hanging in an outhouse in the occupation of his father.

It appears that the deceased was a young man, eighteen years of

age, of general sober and steady habits. In the early part of Sunday he attended church, and nothing was observed that might be called unusual in his manner. In the evening he left the house to attend his duties in the stable, which is situated about a quarter of a mile thence. Nothing was seen or heard of him after the time he left for the purpose stated. Much surprise was created at his absence during the night; but not the slightest cause for suspicion of harm had been given, or could be surmised by his parents. The unhappy truth was soon, however, to be developed; for on John Phipps, the father, going at an early hour on Monday morning to the stable, he found the outer door of the yard unlocked, and on advancing to the folding doors of the shed, which were partially open, he beheld his unfortunate child hanging before him!

The old man was rendered helpless by the sight, and a neighbour aroused by his cries, came to his assistance, when the body was cut down, but found to be in a state such as precluded all idea of resuscitation. The unfortunate youth had taken the pains to strap his legs together with a leathern strap and buckle, for which purpose he must have been seated on a platform or floor which divides one part of the shed, so as to form a partial upper story: this must have been done, it is supposed, after he had reached the elevation by means of the ladder, which was left standing, and up which it is not probable he could have stepped with his feet so confined. A handkerchief had been carefully tied over his face, with the corner hanging below the chin, so as to prevent the possibility of sight.

In this state he was cut down and removed to his father's house. It is remarkable, that the rope with which the act was committed was of a slender kind, not so strong as a common sash line; and what is still more worthy of note, a large quantity of strong rope was close to the spot whence he threw himself into the space below.

13. Melancholy Accident at Liverpool.—This afternoon an inquest was held in the Sessions-house of this town, before Mr. P. F. Carey and a respectable jury, on the body of Hugh M'Neile, a youth about the age of fourteen, who met his death by a pistol-shot wound.

The first witness called was Edward Ashton Southern, a youth about thirteen, who stated that at the beginning of last week, the deceased was on a visit to Mr. Edwards, of Toxteth-park; and that he (witness) on Thursday last called at Mr. Edwards' upon the deceased, for the purpose of accompanying him to Liverpool. They started for Liverpool in company with another boy of witness's acquaintance, named John Ashton. They stopped a little on the road. John Ashton had a pistol with him; and they all went to a piece of vacant ground in the park, when John Ashton fired his pistol at a bird in a hedge, but witness could not tell whether it was loaded with ball or not. He believes that the deceased afterwards loaded the same pistol and fired at a bird, but could not tell whether it was loaded with ball. Witness subsequently fired it in the Park-road, but it had only powder and paper in it. There was no firing after they left the road, and the pistol was the last time loaded by John Ash-

ton. While they were on the piece of vacant land near the Rev. Mr. Nolan's, witness was talking to the deceased, when the latter said something which made John Ashton laugh. At this time John Ashton had the pistol in his right hand, pointing downwards, with the thumb of his right hand resting in his pocket. Just at that moment witness heard a report, and on looking round, he saw the deceased standing with one leg partly raised from the ground, and having his hands to his side—not looking as if he were in pain, but as though he were astonished. Deceased called out "Murder." Witness ran up to the deceased, and asked him if he were hurt, and he called out "Murder" again. I saw from the manner in which the deceased held his hands, that he was hurt. John Ashton appeared bewildered, and ran off for about fifteen yards, but then came back again. Witness ran to the Rev. Mr. Nolan's, and knocked for assistance. Mr. Nolan came out immediately, and caught hold of the deceased in his arms. He was taken first to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, who was from home; thence to a druggist's, and from there to Mr. Bickersteth's, surgeon, of Rodney-street. John Ashton followed to Mr. Bickersteth's. Mr. Bickersteth was from home, but his assistant saw the deceased, and Mr. Bickersteth was afterwards fetched, and took him home in his carriage. John Ashton never saw young M'Neile before that morning, and witness introduced them. They both appeared friendly; they had had no quarrel, neither had any angry words passed. On their way to the druggist's, the deceased said that he heartily forgave John Ashton.

The Rev. T. Nolan, incumbent of St. Barnabas Church, spoke to what he saw of the deceased after the occurrence, in corroboration of the last witness.

Mr. R. Bickersteth, surgeon, of Rodney-street, Liverpool (brother of Lord Langdale), stated, that on Thursday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the day he was sent for home to see the deceased, who had been brought there in a coach. He found him lying on a sofa, and blood was flowing from a wound in his right side, about one inch above the groin. On probing the wound, he found its direction downwards, and outwards at the thigh. He made efforts to trace its progress and to extract the ball, having been informed that it was a pistol shot which had caused the injury. He then dressed the wound, and conveyed him home. The boys Ashton and Southern were both present, and expressed the greatest anxiety and regret. The deceased repeatedly expressed his hearty forgiveness to the boy who had caused the injury. For two days no alarming symptoms made their appearance. On Sunday morning erysipelas attacked the left hip; this was relieved by the remedies applied. On the same night the fever increased; and on the following day erysipelas attacked the right hip, with appearances of mortification in the centre. On the Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, he died. On the same evening witness examined the body, and traced the wound the bullet had originally made to where it was found in the head of the thigh-bone. The injuries that the deceased had received by the bullet were the cause of death.

John M. Ashton, who was the

unfortunate cause of the death of the deceased, was next examined, and gave testimony similar to that of the first witness.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence, when the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by misadventure," declaring the weapon to be forfeited to the Crown.

Accompanying the verdict, the jury made the following presentment:—"The jury cannot separate without expressing their earnest hope, that this melancholy event will operate as an impressive warning to parents, guardians, and others, against intrusting fire-arms to persons too young to use them with safety either to themselves or to the public."

—. SNOW STORM.—The metropolis was visited with a severe snow storm, the heaviest that has fallen this winter, accompanied with a fresh breeze, varying in the course of the day from S.E. to E.N.E. Early in the morning there were slight showers of snow; but about ten o'clock the flakes increased in size, and continued falling until four o'clock. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the snow lay in many places to the depth of ten inches; and where it had drifted, travelling has been much impeded. Several of the mails and stage-coaches were considerably beyond time, owing to the heavy state of the roads; and several vessels in the docks and at the wharfs, ready for sea, delayed taking their departure, in consequence of the easterly winds, and the unpropitious aspect of the weather. The masters of several coasting vessels, arrived in the River yesterday, report having experienced for several days heavy falls of snow, accompanied with strong variable winds and squalls; and many vessels had been driven on shore along the eastern and northern coasts. Fortunately none of their crews were lost.

17. HORRIBLE MURDER.—EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—A trial took place in Dublin to-day which excited extraordinary interest. The prisoner, John Delahunt, had already earned considerable notoriety by his evidence at the coroner's inquest on an Italian boy, Garlibardo, who was murdered near Dublin in February last; upon which occasion he stated, that he saw the murder committed by a tinker of the name of Cooney. His statement, however, was so confused and improbable, that he was not brought forward on the trial of Cooney, who was acquitted.

He next appeared at the trial of some coal-porters, whom he charged with an assault on Captain Craddock, during the last election for the city of Dublin. On that occasion, he completely broke down in his cross-examination, and the prisoners were discharged — the counsel on both sides unanimously concurring in opinion that the witness (Delahunt) had not been present at the outrage, and had come forward for the purpose of obtaining a reward, by prosecuting to conviction the persons he had pointed out as having committed the assault.

At ten o'clock, the appointed hour, the prisoner was placed at the bar. His countenance was pale and haggard, and betrayed the utmost anxiety. He almost immediately leaned forward on his elbows, and with a handkerchief in his hand, covered the lower part of his face. Throughout the trial he remained in the same position.

The prisoner was charged with the murder of Thomas Patrick Maguire, on the 20th of December last, to which he pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Brewster (Queen's counsel) addressed the jury for the prosecution, and confined himself altogether to a statement of the facts, a course which he deemed the more necessary, because he was not able to produce any person who saw the fatal act committed, nor any witness who could depose to the blow which caused the melancholy death of the unfortunate child.

It would appear in the course of the evidence, that the boy Thomas Maguire, who was nine years old, lived with his mother in Plunket-street; and that he, about one or two o'clock on the day the murder was committed, asked her leave to go to play with some other little children. At that period the wretched mother was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and had the misfortune of being separated from her husband, or at least abandoned by him, after much harsh treatment on his part, and there was consequently no other person to take care of the child. The child having obtained his mother's consent was engaged amusing himself with other little children, when a person came up; and one of the questions which the jury would have to try was, whether or not the prisoner at the bar was that individual. It appeared that the child knew him, whoever he might turn out to be, for when called by his name, the little fellow answered, and immediately went with him, leaving his companions. That was about four o'clock in the afternoon; and where they proceeded to, or what they had been engaged at up to six o'clock, he was not in a condition to detail to the jury; but about that hour, as would be incontestably proved, the prisoner at the bar, and the child thus taken and subsequently murdered, arrived together at the house of the prisoner's brother, in Britain-street, where the prisoner met his sister-in-law, who, upon his telling her that he found the boy straying in the Castle-yard (about a mile from where he really found him), begged of him, for God's sake, to take him home, lest his parents might be uneasy about him. The prisoner, under pretence of doing so, took the boy to a public-house in an adjoining street (Capel-street), where he remained for a short time; and the next place at which it would be proved he was seen in company with the deceased, was in Upper Baggot-street, which is about two miles from Capel-street, at the extremity of the city, near where the murder was committed, and not very far from the place where the prisoner's father, a carpenter by trade, was living.

It was undoubtedly one of the most singular, and at the same time one of the most distressing circumstances in that extraordinary case, that the persons who would necessarily be brought forward as witnesses against the prisoner were his nearest relations, and those most closely connected with him. It would appear that, in the neighbourhood of Baggot-street, he was met by his sister and two or three young children, who would be produced; and that when asked by one of them where he was going, he replied that he was going with the child to his parents. He proceeded on in the same direction. It was then about

a quarter to seven o'clock; and, in twenty minutes or so after, he was seen in his father's house, but without the boy.

A very short time after that the child was found murdered a short distance from the spot where the prisoner met his sister; the poor boy was quite warm, and had been recently deprived of life, as the blood was still pouring from the dreadful wound which caused his death. Before the prisoner left his father's house, he promised to return in two or three days, and be present at an entertainment to be given by some children, with whom he seemed to be on the most friendly terms, and over whom he possessed great influence. He then went to the Castle, where he gave information of his having seen a murder committed on the child in the place where the body was found, and subsequently brought the policeman to the spot. In the meantime, the neighbourhood became alarmed upon the discovery of the body of the murdered child; and before the policeman and the prisoner reached Baggot-street, the police-station in that district had been apprised of the horrid deed, and were then engaged in making inquiries on the subject.

What made the case more horrifying was, the subsequent conduct of the prisoner, who, by the minute and detailed account which he gave at the station-house of the child, and by the description which he gave of the transaction he alleged he had only witnessed, nearly caused the mother of the innocent boy to be arrested upon a charge of being the murderer of her own offspring. Providence, however, ordained it otherwise, and interfered to prevent the misfortune which otherwise would inevitably have been cast upon her; for about five o'clock on the same evening she was taken ill, and was obliged to go to the lying-in hospital, where she gave birth to a child.

The prisoner having brought the policeman to the spot, separated from him, and proceeded to his brother's house in Britain-street, where he found a different set of persons assembled from those he had seen there on the previous occasion — persons who had not seen the child when he was there in the early part of the evening; but from a conversation which took place, they became aware of the circumstance; and when he was asked where he left the child, he replied, "At Buckingham-street, in consequence of an intimation given him by the child that he would find his way home from that locality."

There was only one other circumstance which he (the counsel) felt it necessary to advert to. It appeared that in a few days after the murder had been perpetrated, some boys, who were amusing themselves in a field close to the spot where the murder was committed, found a knife, which would be proved to have been the property of Delahunt's brother, and with which, no doubt, the boy's throat was cut. It would be also given in evidence, that the prisoner at the bar had sharpened that knife on the Saturday previous to the murder. Under these circumstances, it was that the prisoner had been arrested; and it would be for the jury to say, whether he was the person who had committed that dreadful crime.

This statement having been fully corroborated by the evidence of several witnesses—

Mr. Curran addressed the jury for the prisoner. He dwelt on some slight discrepancies in the evidence of two or three of the witnesses, and on the fact that no marks of blood were found on the knife with which the murder was said to have been committed, nor on the person of the prisoner himself; and having called attention to the youth of the prisoner, and the apparent absence of any motive for the committal of so atrocious a crime, he concluded by adverting to the uncertain nature of circumstantial evidence, and the consequent danger of causing the innocent to suffer for the guilty.

There being no witnesses for the defence,

Baron Pennefather charged the jury, who retired at five o'clock, and returned in twenty minutes with a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner was sentenced to be executed on Saturday, the 5th of February.

17. Awful Death of a Clergyman.—An inquest was held in Ipswich on view of the body of the Rev. John Pyemont, curate of Eyke, Suffolk, who was found dead at a house in Globe-lane.

Philip Braham deposed.—I live at Eyke. Am a wheelwright. Have known the deceased four years. He lived with me that time. He was about thirty-five or thirty-six years old. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and curate of Eyke. Saw him on Saturday between twelve and one at noon. He was in good health and spirits. He said he was going to Ipswich to dine with some gentlemen. He went on horseback. He ordered his fire to be lighted by nine o'clock on Sunday morning, saying he should be at home by eleven at the latest. He had duty to perform at the church in the morning. The first intelligence I had of Mr. Pyemont's death was a note directed to the churchwarden from the coroner of Ipswich. The habits of the deceased were temperate, and his conduct such as it should be.

Mr. C. Prettyman, solicitor, Ipswich.—I have known the deceased several years. He dined with me on Saturday, with a party of friends, at about five o'clock. We were all very temperate. He was the second that left the table. We had tea, and afterwards played a rubber of whist. He left at half-past ten. He said his pony was at the Coach and Horses. He was the first who left my house. He was perfectly sober, and in good health and spirits.

Elizabeth O'Brien.—I am a single woman. I live near Miss Dallenger's, in Globe-lane. I am a lodger. I went into Miss Dallenger's a little after eleven o'clock. Went to put a few coals on the fire by her request, as her servant was busy. It was about half-past eleven o'clock, and Mr. Pyemont was sitting on the sofa in the lower room. I had never seen him before. There was no one with him. He did not speak to me. He was leaning his back against the sofa. He did not appear to be ill. He was sitting still. He gave a violent groan, fell down, and died. He appeared to have been drinking. I was not in the room more than two minutes. There was a candle burning on the table. There was not a large fire. He groaned and fell off the sofa. I called Miss Dallenger, who said, "Don't be frightened, he is only in a fit." I don't think he hit himself against anything in the fall. There were

no glasses nor any appearance of drinking in the room. Miss Dallenger was in an adjoining house. She got some water and washed his temples with it. He was quite dead, and showed no signs of life after the fall. Mr. Sampson, surgeon, was then sent for, who came immediately and pronounced Mr. Pyemont dead. One young woman resides with Miss Dallenger. The house Miss Dallenger was in is regularly occupied by her.

Sophia Dallenger.—I am a single woman, residing in Globe-lane, St. Margaret's; no young women in my house receive the visits of gentlemen. I have no lodgers now. I knew the deceased, John Pyemont. Have known him five or six years. He came to my house on Saturday night. He came as nearly as I can guess at half-past eleven. I saw him when he first came; he was alone; he had been drinking, and was the worse for it. He said he had been out to dinner. I knew by his manner he had been drinking. He said—"You and I will have a glass of wine together." I said, "Very well, but you do not want any more wine to-night." He had no wine nor anything to drink. I left him in the room, sitting on the sofa alone, and told the servant to put some coals on the fire. I was absent about three minutes across the yard. I heard a person scream out violently, and I immediately returned and said, "What is the matter?" Saw the deceased lying on his face on the floor, in the position he would have been in if he had fallen from the sofa. I turned the deceased round, and saw that his face was black. I said, "Don't be frightened." I undid his neck-cloth and collar, and applied cold water, and immediately sent for Mr. Sampson. I then thought he was dead. Mr. Sampson came directly. Previous to sending for Mr. Sampson I stepped into my neighbour Last's, and asked him to come, as a gentleman had just fallen down, and I was fearful he was dead.

Two other witnesses were examined, and the jury gave as their verdict—"The deceased died in a fit of apoplexy."

23. Melancholy Accident on the River at Liverpool—Loss of Four Lives.—A melancholy disaster occurred upon the river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, this morning, by which four boatmen belonging to the port were suddenly hurried into eternity.

It appears that the four unfortunate men in question were the proprietors of a boat termed "a speculating gig," which generally plies for hire near the docks, and is of the kind frequently engaged by news-agents and others for bringing papers, letters, &c., from the vessels. As several ships were expected to come in on Sunday, the four boatmen proceeded with their vessel towards the Rock, speculating upon meeting some ships, and of being engaged to land either passengers or documents. With one sail up, the tide running swiftly, the water exceedingly rough, and the wind rather high, they had proceeded as far as Egremont, about halfway to the Rock Light-house, when the boat suddenly upset, precipitating the boatmen into the foaming waves. The accident occurred not far from the shore, within sight of spectators, and not a great way from where one of Her Majesty's revenue cutters and a ship (the *Siddons* New York packet) lay at anchor. The boat turned keel upwards, and for

a short time none of its illfated crew were perceptible. At length two of the poor fellows were observed grappling with the boat, and they succeeded in getting upon its bottom, from which, however, a wave suddenly dislodged them, and for a few minutes they were seen swimming in the water. The crew of the revenue cutter and the other vessel, on witnessing the accident, immediately launched their boats, but on nearing the scene of the disaster they were almost swamped, and compelled to return. They succeeded in throwing out a hand-buoy, which one of the men clutched, but shortly relinquishing his hold, he with his companions sank to rise no more. The men, it is said, were all swimmers, but the weather was so inclement that animation was so far suspended by the immersion as to render them incapable of exertion to save themselves, which accounts for the hand-buoy rendering no service. None of the bodies were picked up.

25. Christening of the Prince of Wales.—This day the Baptism of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was performed, in the Royal Chapel of St. George, within the precincts of Windsor Castle. The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ladies and others invited, assembled in full dress, in the Waterloo Gallery, in Windsor Castle, at eleven o'clock. The Knights of the Garter appeared in their mantles and collars, and the Knights of other orders wore their collars. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady of the Bedchamber, two Maids of Honour, the Bedchamber Woman, the Lord in Waiting, the Master of the Household (the hon. Charles Augustus Murray) and the Groom in Waiting, assembled in the Corridor, at twelve o'clock, to attend the Queen. The officers of the Household of H. R. H. the Prince Albert, assembled in the Corridor.

The Vice Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Treasurer of the Household, the Earl Jermyn, the Comptroller of the Household, col. the right hon. George L. Dawson Damer, and the Equerry in Waiting, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley, assembled in the anteroom of the apartments of the King of Prussia, to attend his Majesty to the carriage and to the Chapel. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Norwich, assembled in the Waterloo Gallery. The Sponsors assembled in the State Drawing-room. Their respective attendants were in waiting in the Waterloo Gallery.

Upon the King of Prussia proceeding from his apartments, the Sponsors and their attendants joined his Majesty at the head of the Grand-staircase, and accompanied him to the Chapel.

The Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert, with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and their suite, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, H. R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge, and the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, left the Castle, and proceeded to St. George's Chapel, at half-past twelve o'clock.

The King of Prussia, preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, and followed by the Equerry in Waiting, and his Majesty's own attendants in their usual order, with the other Sponsors, entered the Choir at the door

on the south side, and took their seats in chairs placed on the haut-pas, opposite to the Queen, on the south side of the altar, viz.

The King of Prussia.
The Duchess of Kent, Proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Coburg.
The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B.
The Duchess of Cambridge, Proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Gotha.
The Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Proxy for the Princess Sophia.
The Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg.

The Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert and the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, with their respective attendants, proceeded from the Chapter-room, and entered the choir at the north door on the north side of the altar, in the following order:

The Senior Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter,
the Hon. Heneage Legge.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State. Sir William Martins.	Deputy Garter King of Arms, Charles Young, Esq. York Herald.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Sir Aug. Clifton, Bart.
Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert. Capt. F. Seymour.	Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. Marquess of Exeter, K.G.	Groom in Waiting on the Queen. Capt. A. N. Hood.
Serjeant at Arms. The Lord Steward, the Earl of Liverpool.	The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B.	Serjeant at Arms. The Ld. Chamberlain, the Earl de La Warr.
Lord in Waiting on Prince Albert, Lord Colville.	The QUEEN. and The Prince Albert.	Lord in Waiting on the Queen, the Marq. of Ormonde.

H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.

Serjeant at Arms.	H.R.H. the Prince Geo. of Cambridge, K.G. H.S.H. the Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. H.S.H. the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg. H S.H. the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.	Serjeant at Arms.

The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey.	The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting,	the Dowager Lady Lyttleton.
Maid of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell.	Maid of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Matilda Paget.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting,	Mrs. Brand.

Page of Honour in Waiting, Charles T. Wemyss, Esq.	Groom of the Robes, Capt. F. H. Seymour.	Page of Honour in Waiting, Henry W. T. Byng, Esq.

Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, took their seats in chairs placed on the haut-pas, on the north side of the altar.

The Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to H. R. H. the Prince Albert, then proceeded to the chapter-room, and conducted H. R. H. the infant Prince of Wales into the Chapel, attended by the Lord and Groom in waiting.

When the Queen entered the choir, short voluntaries, selections of sacred music, were performed, and continued until the commencement of the Baptismal Service. The infant Prince received the names of Albert Edward.

Upon the conclusion of the Baptismal Service, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was reconducted to the Chapter-room by the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied as before. The Hallelujah chorus was then chaunted by the full choir.

The Benediction having been pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, together with the other Royal Personages, retired from the chapel, with their attendants, in the same order as they arrived, and returned to the Castle, and were set down at the southeast door, and thence proceeded to their respective apartments.

The King of Prussia and suite retired to the Wolsey-hall, and returned to the Castle, and were set down at the Grand North Entrance, from which his Majesty was conducted to his own apartments.

After the Queen's return to the Castle Her Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at which the King of Prussia was elected a Knight Companion as a lineal descendant of King George the First.

On the conclusion of the Chapter, the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the King of Prussia and other Royal Personages, were served with luncheon in the White Breakfast-room; and the other distinguished visitors in other apartments.

At half-past seven o'clock a grand banquet was served in St. George's-hall. At dessert the toasts were given by the Lord Steward, as follows:—

1. His H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. 2. His Majesty the King of Prussia. 3. The Queen. 4. His R. H. the Prince Albert.

A grand musical performance in the Waterloo Gallery terminated the evening.

—. Movements of the King of Prussia.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, who has lately visited this country, has been making the best use of his time during his stay. On Monday, Jan. 24, he visited Westminster Abbey and the works at the Houses of Parliament; lunched with the Queen Dowager at Marlborough-house, and dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday, Jan. 26, the day after the Christening, the 72d Highlanders received new colours, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, from the hands of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in the presence of Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, &c.; and in the afternoon his Majesty visited Eton College. We give a brief chronicle of the movements of His Majesty, until his departure from England:—

27.—The King came to town by railway, and held a court at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by the corps diplomatique and the corporation of London, to

whose address he returned an answer in English. He visited Hampton Court Palace on his return to Windsor.

28.—His Majesty again came to town by railroad; visited the Zoological Gardens, lunched with Sir Robert Peel in Privy Gardens; and afterwards visited Whitehall Chapel and the National Gallery. He returned to Windsor to dinner.

29.—In the morning, a review took place in the Home Park; and in the afternoon the King of Prussia honoured his minister in London, the Chevalier Bunsen, with his presence at an entertainment given in Carlton Terrace.

30.—Sunday. The King attended the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the Bishop of London preached. He partook of a luncheon at the Mansion House; afterwards visited the King of Hanover's apartments in St. James's Palace, and Stafford House; attended afternoon service in the Royal German Chapel, St. James's; visited the Duchess of Gloucester in Piccadilly, and returned by a special train to Windsor.

31.—The King visited Newgate prison, where he was received by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Fry, the Sheriffs, &c., and thence proceeded to lunch with Mrs. Fry at Upton, near Barking. At six o'clock he went to Drury-lane Theatre (the performances commencing at that time for His Majesty's convenience), where *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* was performed, the principal characters sustained by Macready, Miss Fortescue, and Keeley. At night he dined with the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House, where a party of eighty persons were assembled, including the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Duke of Sussex and Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Gloucester, &c. &c. His Majesty for the first time slept in the apartment prepared for him at Buckingham Palace.

Feb. 1.—This morning the King visited the learned societies at Somerset House. He arrived in the apartments of the Royal Society at ten o'clock, and was received by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. V. P. (the noble President being absent from England), and other members of the Council. His Majesty entered his name in the charter-book, as did Baron von Humboldt, formerly elected a Foreign Member, and now admitted a Fellow. The King of Prussia was also graciously pleased to enrol his name in the books of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Geological Society, and afterwards visited the museum of the latter. He then proceeded to inspect the British Museum, viewing in his way the collection of paintings belonging to Edw. Solly, Esq. in Bedford-row. He spent three hours in viewing the various departments of the British Museum. At half-past two His Majesty was entertained at a *dejeuner*, by the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace; and in the evening was present at the dinner, followed by a concert, given by the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House.

2.—Early in the morning the King of Prussia gave a short sitting to Mr. Hayter, for his picture of the Christening. At half-past eight he went to Hungerford Wharf, and thence proceeded by a steamboat to the Thames Tunnel, where he was received by Sir Isambard Brunel, and afterwards visited the Tower of London. At twelve he

returned to Buckingham Palace, where he received addresses from, 1. The Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of London; 2. The Members of the King's College, London; 3. The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; 4. The Prussian subjects resident in London; 5. The German Lutheran Clergy.

He also received deputations from the Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Imperial Continental Gas Company; and gave audience to the Prince of Capua, &c. At half-past two he went to visit the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, and in the evening he dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House. At ten he repaired to Covent Garden Theatre, when the play, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* was made the second piece for his accommodation. He afterwards returned to Cambridge House, where a numerous party had assembled.

3.—The King of Prussia was present at Her Majesty's opening of Parliament; afterwards received at Buckingham House a deputation from the general body of Protestant Dissenters; and visited in succession, the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House, the Earl of Jersey, the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington. He dined with Her Majesty.

4.—The King took his leave of Queen Victoria at half-past nine, and proceeded by land to Woolwich, where he witnessed a review of the Royal Artillery, and viewed the models and other curiosities in the Rotunda. He was entertained with a *dejeuner* by Lord Bloomfield in the mess-room; and afterwards paid hasty visits to the practice ground on Plumstead-marshes, and to the Arsenal. At two o'clock His Majesty took leave of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington, &c. at the West Wharf Stairs, and was conveyed in an Admiralty barge to the *Firebrand* steamer, which was destined to convey him to Ostend.

Jan. 27. SUICIDE OF MR. JACOB SIMMS, ONE OF THE MAGISTRATES OF ESSEX.—Late this evening the inhabitants of Leytonstone, Essex, were thrown into a state of great excitement by the suicide of Mr. J. Simms, who put an end to his existence by cutting his throat.

It appears that the deceased gentleman attended business as usual in the City on that day, at his counting-house, in George-yard, Lombard-street; and, after attending 'Change to meet his connections as a ship-owner, ordered his chaise, and drove home with his groom. He reached his residence about half-past five o'clock, to join, as was supposed, his dinner-table; and, before seeing any of his relatives, went to his dressing room to prepare for that purpose. His footman, who attended him, saw nothing marked or altered in his manner; and, after having fulfilled the requirement of his master, left him at the washhand-stand. It was not long, however, before he heard a heavy fall; and, proceeding to his master's room, from whence the sound emanated, discovered to his great horror, the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a wound in his neck.

He could not at first discover the extent of the injury his master

had inflicted upon himself, as he did not wait to remove his cravat; but having summoned the household, proceeded with all haste to the nearest surgeon's, for medical assistance. This was speedily procured, but unfortunately it was without avail—for, on their arrival, Mr. Simms had just expired.

This sad calamity has not only spread a gloom over the neighbourhood in which it occurred, but also in the City, where Mr. Simms was known as a merchant of high character and integrity, and as a director of several of the leading public companies. A circumstance that is supposed to have preyed heavily on his mind, was the elopement of his only daughter with one of his nephews, who are said to be in India. A reconciliation had, however, been long since effected, through the intercession of the friends of the family.

Mr. Simms was a fine, hearty, robust-looking man, and about fifty-three years of age.

30. MURDER NEAR BELFAST.—In the townland of Ballynafeigh, about a mile distant from Belfast, were a man and his wife, with a child about three years old. Their name was Lindsay; and the man was considered by those who knew him, to be respectable, as were not only his own relatives, but also those of his unfortunate wife, whose name was Miller. The latter resided about Killileagh. Lindsay had, for many years, been principal bookkeeper to a respectable firm at Ballymacarrett; and, from his good conduct, enjoyed a considerable share of their confidence. It appeared his wife was unfortunately addicted to the vicious habit of indulgence in drinking spirits, on account of which, she and her husband had frequent quarrels; and, from the evidence of their maid-servant, it appeared that the deceased had, on frequent occasions, met with severe punishment, and that many attempts to reclaim her, by removal of residence, &c., had been tried by him in vain. To-day (Sunday) it seemed as if some difference of opinion had taken place between them; as, when dinner was ready, he left the house without partaking of it, and was seen, by his servant-boy, walking, between four and five o'clock, in the afternoon. He drank tea at Mr. Harrison's, an acquaintance, where, during the evening, he had two glasses of punch. Mrs. Lindsay dined alone, and some time after dinner wished for some punch. A neighbouring girl was sent for half a pint of whiskey, which was made into punch, and drank by Mrs. Lindsay, her maid-servant, and the messenger, Mrs. Lindsay having the largest share. Mrs. Lindsay again sent for more spirits, and her maid undressed her (she being herself incapable of doing so) and put her to bed. The maid declared herself to be sober, and said that she soon retired to bed with the child. The boy was left to sit up for his master, who returned between ten and eleven o'clock. The boy declared he was quite sober, and that he handed him a candle to go to his room. The boy then retired. Mr. Lindsay had been but a short time in the house (during which time the boy heard the screams of his mistress) when he repaired to the maid-servant's room, in a state of excitement, and demanded from her why she had procured spirits for her mis-

tress, who was drunk in bed? She denied having got the whiskey for her; and, after some words, he ordered her to rise and go about her business, and took the child away in his arms from her. She arose and went out by the back door, which opens from the kitchen, intending to spend the night in a neighbour's house, and was followed by the boy, leaving behind in the house Lindsay, his wife, and child. She found the neighbour in bed, and returned; but, for fear of again meeting the anger of her master, she and the boy returned into the back-house, adjoining the dwelling-house, and remained until early next morning, when she was called from it by her master, who must have been cognisant of her being there, desiring her to come in, and saying, that her mistress was dead, lying on the sofa. The three came in together, and she then saw the body of her mistress, lying stretched in the kitchen on a sofa, without any other covering than a chemise—her hair dishevelled. The account then given by him was, that he had had some difference with her; that she had left the house and fallen, and that he himself had found her in her present state, and he thought she had been suffocated. He desired the maid to wash her, which she did; and he carried her to a bedroom, and laid her in a bed. The maid saw a cut on her head, and some blood about her. He forbade any intelligence being given to any of the neighbours; and said he would see her sister, who lived in Ballymacarrett, and send her to the house. He went, as usual, to Messrs. Coates and Young's establishment, where he was employed, and met Mr. Young in the office. After some time he said to Mr. Young, "I wish to speak privately with you;" and, after retiring to a private apartment, told that gentleman, "My wife is dead—she had been drinking freely the night before—in my opinion she died from suffocation." Mr. Young said, "I hope you were not instrumental in causing her death;" when he replied, "I did strike her with my stick, but I do not think so much so as to take away her life." Nearly the same conversation passed between him and Mr. Coates. A medical man examined the body, and Lindsay confessed to him that the marks of blows on her back were caused by the beating he had given her. He afterwards absconded, and has not since been heard of.

FEBRUARY.

1. Frightful Occurrence and Loss of Life.—This morning, about nine o'clock, a most extraordinary occurrence took place in Charles-street, Drury-lane, by which two individuals have been killed and many others most dangerously injured. Charles-street is one of those densely populated places in St. Giles's chiefly occupied by the lowest class of Irish and the beggars of the metropolis. Many of the houses have no legitimate owner, and have been allowed by those in occupation of them to fall into extreme decay, so much so that the attention of the parish officers was called to the subject, as it was feared some dreadful loss of life must ultimately take place if measures were not instantly adopted. The anticipation has now been sadly real-

ised. In May last the leet jury condemned three of the houses, and the overseers directed that every part considered dangerous should be taken down, and in consequence only the lower parts were left standing. When this had been done, the inhabitants of St. Giles's considered that what was left belonged to no one, and therefore that it was the property of all. They have ever since been getting all the beams and other wood-work, lead, &c., away; in short, everything that could be turned to any account, and, as may be supposed, the walls had no support whatever. At the time this loss of life took place a man of the name of Miller, and several others, were trying to remove the door-posts with crow-bars, and had nearly succeeded when the brest-summer gave way, the whole of the walls fell in, and seven or eight persons were buried in the ruins. As soon as the alarm had in some degree subsided, several of the neighbours commenced removing the brickwork, and in about an hour the body of Miller was taken out. Life was quite extinct, and it appeared as if the beam had fallen on his neck, and bent his head into his chest. The body was much disfigured, and was taken in a shell to St. Giles's workhouse. In about half an hour two other bodies were got out and taken to King's College hospital, where they were found to be in a very dangerous state; in fact, for hours after their admission they were quite insensible. About eleven o'clock a most heart-rending scene was witnessed. Mr. Smith, a shoemaker, had been most active in removing the rubbish, and while so occupied saw the leg of his son, a fine lad, thirteen years of age, whose birthday it was, in the ruins. Mr. Smith was so affected, that he fell down, and was taken home. The body of the poor lad was got out as soon as human exertion could effect it, but though it was evident he was quite dead he was conveyed to the Charing-cross hospital; the surgical attendance of course was of no avail.

3. Frightful Accident.—An inquisition was held before Mr. P. F. Curry, coroner for the borough of Liverpool, on view of the body of an individual in the first instance unknown, but which was afterwards identified.

Two men, named Bell and Bland, were brought into court in custody.

The following are the heads of the evidence adduced:—

Richard Ade, a landing-waiter, said he was stationed close by the warehouse called "Freme's" which fronts the east side of the King's Dock. There is only a narrow footpath in front of it, and it is the greatest thoroughfare about the dock. About nine o'clock yesterday morning he passed in front of it, and had just got into his office, when one of the men ran in and stated that some person was killed. Witness went out immediately, and saw the deceased lying on the ground just in front of the warehouse, and a crowd round him. His legs were wide asunder, and his arms turned back, and his face pressed down on his breast on the ground. What appeared to be brains and blood had spirted against a projecting wall at the back, at least twelve yards from where the deceased was lying. A cask was lying close by with the chime broken at one end, and a jigger rope was suspended from the warehouse,

with can-hooks attached to it. He appeared to be quite dead. The body seemed almost smashed to pieces. The cask, by the measurement, was upwards of a ton weight.

Joseph Jones, an intelligent little office-boy, said he was in the warehouse when the accident happened. The casks contained from nineteen hundredweight to twenty hundredweight each. Two men, Patrick Wilden and David Davis, attended the jigger-rope and break-rope, and they hoisted and lowered as they were directed by some one below. There was a cart in front to receive the madder, and it was Bell's the carter's, duty to receive it in his cart, and Bland's duty was to take the weights, &c., for his employers, and also to deliver the goods. There was no one else but the two prisoners, Bland and Bell, and the witness in the room. The can-hooks produced were attached to the jigger-rope. Bell took one hook and Bland the other, and fixed them on the chime at each end of the cask. Bell held the break-rope in his hand, and by means of it communicated with the men in the jigger-room to hoist, which was done. When the cask, the first that was delivered, had gone down about three feet, the chime at one end of the cask gave way, and it fell. Neither Bell nor Bland looked out previously to ascertain if anybody was passing, because the cask was so large they could not do it. Bell immediately looked out of the door, and said, "Oh! God! there is a man killed!" and he went down stairs immediately. Witness looked out immediately and saw a man killed. He was lying with his head towards his feet, doubled up. The deceased appeared to be dead, and quite flattened.

Mr. John Foster, a coppersmith, said he had seen the body, and recognised it to be that of John Ellis, his late partner's brother. The deceased was about, he believed, forty-five years of age. He was a master mariner.

The two prisoners were then voluntarily examined, but their statements did not add any new feature to the testimony of the previous witnesses. They both averred that they paid proper attention in lowering the cask.

The Coroner addressed the jury at some length, pointing out the several acts that constituted murder, manslaughter, and misadventure. If the jury were of opinion that the death of the deceased was accidental, they had still the power to levy a deodand to any amount they thought proper.

After deliberating for about a quarter of an hour the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 50*l.* on the cask of madder. The jury also expressed a hope that merchants and others would not, in future, permit the use of can-hooks for such packages, but employ proper slings.

The prisoners were then discharged.

5. Extensive and Destructive Fire. — Late this night a dreadful fire, involving considerable loss of property, was discovered raging on the premises belonging to Mr. Ritchie, life-preserving apparatus manufacturer, and dealer in wines,' No. 67, Gracechurch-street, near the north-west corner of Fenchurch-street.

The policeman on duty in the neighbourhood, was the first to give the alarm, he having discovered the flames raging in a

store-room at the back of the front shop, which was occupied by Mr. Bowra, hatter; and immediately afterwards, Mr. Ritchie and his wife and family presented themselves at the second-floor windows in a most deplorable state, expecting every moment to be their last. They, it appears, were sitting at supper when the police rang the bell, and the servant was about hastening down stairs, when a body of flame burst forth through the wainscoting of the store-room above-mentioned, rendering approach to the street door impossible. She instantly returned, and apprised her master of the house being on fire, who collected his family in the second floor front-room, in the hope of escaping by the windows. But, finding no escape, ladders were brought. After waiting some minutes, they made an attempt to gain the trap-door at the top of the staircase, leading on to the roof, and in this they providentially succeeded, though at one time the hot smoke and dust that issued from the lower part of the building, almost deprived them of their senses; in fact, Mrs. Ritchie and children, when dragged out of the trap-door on to the roof, were all but suffocated.

The fire was not stopped in its ravages until the back part of the premises throughout was destroyed, and damage done to the adjacent buildings.

9. Murder in Wiltshire.—An inquest was held before Mr. W. B. Whitmarsh, at Coate, in the parish of Chiseldon, on the body of Sarah Crook, forty-two years of age, who died from the blows she received from her husband (who is a shoemaker at Liddington). The following evidence was adduced at the inquest:—

William Bramble, landlord of the Sun Inn at Coate, deposed, that the deceased and her husband (Robert Crook,) came to his house at about nine o'clock on the evening of the 7th, and remained until eleven o'clock, when they left to go home; that no quarrelling took place whilst in his house, nor did they appear in liquor.

Mary Ann Horton (daughter of the deceased by a former husband), deposed, that about one o'clock in the morning she heard, whilst in bed, the deceased scream out "Mary Ann!" and whilst getting out of bed, Robert Crook said, "Get up, for I have got a drunken woman." Witness went down and opened the door, when Crook carried the deceased in his arms, and placed her in the taproom. She groaned very much, and complained of cold. Her face was much cut, and bleeding. She had neither bonnet nor cap on; and her hair was hanging loose about her face and neck. Her clothes were nearly torn from her back, and her bosom was exposed. She was totally unable to stand upon her legs. Witness lighted a fire, and soon afterwards Robert Cook carried the deceased to bed, where she died about eight o'clock on the same morning. Witness asked her mother how she became bruised, but she was incapable of speaking. An hour previous to her death, her husband sent for a surgeon, but she died previous to his arrival. Witness added, that her mother was always a sober, temperate woman.

William Warman, No. 126 of the Wiltshire constabulary, deposed, that he took Robert Crook into custody about nine o'clock on the same morning, at the Spotted Cow, at Coate. On saying that

he had him in charge for beating his wife, Crook replied, "It's a very bad job, indeed;" and seemed inclined to say something more, but witness told him if he had anything to say on the subject, he would take it down in writing, and hand it in. Crook then said, "My wife and I went to Swindon yesterday to pay a bill, and the bill was 2*l.* more than I thought it was, which made me angry, and we quarrelled on that account. I struck her and knocked her down, but I helped her up again. I had more beer than I ought to have had, which made me do it."

Witness said he then took him to the station-house at Swindon, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon Crook further stated, "that he struck his wife on the face, which made her fall back, and he thought it was that which did it." Witness asked if he took her up? and he replied, "Yes, but she fell down again." He was much agitated, and said, "What a pity it is that a poor soul should be hurried out of the world so soon! I didn't think she would have died, or I would have sent for the doctor sooner!" He then paused and said, "What shall I have to answer for for this?"

A very respectable jury attended the inquest, who returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Robert Crook; and the coroner issued his warrant for his committal to the Devizes prison, to take his trial at the next assizes to be holden at Salisbury.

Discovery of a Gang of Thieves in Paris.—An individual named Linell, ostensibly a commission merchant, but suspected of being a receiver of stolen goods, was, in consequence, narrowly watched by the police. A warrant was obtained against him, by virtue of which he was arrested, without the knowledge of anybody in the house, and a *souricière* was instantly stationed on the spot, to lie in wait for any suspicious persons who might present themselves. Ten thieves, soon arrived, one after another, laden with articles more or less valuable, and were successively arrested, a considerable seizure being made of jewels, watches, clocks, cloths, and other commodities, besides a bale of rich stuffs, most of which were found to have been stolen from a *commis-voyageur*, lodging at the Hotel Montesquieu. The next morning when the preliminary forms of justice had been gone through, a loud ringing at the bell announced the arrival of another visiter! On the door being opened, a young man, in an elegant ball-dress, made his appearance. "What does *Monsieur* want at this early hour?" asked the police-agent. "I wish to speak with M. Linell immediately." "Your business, then, is urgent?" replied the agent. "Yes, (interrupted the young fellow, thinking he was speaking to a friend or accomplice of Linell); I want to borrow some money of him, as I rather 'outran the constable' at last night's ball." The agent hereupon gave the dandy a gentle blow on his waistcoat, and a sound of metal being heard, the latter was requested to unbutton his under-waistcoat. he was found to be completely "cuirassed" with a large silver dish, which he had just stolen from a *restaurateur's*, whither he had gone to break his fast, after leaving the Opera-house. This fashionable thief gave his name Dorfou, and

stated himself to be an architect. On being taken to the police-station, he was recognised as belonging to a highly respectable family, having formerly been a student! Some curious discoveries were made in the house of Linell; and it has also been found that he had another residence in a distant part of the city, where several materials for coining money were seized by the authorities.

13. Horrible Murder.—The quiet little market town of Llanfair-caerinion, situate on the banks of the Verniew, in the county of Montgomery, was to-night (Sunday) thrown into a dreadful state of excitement, by a report that a murder had just been committed there, which upon inquiry, was found to be true. The following we believe to be a correct statement of the circumstances attending the tragedy:—The perpetrator of the murder and his victim are both brothers, and both shoemakers, named Robert and Evan Davies. The unhappy murderer was, it appears, a young man of dissolute habits, very much addicted to drink, and rather given to idleness. He came home about nine o'clock at night in a state of intoxication, and began to abuse his mother and sisters. One of his sisters ran to her brother Robert's house which was a few doors from their own, to get him to try to quiet Evan, and persuade him to go to bed. The poor fellow (although his wife, knowing the violent temper of his brother, tried to persuade him from going) went, and found him at his supper, and when remonstrating with him about his conduct, the wretch plunged the knife (a shoemaker's knife) which he had in his hand, and with which the previous moment he had been cutting bread, into the abdomen of his brother, who instantly fell at his feet a lifeless corpse, in the presence of his agonized mother and sister. The infatuated fellow exclaimed, "Oh, God! oh, God!" and then escaped. Surgical assistance was promptly rendered, but was of no avail—the vital spark had fled. The chief constable of the Montgomery rural police, Major Newcombe, and Superintendent Bowen, both of whom reside in Llanfair, were soon on the spot, hearing evidence of all that had taken place. The body they would not allow to be moved until after the inquest, which was held the next day, when a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Evan Davies. The rural police were actively engaged in pursuing the murderer, but he was not apprehended until Wednesday, the 16th, and then within two fields of the town where the transaction took place. He was discovered accidentally by a girl, who went to fodder the cows, between two stacks of hay, nearly lost for want; for he had not tasted food since the melancholy catastrophe occurred. He was immediately taken into custody, and was committed the next day to take his trial for the offence at the next Montgomery assizes.

15. Fatal Accident.—This afternoon an investigation was gone into before Mr. Hind, the coroner for the Isle of Sheppy, and a respectable jury, in the officers' mess-room, on board of Her Majesty's ship *Ocean*, at anchor in the river Medway, off Sheerness, for the purpose of inquiring into the death of Edmund Hall, aged thirty-four years, Thomas Wood, seaman, belonging to Her Majes-

ty's ship, *Hawke*, 74, Elizabeth Hall, aged thirty years (wife of the former), William Beard, John Beard, and William Patterson, aged fourteen years, who were drowned through a boat upsetting, on the 12th inst.

The inquiry created considerable sensation, and several officers belonging to the numerous ships of war lying in the harbour were present.

From the evidence of a witness named Harris, the master of a fishing-smack from Rochester, it appeared that on Saturday morning last he reached Sheerness on his way to Colchester, and was about proceeding out of the harbour, when a heavy gale forced him to return, and he dropped anchor just below the steam-boat pier. It was then between twelve and one o'clock; and shortly afterwards he observed a boat full of people, with a sail up, bearing along mid-channel, apparently with the intention of making for Sheerness. The boat was steered by a seaman, and alongside of him sat a female, whom he has since ascertained to be Mrs. Hall. There were several youths and men in other parts of the boat, which appeared to be what is called a "ship's boat." He was somewhat surprised at them hoisting a sail in such weather, for it was very bad, and the wind blowing heavily from the westward. The boat a few minutes afterwards gave a sudden lurch, owing to the increase of the gale, after which she never righted, for instantly the mast fell on one side, and she filled and went down. Witness, together with two seamen, immediately jumped into a boat astern of the vessel, and pushed off to the assistance of the boat's crew, who were struggling in the water, and amongst them he saw the deceased Hall, supporting his wife, whose dress kept them up for some minutes; but it was a considerable period before they could make way with their boat, owing to the roughness of the sea. Several other boats went off to their assistance from the *Ocean*, *Shannon*, and others of Her Majesty's ships in ordinary; but out of the nine unfortunate persons only three were saved, and they were taken out of the water all but dead from exhaustion. Witness and his men remained about the spot where the accident occurred during the greater part of the day, in the course of which the bodies of three of the sufferers were picked up, and conveyed on board of the *Ocean*.

The seamen who were saved were then examined. They stated they were all sober in the boat at the time of the accident, which they wholly attributed to a sudden gust of wind unshipping the mast while under sail.

The jury, at the conclusion of the evidence, returned a verdict—"That the unfortunate deceased persons were accidentally drowned, in consequence of a boat capsizing, occasioned by the slip of the mast whilst under sail during a heavy squall."

17. ROBBERY OF A BANK BOX, CONTAINING 1,500*l.* IN SOVEREIGNS, AND 500*l.* IN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. — MANCHESTER. — This evening a coach robbery was committed in the town of Bury to the above amount, and under circumstances of extraordinary character. For a long time past Messrs. Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co., bankers of this town, have been in the habit of forwarding fortnightly large quantities of cash and notes to

their bank at Blackburn; and the money has always been enclosed in a leathern box, and conveyed to Blackburn by a coach from Manchester to that town.

This evening, the usual messenger from the bank here took down to the Old Boar's Head in Todd-street, the box already named, containing 1,500 sovereigns, and 500*l.* in Bank of England notes, that it might be conveyed by the Perseverance coach to Blackburn. His instructions were to put the box in the front boot, and to remain at the coach-stand till the coach departed, that all might be right so far as he was concerned.

The Perseverance coach leaves Manchester at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon; and accordingly on this day, the bank messenger arrived with the box at the Boar's Head coach-office, at about twenty-minutes past four o'clock, and immediately, as was his custom, placed the box in the fore boot. He remained at the stand watching the coach, and whilst there, a man named James Skerrett (who, several months before had been employed as horsekeeper at the Boar's Head) appeared there, in a hurried manner, with a drab-coloured carpet-bag in his hand, and stated, that it belonged to a gentleman who intended to go by the coach.

It was remarked that Skerrett mounted the coach, one foot on the splinter-bar, and the other on the fore-wheel, with the intention of putting the carpet-bag into the fore boot. The carpet-bag seemed light, and the work of depositing it could not occupy more than a minute—but it was particularly observed that Skerrett remained in this position for at least three minutes, both hands being within the boot, as if engaged in some difficult employment.

A horsekeeper named Thomas Ashurst held the head of one of the near horses, and whilst so doing, his attention was directed to Skerrett's peculiar manner and conduct. He called to him to come down from the coach, and Skerrett not complying with his demand, he loosed his hold of the horse's head, and the animal immediately became so restive, that Skerrett was compelled to dismount. Shortly after this, the passengers took their places, there being four passengers on the front seat of the coach; three of them were known, but the party who was understood to be the owner of the carpet-bag was a stranger. A man, muffled up with a black silk handkerchief, having on it large white spots, sat with the coachman, and had something remarkable in his looks, as he excited the notice of the driver.

On the arrival of the coach at the turnpike-gate, about two miles this side of Bury, the man who sat with the coachman alighted, and inquired his way to Radcliff, saying he was going to Mrs. Beasley's. Inquiries have since been made on this point, and no such man has been seen at Radcliff. There is no doubt, whatever, that this man is an accomplice in the robbery.

When the coach arrived at the White Horse, Bury, a circumstance occurred to prove beyond all doubt, that the robbery was committed there. The strange man who claimed the carpet-bag, after the other passengers from the front seat had alighted, stood on the coach-wheel, attempting to get out of the boot his bag, and whilst so doing, he was closely observed by a gentleman from Blackburn, who

was anxious to take a front seat from Bury. He was observed to pull and tug at the bag as if it contained something weighty, and at length, when he got out the carpet-bag, its weight was so great, that he staggered under it whilst on the coach-wheel, and had much difficulty in getting down on the flagway from that position. He accomplished his purpose, and during all this time the attention of the coachman was drawn off the other passengers, especially two inside ones, who were passengers, but whose dress and manner have since excited strong suspicion.

The man with the carpet-bag entered the public-house, went into the bar, and put the carpet-bag on the floor beside him. He seemed much agitated, and his manner was so peculiar as to excite the attention of Mrs. Grundy, the landlady of the White Horse. She communicated her suspicions to her daughter, and they both narrowly watched him. Shortly afterwards the coachman entered the bar, and the man with the carpet-bag, immediately rising from his seat, accosted him, evidently with the design of engaging the coachman's attention, and prevailed upon him to drink a glass of brandy. The coachman then left the house, and proceeded on with the coach without any more delay. It is evident the fore boot was not examined at Bury; if due caution had been used there, there is no doubt the robbery would have been prevented, or the box, when stolen, been discovered. The man with the carpet-bag remained in the house a short time after the coach had left, and was seen to pass through the lobby to the street door, and thence first to walk, and then to run away; but the carpet-bag was not in his possession at the time, and it is not known by what means it was removed from the house. There is no question that its removal was secretly effected, and it is supposed that it was first removed into a back room, and thence conveyed away at a convenient time by accomplices in the robbery.

19. Law of Copyright.—Court of Exchequer—Moor *v.* Clarke.—Mr. Knowles and another gentleman appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. D. Hill was counsel for the defendant.

This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the alleged piracy of his property in a certain print of a celebrated mare called "Beeswing," well known in the sporting world.

It appeared that the plaintiff, when "Beeswing" was in the zenith of her fame in 1834, had gone to a great expense in having her portrait taken, which he had had engraved. The mare was represented in the act of racing at full speed, her off side being presented to the eye, which was relieved by a back ground of trees and hedges, and the piracy complained of was of rather a peculiar character.

The defendant is the editor or proprietor of a cheap weekly publication, called *Tom Spring's Life in London*—one of that class of periodicals which, for lack of literary merits, often call in aid the assistance of the arts to enhance their merits, and present certain things called "spirited and splendid engravings" to the public. The defendant, acting under this policy, had presented to his subscribers what he termed a splendid portrait, taken from the life, of "Coronation, the winner of the last Derby stakes," an animal of equal beauty

and fame with "Beeswing," but differing from her in the one essential feature of his sex. The engraving of the defendant, which was a wood-cut, represented the near side of the horse, who was supposed to be in the act of wining the Derby—there being the grand-stand, wining-post, betters, swindlers, black-legs, *et hoc genus omne*, all depicted to nature.

The plaintiff, notwithstanding the above material variations between the two prints, alleged that as far as the animal was concerned, it was a direct copy of his mare, sex and all, only that she was reversed; and he now sought to recover compensation for the injury sustained by him in the sale of his print, by the circulation of the defendant's publication.

Several artists were called by the plaintiff, who swore that there was no doubt whatever that the figures of the animal and the rider had been copied, and with so much accuracy, that the plagiarist had even adopted the sex of "Beeswing," when professing to give a portrait of "Coronation."

Mr. Hill addressed the jury for the defendant, ridiculing the notion of this 15*s*. print being damaged by a penny woodcut, even if it were ever so outrageous a copy of it. The jury, however, would say whether it was a piracy. There were hardly two things in which the pictures resembled each other. The size of the two animals was totally different; the position of the horse was different; and the scenery about was essentially different—so that it was difficult to say in what the piracy consisted.

Lord Abinger left it to the jury to say, whether they thought the print of the defendant was a piratical invasion of the plaintiff's rights, in his original picture of "Beeswing." To him, indeed, the two seemed very different; but the jury would decide that, as well as the further question as to the amount of damage which they should be induced to think he had sustained by the act of the defendant.

The jury found for the defendant on both grounds.

19. Loss of the Kent Steamer.—This morning the Commercial Steam Navigation Company's steamer the *Kent*, was wrecked during the heavy fog on the coast, off the village of Barton, in Hampshire, but happily without loss of human life.

It appears that the *Kent*, which was a fine two-masted vessel, has lately been running with another steamer between Torquay in Devonshire, and Southampton. She left Torquay yesterday evening at the usual time, with about fifty passengers, and all went on smoothly till about four o'clock this morning, when a heavy fog came on. The weather not being boisterous, though extremely cold, the master, Captain Lakeman, considered it prudent to proceed on the voyage, but at the same time the speed was greatly slackened, and extra "look-outs" were ordered forward. On arriving off Poole, the vessel was kept well out from the land, and was supposed to be continuing in that track, when suddenly, to the amazement and consternation of all on board, she went on shore between Hurst Castle and Christchurch Point. She struck with immense violence; in fact, so great was the shock that all those on deck were knocked down, and two of the se men thrown overboard, but fortunately they regained the deck.

The scene that ensued amongst the passengers, among whom were several females, was, as may be readily imagined, of a most distressing character, for it was fully anticipated that the vessel would every moment go to pieces. Captain Lakeman acted with the greatest fortitude, and to that alone is attributable the preservation of all on board the ill-fated vessel.

After a short delay the boats were lowered, and in the course of an hour the whole of the passengers were safely placed on shore. In the meantime assistance came up, and also a body of the Coast Guard service, when the most strenuous exertions were made to get the vessel off, but it was found utterly impracticable, and, according to the accounts received, it is feared that she will become a total wreck.

Fatal Riot in Jamaica.—We take the following facts from a speech made in the House of Assembly of Jamaica, by a Mr. Russell, member of that body. The speech is reported in the *Morning Journal*, the Kingston paper, of the 7th of last month, but it is obviously a very *ex-parte* statement:—

"From time immemorial it has been the custom for the negroes to spend Christmas-day with great mirth; but it seems that those curses and disgraces to our nature, vulgarly called saints, object to this rational custom, and they want Christmas-day to be spent with cant and sadness. The day previous, the Mayor of Kingston suddenly, without consulting anybody, and without the slightest necessity, hired thirty horses, and, arming thirty men, established them as a mounted police.

On Christmas-day these armed men patrolled the streets, but no disturbance whatever took place. The next Monday they were increased by four additional bodies of armed police, who patrolled the streets till four o'clock, when a violin and drum being heard among the negroes, the two players were seized, taken before a magistrate, and severely punished. This occasioned a mob, chiefly of women, and the excessive violence of the police occasioned some brickbats to be thrown at them, on which, without the Riot Act being read, or a magistrate being present, the inspector ordered his men to fire on the mob, as he says, with blank cartridges; however, one man going to chapel was shot dead, and on a relation running to pick him up, he was likewise shot. A woman in the last stage of pregnancy, who was passing, was also shot dead. One man escaped from the custody of the police, on which four of them fired, missed him, but killed another woman, and shot two of the fingers of a bystander off."

Mr. Russell detailed other acts of cruelty committed by this police on Europeans, as well as on the negroes; the man, for instance, who had his fingers shot off, was an European.

21. Coroner's Inquest.—This evening an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of James Barry, aged twenty-seven, whose death was caused by the falling of the cauldron, containing red-hot metal, at the foundry of Sir J. Rennie, on the afternoon of the 19th.

William Thompson, foreman in the foundry of Sir J. Rennie, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, deposed that the deceased was a labourer in the same employ. On Saturday afternoon last, the 19th, about a quarter before five o'clock,

the deceased laid hold of the handle of the ladle, which contained about six tons of liquid iron, which was about to be poured into a mould for the purpose of forming a diving bell. The ladle was suspended by a crane, and to each handle were two levers, seven feet long. The ladle nearly touched the ground, there being only sufficient room for it to move round on an axle, the mould being sunk into the ground, into which the metal was to be poured. Owing to the immense casting, instead of there being only one man at each handle two were placed, and the deceased took his place by the side of a man named Anderson.

Before the metal was "tapped" from the furnace, the men took their stations at the ladle, and the ladle was tried and worked well. There were seven men employed at the ladle—two at each handle, and three at two levers. The fluid was run in from the furnace, and he took the keepers, pieces of wood supporting the sides of the ladle, away, and the order was given to pour in. One side of the ladle was lifted up, and a portion of the metal ran into the runner; upon seeing which Povey, one of the men at the levers, dropped it and ran away, and was followed by the other two. The ladle was canted back, and the whole of the six tons of metal was thrown out the wrong way. The confusion originated by the "surge," sparks flying about the metal. The deceased's clothes were on fire, and he thought he must have fallen down among the metal. Had the men not run they would not have been burnt. There were twelve men at the crane, and the ladle was perfectly steady. Had the two men stopped at the lever, they were quite able to support the equilibrium of the ladle.

James Roe, another of the foremen, attributed Povey's running away to seeing the sparks, which were caused by some of the fluid getting on to the wet sand round the mould. It was purely an accident. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

22. Extensive Fire.—Shortly after six o'clock this evening, a fire of a most alarming description, and involving considerable destruction of property, was discovered raging in the upper part of the premises belonging to Mr. Wheeler, patent fancy japan manufacturer, No. 8, Newton-street, High Holborn. It appears to have originated in a closet used as a lumber-room on the first floor landing of the staircase between the front and back room, for on the alarm being given by a servant, the flames were wholly confined to that portion of the house, and it seems, that had proper precaution been adopted, they might easily have been extinguished without causing much injury; but immediately on the discovery all the doors were thrown open, thereby giving full vent to the flames, which shot up the staircase with the rapidity of lightning, and shortly afterwards burst forth from the roof. An attempt was made by Mr. Wheeler's workmen, who happened to be in the manufactory at the back of the premises at the time the alarm was given, to arrest the progress of the fire, but, finding it gaining upon them, they proceeded to exert themselves in saving the stock in the show-room, while others ran off for the engines. The first to reach the spot were those belonging to the brigade from a station in Holborn, which were put into instant operation,

and within ten minutes afterwards two others arrived from Crown-street and Farringdon-street stations. By that time the flames had reached an alarming height; the upper portion of the building, which was three stories high, presented a mass of vivid light, illuminating the neighbourhood for a considerable distance, and producing the utmost excitement amongst its inhabitants, who crowded every avenue leading to the spot; in fact, so great was the crowd, that the police, who arrived soon after the commencement of the fire, encountered the greatest difficulty in keeping a space for the operations of the engines. The firemen, finding that they could not ascend the staircase in consequence of the burning masses that kept falling upon them, hoisted their scaling ladders to the windows fronting the street, into which they played, the hose being hauled up by ropes, but they were unable to stop the progress of the flames until the roof, and the two floors beneath, together with the staircase, were wholly consumed. This is the second time the premises have been destroyed by fire within the last five years. There is every reason to suppose that it arose from an accident.

— COURT OF EXCHEQUER.— THE GURNEY AFFAIR. BETS ON HORSE-RACING. THORNTON *v.* PORTMAN AND ANOTHER. — The Solicitor-general and Mr. Martin appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Butt for the defendants.

This was an action arising out of the "Gurney affair," and notice having been duly given that it was expected to "come off" to-day, a great number of the "patrons of the turf" were congregated together, so that the court was at a very early hour crowded. Among those whose names are before the world as being connected with sporting matters, the Marquess of Titchfield, Captain Rous, Mr. Brook Greville, and Mr. Byng, were accommodated on the Bench. The pleadings having been opened by Mr. Martin,

The Solicitor-general stated, that this was an action to recover the sum of 1,250*l.* as money had and received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiff, an opulent merchant in the City, but a gentleman who had ever taken a lively interest in the turf. In answer to this demand the defendants had placed two special pleas on record, to the effect that they, together with another gentleman named Clarke, had been appointed to collect all debts due to one Gurney, who had betted largely at the Epsom meeting last year, and also to pay all his debts, and that the money in question had been paid to them by the plaintiff. Besides this, the defendants had pleaded that they did not promise, and upon that plea it was that the plaintiff supposed the case would turn, for it would appear abundantly that the money had been paid to the defendants by the plaintiff, upon a condition which, not being performed by the defendants, the money ought to be refunded to the plaintiff. The name of Gurney was no doubt familiar to the jury through the papers. If not, it might shortly be stated that that person, who kept a public-house in the Borough, was on the turf, that he betted largely in anticipation of the Derby and Oaks races, and had been a defaulter at the settling day in consequence of the defalcations of other parties who had lost largely to him. It

was a rule of the Jockey Club that no party was entitled to receive his winnings if he did not pay his losings, and accordingly various persons who had lost money to Mr. Gurney refused to pay him when the rumour reached them that he did not intend to pay others. Among these were Lord George Bentinck and the plaintiff, while Mr. Portman, a brother of Lord Portman, Mr. Beales, a corn-merchant at Cambridge, and Mr. Clarke, who had won from Gurney, were naturally very anxious to receive their winnings. In furtherance of this wish they resorted to a plan which was of a novel character on the turf, and took upon themselves the payment of all Gurney's losses, as a means of insuring his gains, so that in the end they might receive their share. This was, in some measure, sanctioned by the Jockey Club; but Lord George Bentinck opposed it unless it was understood that the winners from Gurney should be paid in full 20*s.* in the pound. The defendants accordingly, together with Mr. Clarke, took upon themselves the task of settling Gurney's affairs, and lodged with the Jockey Club an undertaking to the effect demanded by his Lordship, who thereupon paid his losses at a public meeting at Tattersall's, and recommended all others similarly situated to do the same. The day within which the undertaking limited the settlement by the trustees was the last day of the Houghton meeting, and in order to enable them to comply with it, it was of course necessary that they should call in all that person's winnings. They accordingly required Mr. Thornton to pay his loss, which was 1,350*l.*, but that gentleman having heard that certain parties had been settled with on terms of composition at various rates less than 20*s.* in the pound, demurred to meet the demand, and refused to do so unless the defendants would give him a personal guarantee to repay the sum due from him in the event of their not having paid all Gurney's losings in full, with 20*s.* in the pound, on or before the last day of the Houghton meeting. This guarantee the defendants, after some delay, gave to the plaintiff, who thereupon paid 1,250*l.* through his bankers, and gave them an order on one Atkins for 100*l.* There the matter rested till the day named in the guarantee, which had originally been left blank, as the day was not then known, but was ultimately filled up with the 1st of November, 1841. After that day, the plaintiff demanded back the 1,250*l.* (the 100*l.* never having been "extracted" from Atkins, to use the expression of Mr. Portman), on the ground that they had failed to fulfil the condition under which alone it had been paid to them: a compliance with this demand having been refused on the part of the defendants, this action was brought to enforce the payment of that sum, and various witnesses were called, among others the clerks of the plaintiff, Lord George Bentinck, and Mr. Hyde, who proved the above facts.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Thesiger submitted, that the plaintiff ought to be nonsuited, as his claim was bottomed on an illegal transaction. The condition under which he sought to recover the money paid by him had clearly a reference to an illegal wager in a horse-race, and as that failed, the payment made by him under it remained a substantive act, the

benefit of which enured to the defendants.

The Solicitor General replied, that that defence ought to have been pleaded, and so thought his Lordship, who, however, gave the counsel for the defendants leave to move, if he should think him wrong in that opinion.

Mr. Thesiger then addressed the jury, and said, that he would yield to the pressure of the law, though he was confident his clients were not bound to pay by any law of honour, and admit that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict.

Lord Abinger could not but congratulate the jury and himself, too, that they had been spared the necessity of entering upon an investigation of the laws of the Jockey Club, or an inquiry as to which construction was the correct one of the two which had been alluded to that day. As a judge, he (Lord Abinger) never could allow any such system to influence any case. He was bound to try this cause, as he would any other, by the laws of England; and whatever the opinions might be of Lord George Bentinck or the noblemen who had been named as having assented to the conduct of the defendants, he (Lord Abinger) must decide according to the law, though he might say that he had the pleasure of knowing most of those individuals in private life, and had no doubt of their respectability. The law upon this matter, therefore, must guide the jury, and it was very clear. There was no doubt whatever, that the plaintiff had paid this money, which he need not have paid at all, on an express condition and understanding that all the winners from Gurney should be paid in full 20*s.* in the pound; and whatever the laws of the club might be, it was beyond all question that by the laws of England a payment of 7*s.* or 10*s.* in the pound was no compliance with that condition. The plaintiff had protected himself as he might by the imposition of that condition, and the defendants having adopted it, were bound by it. The evidence was very clear that they had adopted it. The jury, therefore, would say whether the defendants were not bound to pay back the money so received by them on a condition which had been infringed by them.

The jury at once found for the plaintiff, 1,250*l.*; whereupon

Sir W. Follett said, that his client, having acted on principle in enforcing this demand, was ready to test his motives by publicly declaring his intention to present the sum in dispute to the Governors of Christ's Hospital—a statement which elicited applause from the auditory, and a remark from his Lordship to the effect that no one who knew Mr. Thornton could ever have imagined that he resisted the payment of his loss to Mr. Gurney from any lack of means wherewith to satisfy them.

— Murder at Monkwearmouth.—To-day a murder of an extremely violent nature was committed in Monkwearmouth, in Sunderland. From the facts given in evidence before the coroner's jury, it is difficult to find a motive which could have induced the commission of such a revolting deed. No previous quarrel between the parties is spoken of, and at the time when the murder was committed no provocation was given by the murdered man, beyond a very gentle reproof of the prisoner's irregular conduct as a

workman in the establishment over which the deceased was foreman. The prisoner does not appear to have been so much inebriated as to render him incapable of governing his actions; and in the perpetration of the crime he evinced a resolute determination to take the life of the object of his rage. The name of the unfortunate deceased is James Liddell. He was employed as foreman in Messrs. Lumsden and Co.'s anchor manufactory, in Strand-street, Monkwearmouth Shore. He was a man who appears to have been much respected in his station. He was forty-two years of age, and has left a wife and nine children to mourn his melancholy end. The circumstances connected with the murder are very simple. It appears that the prisoner, James Robertson, who was an anchorsmith employed in the manufactory, was neglecting his work, and drinking spirits from a bottle in a corner of the shop. The foreman spoke to him, and an interchange of words took place. The short parley resulted in the prisoner's lifting a hammer, five pounds and a quarter in weight, and felling the deceased to the ground. The skull was dreadfully fractured, and the unfortunate man lingered in great agony until the following (Wednesday) morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who was accordingly committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

25. Death in Attempting to Escape from a Workhouse.—To-day an inquest was taken before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the University College Hospital, on view of the body of Elizabeth Marshall, aged 62, who died in consequence of injuries received by a fall in attempting to escape over the wall of the Islington Workhouse.

Police-constable Swain, deposed, that on the morning of Sunday, the 12th of December last, he was on duty in the Liverpool-road, Islington, when he observed the deceased sitting on the ground against the workhouse wall, seemingly in great agony, and groaning very much. He approached her, and asking her what was the matter, she said, that in getting over the wall she had fallen and broke her leg. Witness, with assistance, carried her into the workhouse, where she was recognised as an inmate, but had not been missed. A surgeon being sent for, and her leg found to be broken, she was brought to that hospital. Mr. Norman, house-surgeon, stated, that deceased on her admittance was in a state of collapse, but could speak, and did not appear to be right in her mind. On examination, he found that her left leg was severely fractured, and that both the small bones were broken. She subsequently told witness, in answer to a question, that, thinking they were going to beat her at the workhouse, she endeavoured to make her escape for the purpose of going to a madhouse, and in so doing fell. She went on very favourably till about ten days since, when she refused to take any nourishment, and gradually sinking, died on the 21st inst. The injuries he had described were the primary cause of death, which was accelerated by exhaustion, consequent on the want of nourishment.

Carter, the summoning beadle, said, that he had made inquiries at

the workhouse, and ascertained that the deceased, who was a widow, had been an inmate eleven months. She was at intervals of unsound mind. It was quite a mystery how she could have got to the top of the wall, which was ten feet high, as no ladder or steps were kept near that part of the building.

Mr. Wakley remarked, that it was evident that the deceased was insane, from the fact of her wishing to get away from the Islington Workhouse, which was well conducted, to become the inmate of a pauper lunatic asylum.—Verdict "Accidental Death."

— ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF STATE PRISONERS. — *The Journal du Peuple* gives the following interesting details relative to the recent attempt at escape of some of the political prisoners at Mont St. Michel:—"The four prisoners who made the attempt were Barbès, Martin Bernard, Blanqui, and Hubert. The time chosen for it was the morning of the 11th inst., at three o'clock, at which time there was a dense fog. After having sawed through the bars of their cells, they reached the bottom of the great staircase, and thence proceeded without obstacle to the elevated terrace called the Saut-Gauthier. They had to descend from this great height to the path which terminates at the barracks. Once in this path, they would have had only one wall to climb to reach the sea-coast, where the tide would have favoured their flight. They began by fixing to the parapet of the terrace a long rope, which they had contrived to conceal in their prison, and, when it was fixed, Barbès grasped it and began to descend. In the mean time, his three companions looked with strained eyes over the parapet, but the fog was so thick that they soon lost sight of him. In a short time the slight noise occasioned by the descent ceased, and another of the party was preparing to follow thinking that Barbès had reached the ground in safety, when they heard a noise like that of a body falling down a rapid steep, and they could not doubt that Barbès had met with an accident. A cry of 'Barbès, Barbès,' escaped simultaneously from the three prisoners, and this cry having reached the nearest sentinel, the alarm became general, and in a few moments soldiers and turnkeys were moving about in every direction with lighted lanterns The three prisoners were soon discovered, and taken back to their cells, and a rigid search was set up for Barbès, who, although dreadfully maimed by his fall, had contrived to drag himself to a distance of nearly 100 yards from the spot where he fell, and had attempted to conceal himself between two rocks. In this situation the persons in search of him passed the spot twice without discovering him; the prisoner keeping himself perfectly quiet, and even holding his breath to prevent the noise of his respiration from reaching his pursuers. At length, however, as they were about to withdraw, he could not resist the desire to look out, and at that fatal moment his face was seen by one of the guards, and he was immediately laid hold of. He was conveyed to his cell, and the surgeon of the prison was summoned to his aid. Whilst the examination was going on, the most breathless attention was manifested, and the most rigid of the gaolers who were present could scarcely refrain from manifesting

emotion. The surgeon, after a close examination, reported that there were a great many contusions, but that no bones were broken, and, having bled his patient, and prescribed long rest, he left him. At the end of four or five days Barbès was able to rise, and his friends may now be perfectly easy as to the results of his accident."

MARCH.

1. Explosion of a Fireworks Factory.—Loss of Four Lives.—One of the most appalling and fatally calamitous explosions that has occurred in or near the metropolis, took place at Mr. D'Ernst's fireworks manufactory, Lambeth-butts, by which the premises have been destroyed, and four lives have been sacrificed. At about twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, the inhabitants of Lambeth, Kennington, Vauxhall, and the surrounding neighbourhood, were alarmed by a loud report such as is usually produced by the ignition of gunpowder in large quantities, or perhaps resembling more strictly the explosion of gas. This was rapidly followed by reports of less violence of sound, but sufficiently loud to create serious apprehension even to persons residing some hundred yards distant. The first impression was that the Vauxhall gasworks had exploded, and that the successive discharges were created by the bursting of the retorts. In a very few minutes, however, the nature of the calamity and its situation were made manifest by a dense body of smoke which ascended above the houses on the north side of Lambeth-walk, behind which the factory had been erected some few years back by Mr. D'Ernst, when he was engaged as pyrotechnist at Vauxhall gardens. The alarm having once gone abroad, thousands of persons hurried to the spot. A large body of the metropolitan police hastened from the station-house in High-street, and expresses were sent off to the various fire-engine stations, at several of which the brigade men were already prepared for action by the loud reports which they had just heard. The assistance was prompt and ample, but such was the terror inspired in all those assembled by a report having spread that there were some hundreds weight of gunpowder under ground, that the most resolute men of the fire brigade hesitated to approach sufficiently near to the fated premises to render their efforts for its preservation effective. An abundant supply of water was speedily obtained from the main pipes, and seven or eight large engines were brought to bear on the south-west angle of the building, which was easiest of access, there being at the other extremity enclosed ground, attached to some small cottages, the inmates of which fled out in the most pitiable consternation, conceiving that the whole place must be blown up. In less than half an hour, the factory itself was reduced to complete ruin, and the dwelling-house, in front, a slight building, two stories high, shared the same fate soon after. The discharge of fireworks having created sufficient apertures, the firemen directed all their attention to the cellarage, with the view of preventing the expected explosion of gunpowder, it having been ascertained, beyond all doubt, that

there were on the premises at least six barrels of that terrible combustible. By great exertion, they were enabled to throw in some thousand tons of water directly over the cellars, so that the ground was covered to the depth of two inches, and the rockets and fragments of burning timber were quenched as they fell. The firemen, perceiving that there was no further danger of the gunpowder exploding, proceeded cautiously to the interior, and, with the hose of several engines, deluged the smouldering wood that lay scattered about. Their next duty, and it was one of some peril, was to search among the ruins for the remains of whoever might have suffered. In a few minutes the charred body of a lad, about seventeen or eighteen years old, was dug out; the next was that of a man of muscular frame, supposed to be Wright, the foreman of the factory; the next was that of a full-grown man, believed to be the unfortunate proprietor, Mr. D'Ernst; and a fourth, which was so horribly burned as to present scarcely any traces of humanity, was the last victim found. The latter was pronounced to be a woman, and the sister-in-law of Mr. D'Ernst, who had charge of the premises. The lad was one of the apprentices.

2. Ancient Highland Dungeon.—The road over the stone bridge at Inverness is at present undergoing repair, and the workmen threw open the vault built in one of the arches, which was formerly used as a gaol, and afterwards as a cell for maniacs. It was truly "a double dungeon," made by "wall and ware." About a foot below the surface of the road they came upon a small iron door, from which a flight of stone steps led down to the damp and miserable chamber. An iron-grating or air-hole lighted the place, which was found to be about twelve feet long, nine feet wide, and six feet high. There were no indications of a fire-place; a hole on the floor was used for letting down a pitcher for water; and it is scarcely possible to conceive a more wretched or horrid receptacle for human beings. The situation of the captives, with the river rolling below them, and the sound of horses and vehicles passing over the roof of the cell, is strongly calculated to impress the imagination. In winter, when the river is in flood, or during a storm, a sort of wild and fearful sublimity must have been added to the scene. The last inmate of the cell was half devoured by rats!

— Colonial Bishops.—Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of London to his Clergy.—Rev. Sir,—You are no doubt aware, that a declaration was agreed to by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, at a meeting held at Lambeth, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1841, setting forth the insufficiency of the provision made for the spiritual care of the members of our church in the distant dependencies of the empire, and the great importance of erecting additional bishoprics in the colonies. A copy of the declaration is sent herewith, to which I request your most serious attention.

I am persuaded that the accomplishment of the object which we have in view may be insured, under the blessing of God, if the clergy will exert themselves to

collect contributions in their respective parishes; and I am desirous of suggesting to those of my own diocese the propriety of commencing that exertion on the first day of the approaching holy week, in which we commemorate the death and passion of our blessed Lord, and offer up our special prayers for all estates of men in his holy church, and for the gathering together in one fold, under one shepherd, of all those who are not yet within its enclosure.

It is my wish that you should have a collection made in your church in aid of the Colonial Bishops' Fund on Palm Sunday next; and I would suggest that it might be made in the following manner:—After the sermon, in which I trust you will explain the object for which the offerings of your people are solicited, let the offertory sentences be read from the communion table, not omitting those which instruct them that are taught in the word to minister unto them that teach in all good things. Whilst these sentences are reading, let the churchwardens, or other persons appointed for that purpose, collect the offerings of the people, and bring them to the minister, to be by him humbly presented and placed upon the holy table. Let him then proceed with the prayer for the church militant, and with the remainder of the service, according to the rubric. This revival of the ancient practice of our church has been attempted in several parishes with great success; but, although I would gladly see it become general, I do not wish to interfere with your discretion in the present instance, if you should have good reason for preferring some other mode of making the collection.

I conclude in the words of the declaration, and "under a deep sense of the sacredness and importance of this great work, and in the hope that Almighty God may graciously dispose the hearts of his servants to a corresponding measure of liberality, I earnestly commend it to the good will, the assistance, and the prayers of all the members of our church."

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your faithful friend
And brother in Christ,
C. J. London.

— The Colonial Bishoprics. —The following is the declaration agreed to at Lambeth on the subject of the erection and endowment of episcopal sees in the colonies and dependencies of our empire, alluded to by the Bishop of London in his pastoral letter:—

"We, the undersigned archbishops and bishops of the united Church of England and Ireland, contemplate with deep concern the insufficient provision which has been hitherto made for the spiritual care of the members of our national church residing in the British colonies and in distant parts of the world, especially as it regards the systematic superintendence of the clergy, and the absence of those ordinances the administration of which is committed to the episcopal order. We, therefore, hold it to be our duty to undertake the charge of the fund for the endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies, and to become responsible for its application.

"On due consideration of the relative claims of those dependencies of the empire which demand our assistance, we are of opinion

that the immediate erection of bishoprics is much to be desired in the following places:—New Zealand, the British possessions in the Mediterranean, New Brunswick, Cape of Good Hope, Van Diemen's Land, and Ceylon.

"When competent provision shall have been made for the endowment of these bishoprics, regard may be had to the claims of Sierra Leone, British Guiana, South Australia, Port Philip, Western Australia, Northern India, and Southern India.

"In the first instance we propose that an episcopal see be established at the seat of Government in New Zealand, offers having been already made which appear to obviate all difficulty as to endowment.

(Since the publication of the declaration the right rev. G. A. Selwyn, D.D., has been appointed Bishop of New Zealand, and has sailed for his distant sphere of labour.)

"Our next object will be to make a similar provision for the congregations of our own communion established in the islands of the Mediterranean, and in the countries bordering upon that sea; and it is evident that the position of Malta is such as will render it the most convenient point of communication with them, as well as with the bishops of the ancient churches of the East, to whom our church has been for many centuries known only by name.

"We propose, therefore, that a see be fixed at Valetta, the residence of the English Government; and that its jurisdiction extend to all the clergy of our church residing within the limits above specified. The church, erected through the munificence of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, will form a suitable cathedral.

"Our attention will then be directed to the countries named in the foregoing lists, without binding ourselves to the exact order therein followed, or precluding ourselves from granting assistance to any place where means may be found for the earlier endowment of a bishopric.

"In no case shall we proceed without the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government; and we think it expedient to form a standing committee, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Rochester, with full power to confer with the Ministers of the Crown, and to arrange measures, in concert with them, for the erection of bishoprics in the places above enumerated.

"For the attainment of these most desirable objects, a sum of money will be required, large as to its actual amount, but small when compared with the means which this country possesses, by the bounty of Divine Providence, for advancing the glory of God, and the welfare of mankind. Under a deep feeling of the sacredness and importance of this great work, and in the hope that Almighty God may graciously dispose the hearts of his servants to a corresponding measure of liberality, we earnestly commend it to the good will, the assistance, and the prayers of all the members of our church.

"W. Cantaur. G. Rochester.
J. G. Armagh. E. Llandaff.
C. J. London. J. H. Glocester and Bristol.
E. Dunelm. J. Ely.
C. Winton. E. Sarum.
C. Bangor.

E. Norwich.
T. Hereford.
J. Lichfield.
C. St. David's.
P. N. Chichester.
R. Derry and Raphoe.
T. V. Sodor and Man

"We, the undersigned, desire to express our concurrence in the foregoing declaration:—

"E. Ebor.
R. Dublin.
G. H. Bath and Wells.
W. St. Asaph.
J. Lincoln.
H. Carlisle.
J. B. Chester.
R. Oxford.
H. Exeter.
C. T. Ripon.
G. Peterborough.
H. Worcester.
G. Kilmore.
C. Kildare.
R. P. Clogher.
J. Elphin.
R. Ossory and Ferns.
James Dromore.
R. Down and Connor.
S. Cork.
Edmond Limerick.
Stephen Cashel.
Ludlow, Killaloe and Clonfert.
Thomas Tuam.
Charles Meath."

— The Earthquake Story.— For some weeks past a singular impression has been entertained by the lower classes of Irish residing in the metropolis and its environs, that London is to be destroyed by an earthquake, and the day fixed for this event, which is to swallow up the capital of the British empire, is the 16th of March. A great many Irish people have already left the metropolis for distant parts of the country and for Ireland, and others are preparing to follow, to evade the earthquake; and the excitement among the natives of the sister isle in the eastern part of the metropolis is very great. They are daily receiving letters from their relatives in Ireland to return home, and save themselves from the destruction which is sure to await them if they remain here. Many have removed eastward of Stepney Old Church, on the supposition that the earthquake is not to extend beyond that venerable edifice, which, it is prophesied, is to fall, with St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. By some, however, it is believed the earthquake will not be satisfied with swallowing up the metropolis and the "big churches," but that fifteen miles of country are to sink down with it.

3. Afflicting Case of Hydrophobia. — Mr. John Hyndman coroner for the city of Dublin, held an inquest at the house, 83, Mecklenburgh-street, upon the body of a man named Michael Conran, aged twenty-eight, by trade a gardener. It appeared from the evidence, that about seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th of January last the deceased was walking to the residence of Mr. Bushe, at Clontarf, where he was used to work, when his attention was attracted upon the road by a very small dog of much beauty. He stooped down for the purpose of patting it, and having played with it for a minute or so, he spat inadvertently upon it; the dog grew incensed, and springing towards the face of the deceased, who was still leaning over it, made a snap at him and bit him in the under lip. The deceased struck the dog down, who immediately ran away, and he never after saw more of it. The wound on his lip healed up in four or five days, and he thought nothing of it until Friday morning last, when, as he was going to his work, he complained of feeling very ill. He continued at his work that day, but returned much worse about seven o'clock, when he complained of great pain in his hip and general illness. He called for water, saying that he was thirsty, but when it was brought to him he shuddered at the sight and refused to drink, and said

there was something the matter with his throat which prevented him from swallowing. All that night he raved in his sleep about the dog, imploring that it might be killed, and giving an accurate description of it. On Saturday his malady increased fearfully. He shuddered at the sound of water; and although he retained his consciousness and memory to the last, he occasionally leaped about so frantically, that it was found necessary to call in the police to hold him. On Sunday morning, the 27th ult., he was conveyed to the Richmond hospital, where he died about four o'clock. As the hour of his dissolution approached, his sufferings appeared to undergo much mitigation, and he died composedly in the arms of his mother, being at the time in the full possession of his mental faculties. Verdict—"Died of hydrophobia."

4. Home Circuit.—Hertford —Dunn *v.* Combe.—This was an action brought by Richard Dunn, the Irish barrister, who has so often dragged himself before the public by his extraordinary conduct towards Miss Burdett Coutts, against Mr. Boyce Combe, one of the magistrates of Hatton-garden Police-court for false imprisonment.

Joseph Shackell, an inspector of the metropolitan police, proved that he apprehended the plaintiff on a bench warrant on the night of the 10th of July, 1840. The next day he took him before Mr. Combe at Hatton-garden Police-court, and before the charge was entered into, the plaintiff sat upon the bench with the magistrate.

Mr. Kilsby, the governor of the New Prison proved that Dunn was in his custody from the 11th of July to the 9th of November. He was removed by *habeas corpus* before Mr. Justice Bosanquet at his chambers, and Mr. Dunn there argued against the validity of the warrant and of the articles of the peace, but after the question had been argued upon two occasions, the learned judge refused to make any order, and the plaintiff was sent back to prison. Mr. Dunn was treated in the same way as all the other prisoners in the misdemeanour class. All the male prisoners slept in separate cells at night, but in the day time they were together.

Mr. Thesiger, on behalf of the defendant, described the present case as one of the most extraordinary in its character that had ever come to his knowledge, and declared that he was ashamed to see a member of that profession to which he had the honour to belong, have the courage to appear as a plaintiff in such an action. It had been shown that from the year 1838 down to the period when the occurrence which led to the present proceeding took place, the plaintiff Dunn had been pursuing a system of annoyance towards the young lady whose name had been introduced into this inquiry, of such a character as to render her life completely miserable; and he should blush for the law of which he (Mr. Thesiger) was a humble instrument, if a man, after having outraged every feeling of delicacy and honour, entirely destroyed the personal comfort of an innocent individual, and having, by some technicality, escaped the punishment he so richly deserved, could then stand up in a court of justice, and ask a jury of honest men to give him damages for his pretended injuries. Would the jury counten-

ance such a man saying, "True I have offended most grievously, but I have contrived to keep clear of the strict letter of the law, and therefore, as the law has been put in force against me under such circumstances, I will have damages?" He should like to know what damages the "wounded feelings" of such a man demanded. Mr. Combe had no opportunity of seeing the articles of the peace, or of judging of their validity; and all that he knew was, that the Quarter Sessions had granted a warrant against a party, and Mr. Dunn being identified as the party referred to in the warrant, he had no alternative but to commit him. After the decree of the Court of Queen's Bench, however, it must be taken that Mr. Combe was not strictly justified in law in the course he pursued, and therefore the plaintiff must have a verdict; but it would be for the jury to say what damages he was entitled to; and to form their opinion upon this subject he invited them to look at the conduct of the plaintiff, and ask themselves what damages such a man was entitled to? He observed, that in the statement of Miss Burdett, on which the articles of the peace were exhibited, it was insinuated that Mr. Dunn was not in his right mind. If this were really so, he was an object of pity. It was the only excuse he could suggest for him, and he would willingly throw a veil over his conduct if such were really the case. But if it was not so—if in the possession of all his faculties he had wilfully carried on this cruel system of persecution towards an innocent young lady, rendering her life completely miserable, depriving her almost of her liberty, continually dragging her before the public, and not allowing her even in a place of devotion to be safe from his importunities, he was at a loss for words to express his opinion of such base and unmanly conduct, and he could hardly account for the audacity of such a man coming before a jury of his country and asking for damages. Could it be endured that a British subject was to have her feelings outraged—that she should dread to go about for fear of meeting her persecutor—that she should have her life rendered completely miserable—that the man who was the cause of all this persecution having, by a mere technicality, escaped the punishment he deserved, should thus come forward and claim damages for an inconvenience which he had brought entirely upon himself by his own misconduct? It had been said that Mr. Dunn had suffered four months' illegal imprisonment. It was his own fault that he did so. The learned counsel then stated that he regretted that Mr. Dunn should have brought such an action; but he was quite sure that the jury would by their verdict express their opinion of his conduct in this transaction.

Mr. Baron Alderson then addressed the jury, and said that he was of opinion that in law the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict; as to the amount of damages, it would be for them to say what damages he ought to recover under the circumstances.

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages one farthing.

When the verdict was delivered, Mr. Dunn rose, and in a very excited manner was about to address the learned judge, but Mr.

Baron Alderson (this being the last case) ordered the court to be adjourned, and immediately turned his back to him, and left the court.

Mr. Dunn then addressed his counsel in a violent tone, and accused them of having "basely sold" him, and said that the case had been conducted in a manner entirely in opposition to his instructions.

— Zoological Gardens.—The rattlesnake belonging to this institution in Edinburgh, which is generally in a torpid condition, lately exhibited considerable uneasiness, from which it was concluded that its period for taking food had arrived. It was upwards of six months since it had been fed, and the superintending director having procured a live mouse, put it into the box in which the snake is confined and exhibited, to be dealt with as its appetite might prompt. No sooner was the "wee courin' timorous beastie" perceived by the reptile, than immediately it elevated its head, and, making a sudden spring at it, struck its fangs into its neck; the bite was almost instantly fatal to the poor creature. The snake then proceeded to the work of deglutition. It first slimed over the dead body, and then slowly began to swallow it. This process occupied more than half an hour. A great many visiters were present as witnesses to this interesting operation. The snake is quite young, and about the thickness of a man's middle finger, so that its power of swallowing this animal was really wonderful.

7. Wreck of the City of Edinburgh Steam Ship.—This morning intelligence of the wreck of this steamer, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, commanded by Captain J. G. Hast, was received. The *City of Edinburgh*, it appears, left the Custom-house-quay on Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst., for Ostend, having on board between thirty and forty passengers, and a general cargo. After leaving the river she encountered a heavy gale from the westward, which lasted the whole day and night, but her passage was not impeded, and she reached her destination in perfect safety the next day, and brought up alongside of Ostend Pier, to land her passengers. At an early hour the following morning (Thursday), while the crew were busily employed in landing the cargo, there came on a hurricane, and suddenly the warps that secured her to the pier snapped asunder, and she drifted. The confusion that ensued amongst those on board can readily be imagined, when it is stated, that Ostend harbour is one of the most dangerous on that part of the coast, and several large vessels have been lost in an attempt even to enter it. In consequence or the steam not being up and her sails being furled she was completely unmanageable, and the storm was so violent, in the course of a few minutes, that she was hurled against the stone battlement of the east pier. Such was the force with which she struck that it was expected she would be thrown over; but, however, she swung round, and drifting swiftly, passed the pier, and ran ashore about three-quarters of a mile eastward of the harbour. Within an hour after the vessel had struck, hundreds of persons had assembled on the beach to render assistance to get her off, for which purpose measures were immediately adopted to lighten her, and in the

course of a short time the whole of the cargo was got ashore, together with her costly furniture and fittings, but to no purpose, although several vessels were engaged in the attempt. Preparations were then made to get her machinery, engines, and boilers out, to further lighten the vessel for a second attempt; but, night coming on, the crew and others were compelled to defer any further operations till the following day. Her appearance then foretold her fate; her masts and the entire of her rigging had been swept overboard during the night, as had also her funnel. This, however, did not discourage in the slightest degree the exertions of the crew, who managed to lighten the vessel of the machinery, &c., and at high water another desperate attempt was made to get her afloat; but all the assistance that could be brought into requisition proved utterly useless, and after another night's exposure, she became a complete wreck.

8. Frightful Collision at Sea and Loss of Life. — This afternoon a considerable interest was manifested on the river by the arrival of the brig *Astley*, Captain Thompson, master, in Limehouse Reach, almost a wreck, having been run into by a vessel called the *Penelope* on the morning of Friday last, the 4th inst., at sea, near Aldborough, and so terrible was the collision that the latter vessel went down headforemost almost immediately afterwards, carrying with her one of the crew, who unfortunately perished. Both vessels, it appears, were on their passage to London; the *Astley*, belonging to Seaton Sluice, and the *Penelope*, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, laden with coals. The catastrophe happened about one o'clock in the morning, and according to the statements made by the masters of both vessels, it seems that they were bearing up against the wind, under single-reefed topsails, and the collision was occasioned entirely by the mismanagement of those on board the unfortunate *Penelope*. The *Penelope* struck the *Astley* in the centre of her starboard quarter, cutting down her bulwarks nearly to the water's edge, and also the mainmast, which fell instantly overboard, carrying with it all the rigging and the whole of the upper part of her stern. Within seven minutes after the *Penelope* filled and went down with a seaman, named George Peake, clinging to her forerigging, which he had apparently ascended for the purpose of jumping on board of the *Astley*. The rest of the crew, consisting of seven seamen and the master, Captain Peake, contrived to launch the long-boat, which they jumped into at the moment the vessel was sinking, but it was nearly drawn down by the eddy that was occasioned by the sinking vessel. For a considerable time the crew on board of the *Astley* were in expectation of their vessel going down, and their boats were hoisted overboard in readiness to leave her. However, after working at the pumps for a long time, some tarpauling was secured over the hole in her starboard quarter, which prevented her filling, and in the course of two or three hours the vessel was brought up in safety off Aldborough. The crew of the ill-fated *Penelope* were picked up shortly after the collision by a Yarmouth fishing-smack, which conveyed them to Orfordness, where their wants were at-

tended to by some gentlemen connected with that laudable institution, the "Shipwrecked Fishermen's Fund."

— Mortality of London in 1841.—A statement has just been published, by authority of the Registrar General, of the number of deaths in London and its suburbs in the year 1841, from which we glean the following information:—The population comprised in the districts from which the returns are made, forming an area of seventy square miles, amounted, according to the last census, to 1,870,727, of which number 874,139 were males, and 996,588 females. The deaths in the year were 45,284, being at the rate of 2,429 per cent.; of the total number 22,995 were males, and 22,288 females; the deaths in the first quarter of the year amounted to 13,713, in the second to 10,404, in the third to 10,406, and in the fourth to 10,761. 20,780 are stated to have died under 15 years of age, 15,167 between 15 and 60, 9,266 60 years and upwards. The highest temperature was 87 degress; lowest 14·9; daily mean 51·7. The mean height of barometer 29·757 inches. Self-registering thermometer, highest 69·3, lowest 36·$\frac{1}{2}$; mean of daily maxima 57·5; mean of daily minima 45·6; mean temperature 51·6. Dew point, mean 47·2. Rain, 27·372 inches. The rain fell for 177 days. The mean quantity of rain which fell in the 10 years, from 1830 to 1841, was 16·87.

— Western Circuit—Salisbury.—Crown Court (before Mr. Justice Coleridge).—The Wraxhall Burglary.—It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this case. Several of the leading families of the county came into the town at a very early hour, in order to be present. The under-sheriff issued tickets to a very large number of applicants, and the gallery, in which the common people usually sit, was, on this occasion, occupied by some of the most respectable residents in Wilts and Somerset.

John Stokes, Nathaniel Burge, George Stokes, John Milsom, John Gough, and William Allen, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Awdry, and stealing therefrom a quantity of plate, jewels, and other articles, the property of John Awdry, at South Wraxhall. John Stokes pleaded "Guilty."

The learned Judge told him it would make no difference in the punishment, and as he was charged with having before been convicted of felony, he would therefore ask him if he had well considered what he was about? The prisoner persisted in his plea, and was therefore removed from the bar.

Mr. Hodges having stated the case to the jury, called the following witnesses:—

Mary Townsend: I am a housemaid at Mr. John Awdry's, at Wraxhall. It is my place to close the shutters of the dining-room. I closed them on the night of the 22d of December, before the family were gone to bed. There were three windows looking on the lawn. I fastened the shutters with one iron bar across them. There were two other female servants in the house. Osburn, the cook, went to bed at twelve o'clock that night. Our bedroom is on the first landing, as are those of Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Awdry; but Miss Margaret's room is above. Perrett, the other female servant,

and myself went to bed at one o'clock. Miss Awdry came into the room in the night and awoke me.

Miss Sophia Awdry: I am the eldest daughter of Mr. John Awdry. On the 23d of December I was residing with my father. I went to my room at half-past twelve; but did not go to bed till two o'clock. I soon afterwards heard a noise. I went half way down the passage. I heard a noise in the direction between the kitchen and servants' bedroom. I think it was the moving of a door. I went back, and after warming myself, went to bed. I knew the servants had been ironing. I put out my light before I went to bed. In about a quarter of an hour I heard the lock of my door move. I had not been asleep, and said, "Who is it? come in;" and in a few seconds the door was opened, and three men came in. I do not feel certain that there was not a fourth man. They had large sticks in one hand, and candles in the other. They all came round my bed, and one held a stick over my head, and said, "If you will lie still, we will not hurt you; but otherwise, we will dash your brains out." I answered, "I shall be quite quiet: what do you want?" One said they were starving, and must have money—"We have not been used to such ways, but it is no use resisting—we are ten." I told him the money was in a basket on my table. There were 13*l.* in the basket. Two or three of the men went to the basket; they also looked into the cupboards. An eye-glass, gold-chain, brooch, and other things, were taken from the table. The leader asked me if I had a watch. I took it from the pillow and gave it him, and said there is a locket I much value. One of them said, "Let her have it," and gave me the chain to take it off. They made many inquiries as to the people in the house; as to the men servants, and where they slept. They then said they knew there was more money, and they would have it or kill all the people in the house. I said, if they would let me, I would get up, as there was more money in my mother's room, but I must be allowed to go first, as I feared alarming her. They consented to this, and one was particularly civil, and checked the violent expressions of the others. I put on my dressing gown, and went to my mother's room. I feel almost certain that the civil man was George Stokes. In the passage I saw four men, and I believe a fifth. I went into my mother's room, and they paused a moment at the door, as they had promised, while I was waking her. Three men followed me in; they held a stick over my mother, and said they would dash out her brains. I don't think George Stokes used any threat, though he was in the room brandishing a stick. I think they took the keys, and either one of the men or myself opened a cedar case in the room, out of which were taken two 5*l.* notes, and many articles of jewellery and miniature paintings and rings. The leader took the notes and crunched them violently, and said, "This will never do; we must have gold—and we will have it." I recognise the leader in Nathaniel Burge. They took my mother's pockets, and I saw them put into the leader's hat, and then the hat quietly put on again. The drawers were searched, but I think nothing was taken from them. While the cedar case was

being searched, the man whom I believe to be Milsom came to the door, and said, "We have two pistols loaded, if you want them." There were three persons at the time in my mother's room. They then renewed their threats, and insisted on my father's having more money. I decidedly said, "It is no use injuring us, you've almost all the money in the house, and it will do you no good to do us any harm." At this time George Stokes made many apologies to me, and said it was only starvation that drove them to it; and he shook me once by the hand. They then asked for the plate. I said I would get the keys for them, which were in the servants' room, and they allowed me to lead the way, giving me one of the candles they held in their hands. By this time they seemed to have confidence in me, and to feel that I meant to do exactly as I said. I went down the passage to the servants' room. I knocked at the door, and the servants unlocked it. I first went into the room, and told them not to be frightened; if they were quiet, I thought they would not be hurt, but they must give up the keys of every thing they had. Three men followed me into the room. I had heard a man walking up and down the passage, and I had seen him and heard his voice. He was acting like a sentinel on guard. He could command a view of all the bedroom doors. Two of the men ordered the servants to lie down, if they did not wish their brains to be dashed out. One asked if they had a watch, and put in his hand under the pillow to feel. I obtained the keys of the pantry door and of the plate-chest. I then led the way down the back stairs, followed by the same three. After some difficulty about the lock of the door, it was opened. They helped themselves to some silver things on the shelf, and then opened the chest. They unfolded a table-cloth and put the silver into it. Gough took up a pistol, and asked me if it was loaded? I answered, "We have no loaded arms in the house." He then held it to my forehead. Gough left before the pantry was cleared; I heard his steps on the back staircase. The man who had acted as sentinel upstairs came down, and stood at the pantry door, and I then stood close to his side for five minutes, looking at him the whole time. He was complaining that they were too long, and that they should be disturbed. I thought also I recognised the voice as that of Milsom. He had large auburn whiskers, apparently put on for the purpose, and his countenance is certainly changed. I then went to the dining-room door on the same floor. Two of the men carried the plate to the dining-room window, and handed it out. I could not say positively, but I am almost sure it was given to some one outside, as it did not fall. The leader then again began threatening, and said that there was more money in my father's room, and they would have it. I said I would take them to his room, but it was no use their speaking to him, as he was very deaf, and would not hear them, They then followed me up to his room, and while I was waking my father they ransacked his drawers. There were certainly three men with me. The leader took a silver watch from my father's bed's-head. They searched his coat pocket. They said if they did not have more, they would murder us all. My sister then

called from up stairs that if they would come up she had a little money. They instantly ran up stairs, and I followed them. When they got into my sister's room, she gave them her purse, as she had promised. They then took her gold watch and chain, and other trinkets. They brandished their sticks at her, and swore a good deal. I think I saw a pistol in the hand of one. After they had satisfied themselves there was nothing more, they ran down stairs, and I followed them. When in the pantry they had asked for wine, and I had promised to give them some. They now went into the dining-room again, and the leader had my keys in his hand. I asked him for them, saying they could be of no use to them. He gave them to me, and said, "You promised to give us wine." I opened the cellaret. They asked for a glass. I was turning to get one, when they commenced drinking wine from a bottle. I saw one of them getting out of the window. I went up stairs, and returned in a quarter of an hour, and found they were quite gone. Immediately after they were gone my sister and myself began making out a list of what had been in the plate-chest. We missed a great coat of my father's. All the silver things were missing. I have not the slightest remembrance of Allen. Gough and Burge I am positive of, and George Stokes nearly so.

Two servants were called who corroborated Miss Awdry's testimony.

Mr. Justice Coleridge summed up the case with very great perspicuity. The Jury found all the prisoners "Guilty," except Milsom. They were sentenced to be transported for life.

9. Northern Circuit—York. — Extraordinary Case. — Charge of Murder. — Robert Goldsborough was indicted for the wilful murder of William Huntley at Crathorne, in this county, in the year 1830, by shooting him with a gun. The case, from the unusual nature of the circumstances connected with it, excited extraordinary interest, and all the avenues to the Court were densely crowded long before the doors were opened by persons anxiously seeking admission, comparatively few of whom could be accommodated inside.

Sir G. Lewin stated the case to the jury, the nature of which appears from the evidence by which his statement was to be supported.

Mr. Garbutt, a solicitor of Yarm, stated, that he knew the deceased, and was engaged in a Chancery suit relating to his father's estate. On the 27th of July, 1830, witness paid him 85*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, being the balance of a legacy due to him. All but a few odd shillings was paid in notes of the bank of Backhouse and Co., of Stockton. Shortly after he was missing. Huntley had a large head, and a tooth on the left side, that projected in a remarkable manner. Witness had lately seen a skull which, from the formation, he believes to be that of the deceased.

George Fearnley deposed, that in 1830 he and the prisoner lived at Hutton Rudley. The prisoner was a weaver. On the Thursday before Yarm fair, in that year, he saw the prisoner come down the yard with Huntley, and about a week after heard that Huntley was missing, and observed one Joseph Dalkin asking the prisoner if he could give any account of Huntley, and the prisoner said he was gone

to Whitby, to take ship for America. On the Friday before the fair, the last day on which the deceased was seen, he observed prisoner, with something bulky in a sack, go into his house. On the Sunday following prisoner told witness that a man was to give him 5*l.* at Yarm, and he would lend it to witness to buy a cow. The prisoner went to the fair, and returned in the evening with a red cow, and agreed with witness for 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week to feed in his field.

James Gears went along the road to work at his potatoes, a few days after Huntley was missing. The prisoner walked with him, and pulled out of his pocket four 5*l.* notes and a quantity of silver; said he got them out of the Stockton Bank. Witness knew them to be bank-notes by the picture in the corner, though he could not read. The prisoner was ill off before that, and would come and borrow a little meal or flour. Witness saw Huntley for the last time on Friday, the 30th of July, between three and four o'clock, going down the road with the prisoner and one Garbutt.

James Bainbridge, a bricklayer at Middlesborough, saw Huntley, on the 30th of July, in the prisoner's house, sitting on a box, in the evening. He went to Yarm fair next morning; and, on the road at Fixton-bank, near the bridge at Crathorne Wood, saw a quantity of blood. About ten days after, he passed the prisoner's house in the evening, and saw a large fire, and perceived a smell like woollen burning, and went in. The prisoner said it was old rags burning. Witness said it was time to go to bed. Prisoner said he could not sleep.

James Mawe, a greengrocer, stated that he knew Huntley, the prisoner, and Garbutt. He saw Huntley on Friday evening, the 30th of July, about nine o'clock, near the bridle-road leading to Crathorne. The prisoner and Garbutt were with him. Huntley asked witness if he would go with them, and he replied, "No, thou'l't be getting into some mischief with thy poaching." Huntley said they were going to try a gun which the prisoner had got. If they got a hare they would have a stew. He then put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out some notes, saying he had drawn his fortune of Garbutt, and had got plenty. The prisoner told him to put up his money, and witness went home. On the Saturday following, witness went to the shop of Hatton, a butcher. Prisoner was there, and Hatton said, "Goldy, what's thee done with Huntley; there's strange reports about?" The prisoner seemed agitated, got his hat off, and required some time and aid of both hands to get it on again. The prisoner then gave some contradictory statements as to where he left the deceased. A similar conversation took place the same evening. A woman named Hannah Best was washing, and found some old clothes at the prisoner's, which she could almost have sworn belonged to Huntley. Among them were six new shirts marked "W. H.," which the prisoner said Huntley had given him for a debt. There was also a silver watch with "W. H." on the back, and upstairs were three parts of a sheep. A gun was in the chamber, and prisoner's sister, Sophia Goldsborough, was crying and said, "Oh, Robert, this is the thing thou hast hit (or killed) Huntley with." He said, "Hold thy tongue, thou fool;"

but was much agitated. Witness assisted to search for the body of Huntley. On one occasion as they returned, they met the prisoner, and he then said that the deceased was far more likely to be in Stokesley-beck.

Other witnesses were examined, who spoke to similar circumstances.

The affair appears to have made a considerable stir at the time, and the prisoner soon after removed to Barnsley, a distance of sixty miles, where he purchased corn, and appeared to possess money. The matter in time blew over and was nearly forgotten, when it was determined to make some improvements in Stokesley-beck, a rivulet about five miles from the place where the blood was seen. In the course of the excavations necessary for effecting the improvements, the bones of a human body were discovered, as if thrust in a hollow in the bank of the beck, about a yard and a half beneath the surface. It did not lie at full length, but was doubled up. The skull was remarkable, and presented such appearances as led to the supposition that it was the skull of Huntley. Renewed inquiries were set on foot, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Amongst the witnesses was one who stated that he was asked by the prisoner to go with him to carry a bundle. The prisoner took him to Crathornewood, and laid a sack on the ground. The witness took it up, and felt something like a man's head, and asked what he had got there. The prisoner said it was a bad job, it was Huntley, but it could not be helped, and he must do something with him, and told the witness that if he mentioned it he would serve him the same. He never did mention it till the inquiry was reinstituted.

Mr. Strother, a surgeon, examined the skull and bones. They might have been in the bank, which was a clayed soil, a dozen years or more. There had been a molar or canine tooth on the left side, which stood out; the forehead was flat, and the face and nose wide, answering the description given of Huntley.

At the conclusion of the case for the Crown the Court adjourned until the next day, when the hearing of this case was resumed. No evidence of any importance was added, and Mr. Wilkins, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury in a speech which occupied about three hours.

The learned judge summed up the case very minutely, going over the whole of the evidence again, and pointing out to the jury the various points which required elucidation, and the jury, after a retirement of about an hour, returned to the Court about four o'clock, and delivered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Forged Checks.—A respectably-dressed young man called at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens, and placed in the hands of the porter a sealed paper parcel, requesting that it might be immediately delivered to the right honourable Baronet, the contents being of very considerable value. The porter promised punctual attention to the request, and the young man withdrew, stating that he should expect to receive some acknowledgment from the right honourable Baronet or his secretary that the parcel had been duly delivered. The name of the young man is Warren. When on his way to Newgate-market, he

picked up in Ave Maria-lane a piece of paper, which purported to be a check for 491*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, drawn by Sir Robert Peel on Barclay and Co.'s bank, in favour of Mr. H. Barker, of Hull, the instrument appearing to be genuine, Mr. Warren conceived that the party to whom it had been paid must have dropped it accidentally, and in order to secure its restoration to the lawful owner, he enclosed the check to Sir Robert Peel in the manner already described. However, in the course of the day Mr. Warren received a note from Sir Robert Peel's secretary acknowledging the receipt of the parcel, with the right honourable Baronet's thanks for the attention shown, as well as for the proper sense of probity that had suggested that course, at the same time assuring Mr. Warren that the check was of such a spurious description that there was no possible chance of its having been paid if presented at the banking-house where it was made payable. It was evidently a clumsy hoax, designed to delude any ignorant person into whose hands the worthless document might happen to fall. The fabricator had, no doubt, got possession of a blank check book, which was filled up with business-like precision, but the actual forgery was evaded by the prefix of "Sir" to the signature. It seems that three or four checks of similar description had been presented for payment, and of course dishonoured.

—. "THE EARTHQUAKE." — The prophecy of this event has not only been very popular, and held in much repute at the east end of London, but has obtained influence at the west. Among other instances, a man residing in Paddington-street, Marylebone, formerly a police constable, has sold a good business to provide the means of his leaving London; and a clerk holding a salary of 200*l.* per annum, residing in the same parish, he also resigned it for the purpose of escaping the anticipated calamity. The credulity of belief is, in this vicinity, not confined to the lower or more ignorant classes of Roman Catholics, but is participated in by many belonging to the Wesleyan and other sects. The origin of the prophecy cannot be traced to any authority more authentic than that London would be destroyed within a certain period when it had no king. It will of course, turn out as harmless as did the prophecy of Mother Shipton, that when the grasshopper on the Royal Exchange met the dragon on Bow steeple something very disastrous would ensue, and which event did actually take place in a founder's yard, where the two rival vanes were sent for repair some few years since. About 1720 was the last prophecy for the destruction of the metropolis by an earthquake, which met very extensive belief. On this occasion a quack is said to have turned the credulity of the public to some account by advertising his pills as good against earthquakes. It may be stated that, although shocks of earthquakes have been felt in various parts of this country, none have ever been experienced in London, where, from the nature of the strata, it is apparently impossible that they could occur.

10. HURRICANE AT BRIGHTON. —At about ten o'clock at night the wind began to blow with unusual violence, accompanied by pelting showers of rain, and in the course of a few hours increased to a hurricane, which continued with ter-

rific strength during the whole of the night. The gusts of wind actually shook the buildings to the foundation, and the pattering of the rain sounded like the falling of marbles. A storm so severe, and of so long continuance, has not been known there for many years. Fragments of chimney-pots and tiles were to be seen this morning in nearly every street, and in several instances houses were completely unroofed by the strength of the wind.

— SHIPWRECK OFF CALAIS.—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE CREW OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP WIDGEON.—Yesterday, about eight or nine o'clock, P.M., a heavy storm arose, and in the offing this morning was discovered a brig, with all her sails in shivers. About eleven o'clock A.M., to-day, she let go her anchor to the eastward of the pier, about a mile from shore, a most tremendously heavy sea running. About three o'clock the life-boat of this place was after great persuasion, and after a reward of 50*l.* was offered, sent to the assistance of the vessel. From some great mismanagement on the part of the French authorities the launch was not effected. At half-past six o'clock the crew of the vessel cut away her anchors, hoping to drift ashore. She struck, and no further attempt was made by the French. The tide was coming in, and the sea was breaking over her. The cries of the unfortunate crew for help were dreadful. She was within a quarter of a mile at that time of land (half-past six o'clock P.M.) The French, to their disgrace, in every way opposed all succour. At half-past seven o'clock P.M., Mr. Slater, second master of the *Widgeon* steam-packet of Dover, with a crew of six men, five of whom were of the *Widgeon*, with the assistance of Lieutenant Scriven, commander, procured from the harbour-master, after immense difficulty, a boat belonging to the Humane Society, and then only upon Mr. Slater guaranteeing the payment of any damage that might accrue. He, however, boldly, with his small crew, manned the boat, and 200 Englishmen engaged in the lace business, nobly assisted in launching the boat, a most tremendous sea running. They started from the westward, and had to pass the heads of both piers, a very dangerous service even in mild weather; it took them half an hour to get through the bar; and but for the gallant intrepidity and dexterity of this officer and his crew, they must have been all lost. Two hours elapsed before they succeeded in their gallant enterprise; they reached the vessel, and saved from a watery grave seven human beings; ten minutes more and every soul must have perished. The brig was the *Minerva*, of Jersey, bound from Sunderland, the master William Perry, laden with coals; tonnage 163. The vessel became a perfect wreck; her mainmast was at the time of the rescue swinging backwards and forwards, and Mr. Slater expected every moment she would heel over, and had she done so, the gallant boat's crew must have all met with instantaneous death.

13. SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—This evening (Sunday,) a dreadful event occurred in the town of Axbridge, which caused a fearful excitement. About seven o'clock in the evening, while the family were at church, a light was discovered from under the door at the par-

sonage-house of the Rev. G. Beadon. As all the inmates, including the servants, were known to be at prayers at the time, the circumstance excited suspicion, and several of the neighbours proceeded to the front door, which was fastened: some of them, however, remained there to prevent the escape of any person who might be inside, while others went round, and effected an entrance through the back door which led into a garden, and were proceeding towards the hall whence the light issued, when they heard a noise like the discharge of a pistol from that direction, and on reaching the porch, discovered the lifeless body of a young man well known in the town, and of decent family, but loose character. He was lying on his back, and by his side was a discharged pistol, a short crow-bar (such as is used by housebreakers), and a loaded stick; in his pocket was found another pistol, only loaded with powder, and some picklocks.

There can be no doubt that the young man entered for the purpose of committing robbery, and perhaps something worse, and may have intended to let in some accomplices also; but on finding himself discovered, and no means of escape left, it is believed he committed the dreadful deed, through fear of detection.

Amongst the persons who entered the house for the purpose of securing who happened to be inside, was the unhappy young man's brother, who was among the first to perceive the sad spectacle.

Nothing in the house had been disturbed, which gives reason to believe, that he could not have been long there when discovered. The most extraordinary circumstance about the affair is, that though he evidently destroyed himself by firing a pistol into his mouth, no bullet has been found, and no wound seen, the only trace being a black rim, as if by powder, round his lips, so that death must have been caused by suffocation from a blank charge fired in his mouth.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se," and he was buried privately the same night between ten and twelve o'clock.

15. Royal Visit to Portsmouth.—The true version of Her Majesty's tasting the grog on board of the *Queen* during her late visit to Portsmouth is as follows:—Strict orders had been given to the men, that when Her Majesty came down to the lower deck to see them at mess, they should not speak a word, but preserve as profound a silence as possible. Accordingly all was still. Her Majesty tasted the cocoa, and approved of it—yet all was silent. Her Majesty then inquired whether there was no stronger beverage allowed the men? and forthwith a tumbler of "three-water grog" was handed her. She raised it to her lips—when Jack forgot his orders, and three distinct cheers ran round the deck with such "a will," that the ship's sides seemed to start with the sudden explosion. The honour done was more than a sailor could bear without clearing his heart by an huzza; and Her Majesty must have read in those honest cheers, the spirit with which the British tar is ready to meet her enemies—for he enters into action with the same enthusiastic cheering which then burst on the Royal ear. He meets friend and foe with a similar greeting—a

voice fraught with terror to the one, but in the other inspiring trust, security, and confidence.

—. The Acarus Galvanicus, or Acarus Crossi.—It may be remembered that some excitement was caused in the year 1837, by the announcement that Mr. Crosse of Broomfield had observed the development of certain insects incident to the long-continued action of voltaic pairs. Little additional information on this mysterious subject has since transpired until today, when a paper from Mr. Weekes, of Sandwich, was read before the London Electrical Society, detailing the successful repetition of Mr. Crosse's experiments.

Among the cavilling which arose in connexion with the original experiments, the possibility was urged that the ovæ of the insects might be in the air. Mr. Weekes's experiments were so conducted, that this objection can be scarcely tenable. A well-charred block of beech, containing a circular groove to receive a bell-glass, was the base of the instrument. The groove was filled with mercury. A tumbler, containing the solution of silicate of potass, was beneath the bell. The silica was obtained by subjecting to a furnace heat a piece of fine black flint, obtained out of the centre of a "bowlder," selected from amongst those lying on the shore at Sandwich. The silica was united to the potass by a furnace heat; the result quenched in boiling water. The solution was immediately covered, and filtered under cover.

All things being prepared, the voltaic current was sent through the solution on the 3rd of December, 1841; and from that date to the present time the apparatus has not been disturbed. At the end of October, 1842, the first insect was observed. On the 16th of November five were discovered. Since that date insects have been repeatedly seen. We must not omit to mention, that the bell-glass was placed in total darkness, the screen being only removed when the progress was being examined.

Mr. Weekes mentioned that he has another apparatus in action very similar to this, with the exception that the bell was filled with oxygen — and expressed an anticipation, that he should sooner or later detect insect life there. This expectation was realised a few days ago. In an appendix to his communication, bearing date February 27, 1842, he states that on the previous morning he "perceived eight or ten full-grown acari in vigorous locomotion, on the inner surface of the air-bell."

19. Frightful Accident at Wombwell's Menagerie.—Mr. John Martin and a party of friends visited the menagerie a few days since at the Midlent Fair, Staffordshire. During the inspection they were accompanied by the keeper, who cautioned them against approaching too close to the wild beasts. Curiosity, however, induced Mr. Martin to put his hand into the tiger's den, to pat the outstretched foot of the animal, who was then lying at full len gth He had scarcely done so, when the tigress, flying at him with all her fury, caught his arm in her teeth, and commenced crushing it. The wretched sufferer, amidst the most piteous moans and cries, endeavoured, but in vain, to draw back his lacerated limb. The keepers were obliged to apply heated irons to the furious animal's mouth and nostrils before it could be forced to let go its grasp. Besides being

awfully torn by the brute's tusks, the arm was forced from the shoulder-socket.

Surgical aid was immediately called in, when it was found necessary to amputate the mangled limb. The occurrence is solely attributed to his own rashness, and the keepers were quite blameless.

—. CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Calcutta has forwarded to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a report, in which will be found much interesting matter relative to the cathedral in course of erection in that diocese.

The bishop says, "It is hoped that in little more than two years from the present time, perhaps on the feast of the Epiphany, 1844, the cathedral may be ready for consecration. The style of architecture originally proposed has been adhered to, except where the climate and soil of Bengal have interfered. It is Gothic, or, as Mr. Britton terms it, Christian—modified by the circumstances just alluded to; that is, Indo-Gothic, or Indo-Christian, if such words may be allowed. The extreme length of the building, including the buttresses, will be 247 feet (being 50 feet longer than in the plan of October, 1839), and its width 81 feet, and at the transepts 114 feet. The height of the tower and spire from the ground will be 201 feet, and of the walls at the top of the battlements 59 feet. The internal dimensions of the main body of the cathedral will be 127 feet in length by 61 feet; the height 47 feet. The 127 feet will probably be subdivided into a choir, a chancel, and a holy table precinct. The body of the cathedral, if fully pewed, will accommodate about 800 persons, and if galleries should be added hereafter, and chairs occasionally placed in the aisles, as is done in all the Calcutta churches on the great festivals, 1,300 or 1,400. The transepts also, lantern, and western verandah, should they ever be wanted for congregations of catechumens or Sunday schools, would furnish above 700 additional seats. The capacity of the cathedral will not be less, therefore, than for 1,700 persons. But the arrangement of the sittings will be ruled by circumstances and the convenience of the congregation, as all the stalls, pulpits, reading-desks, pews, and benches are intended to be moveable."

26. NORFOLK CIRCUIT—CAMBRIDGE.—THE QUEEN *v.* RICHARD JONES, OTHERWISE HART.—This was a prosecution for bribery alleged to have been committed at the last election for the borough of Cambridge, and the indictment alleged that the defendant did unlawfully bribe one William Large to vote for Lord Cosmo George Russell and Richard Foster, by giving him the sum of 11*l.*

At the general election in 1841, the candidates for the representation of the borough of Cambridge were, on the Conservative side, the honourable I. H. Manners Sutton and Sir Alexander Grant, and on the Whig side, Lord Cosmo Russell and Mr. Richard Foster. The election was held on Tuesday, the 29th of June, when the two former gentlemen were returned, being the first election since the passing of the Reform Act, in which the Conservative interest had succeeded in returning two members.

On Sunday, the 28th, an extraordinary ferment was occasioned in the town by a rumour that a person had been detected in the

act of giving money to several voters, and the rumour was speedily followed by the defendant being taken into custody upon that charge. Two detainers were afterwards lodged against him, upon the informations of persons of the names of Lee and Walton, for like offences. The defendant having obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, was discharged from custody as to Large's accusation, upon the ground that his arrest, being on a Sunday, was illegal; but he was ordered to be detained upon the other two charges. He shortly afterwards procured bail, and was thereupon liberated. At the last assizes the present indictment was preferred, and a true bill found.

Mr. Kelly stated the nature of the charge, and the evidence he proposed to adduce in support of it.

William Large was examined, and stated as follows:—I am a shoemaker, living in Cambridge, and a voter for the borough. On Saturday evening, the 26th of last June, the defendant called at my house, and said he wished to see me in private; I said, "Yes," and sent my wife up-stairs. The defendant then asked "if I had promised my vote?" and on my saying "I had promised Sutton and Grant," he asked, "If I could not change my mind;" and said, "if I would vote for Lord Cosmo Russell and Mr. Foster, he would make it worth my while." I replied, "I wanted nothing;" and he said "He would call again in the evening." I then sent for Mr. Flack, my master, and a barrister, and the defendant came and left before they arrived. Defendant called on me on the following morning (Sunday) between eleven and twelve o'clock. I had previously sent for one Beckett, and he (Beckett) placed himself in the passage outside the door of the room into which the defendant went, where he could hear all that passed. The defendant, when he got into the room, asked me if I had considered about my vote, to which I answered I had no call to do so, my mind was made up. He said, "Do you wish for a cheap loaf and free trade?" I said I did not consider that was the question, and then he asked me what he should give for my vote? I said, "Nothing;" and then he said he'd give me 10*l.* if I would vote for Russell and Foster. I said I could not take it, I should not be able to hold up my head if I did; my friends would accuse me of bribery, if I did. He said that was all nonsense, and nobody would know it; and added that he would give me 10*l.*, and a sovereign, to spend the day out of town, if I would vote as he wished. With that he took a 10*l.* note and a sovereign out of his pocket, and said, "would I take it?" and I said, "I suppose I must," and did, he saying, "That's to vote for Russell and Foster." He said he would come with a fly and take me to the poll, but I said if I went, I should walk. He then shook hands with me; and as he was going out I called in Beckett, and showed him the money the defendant had given me. Beckett followed him out directly to take him into custody.

James P. Beckett corroborated this statement.

The wife of the prosecutor was also examined, and confirmed the testimony of her husband in various portions—she having heard parts here and there of the conversations at the several interviews.

John Titterton, superintendant

of police, proved searching the defendant at one o'clock on the Sunday. There was found on him seven 10*l.* notes and three 5*l.* notes, all of local banks, ten sovereigns and a half, and some silver. Besides this he had a printed copy of the register of voters for the borough of Cambridge, and a small memorandum book. In the latter were various names of voters arranged under the headings of various streets. Under "Watson's-gardens," was the name of William Large, the prosecutor.

The policeman further stated, that the defendant gave his name at the station-house as "Robert Jones," and stated that he was "a general dealer, with no fixed residence." It had, however, been ascertained that his name was Hart, and not Jones; and that he was a slay-maker (part of the machinery used by weavers), and not a general dealer; and that he was an inhabitant householder of Norwich, in lieu of having no fixed and settled residence.

This was the case on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Andrews, in the course of an able speech on behalf of the defendant, charged the parties concerned with having fabricated the accusation, and tortured that which was nothing but an ordinary case of canvass into the serious accusation of bribery. The learned counsel pointed out various discrepancies in the evidence given by the principal witnesses, and concluded by expressing a confident belief that the jury would acquit the defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice carefully and minutely summed up the evidence, commenting as he proceeded on the most important features it presented.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found the defendant "Guilty."

29. HOME CIRCUIT — KINGSTON. — LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF CLUBS. — STEPHENS *v.* EMLY AND ANOTHER. — The plaintiff, who is a builder, sought to recover the sum of 52*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for work done at the Alliance Club-house, Pall-mall, of which the defendants, Mr. Emly and Mr. Hastings, were members.

It appeared that in the early part of the year 1837, a number of gentlemen established a club, which they called the Alliance, and took suitable premises in Pall-mall, the lease of which was granted to the defendants and two other gentlemen. The affairs of the club were conducted by a committee selected from the general body of members, whose duty it was to give orders, audit the accounts, &c. The defendants were on the committee from its first appointment to the final breaking up of the establishment in 1839.

The club did not answer the expectation of the founders, and was abandoned in consequence of want of funds to meet the necessary expences. Orders to tradesmen were generally given by the committee, through the secretary; and payment was made by checks, signed by three of them.

The work which formed the subject of the present action was ordered to be done in the usual manner, and at various times; but it was not distinctly shown that on any occasion when such orders were given, both the defendants were present. One of the items was for erecting a platform in the front of the building at the time of the coronation; and it appeared that Mr. Emly ob-

jected to such an outlay being made in consequence of the state of the funds of the club; but as the question was decided against him, he refrained from attending the committees from that period (June, 1838,) till February in the following year. It was then found that the receipts were totally insufficient to meet the expenditure; the affairs were wound up, and the club was found to be in debt several hundred pounds.

The defendants, feeling that the committee were bound to pay the outstanding debts, suggested that each member of the committee should subscribe a certain sum for that purpose: a few paid their portions, but others refused to do so. The plaintiff, being unable to obtain the amount of the bill, brought the present action.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended that the defendants being members of the committee by whom the orders were given, were liable for the amount; and some letters, written by them jointly, were put in, in which they expressed their fears that they (the committee) would be compelled to pay the outstanding debts.

Mr. Thesiger, on behalf of the defendants, complained of the hardship of their being alone called upon to liquidate the debts of the club, after they had done all in their power to induce the other members to raise a sufficient sum to meet all demands upon them, and that no proceedings should be taken against those who had refused to accede to so reasonable and equitable a proposition. The learned counsel contended that the defendants were not liable in the present instance, as it had not been proved that they were present when the orders in question were given. The question was not to whom credit was given, but with whom the contract was made. If it was proved that the committee made the contract either personally or by their agent, they would be liable; but if the order was given by the committee generally, the defendants would not be liable.

Mr. Baron Alderson, in summing up said, the question for the consideration of the jury was, whether the work, the order for which was given by the secretary, was ordered by the defendants, or either of them. If they were satisfied that Mr. Hastings was present when the order was given for erecting the platform at the time of the coronation, he would undoubtedly be liable; but not under the present form of action. The members of a club were not bound, unless by some special agreement. If they were satisfied that the defendants were present when the orders were given, they would undoubtedly be liable; or if they believed that they had agreed to be bound by any order given by the committee; and although they were not actually present when the order in question was given, still they would be equally liable. Mr. Emly, in his letter, said, he considered the committee liable for the debts of the concern; and it would be a question for their consideration, whether by that he meant that he considered the committee, each and every one of them, bound by a previous agreement.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed.

APRIL.

1. Inundation at Derby and Loss of Life.—Derby was this

morning visited by the most calamitous and fearful flood that can be remembered ever to have occurred in the town. The footways were in some places covered deep with water. The first intimation within the town of apprehended danger was made about half-past one o'clock in the night, and those who reside upon the edge of the brook which passes through the town were promptly alarmed by the watchman. Immediate steps were taken to rescue property; but so sudden and rapid was the rush of waters, that even those who had early caution suffered considerable loss. The greatest calamity was the loss of one life, that of a young newly married woman, who slept on the ground floor, who was drowned in her bed. Copings of bridges and of St. Warbeck's church wall and railings were washed down, vaults within the church sprung, heavy town-carts floated from their yards and overturned in the streets; and an immense extent of damage was done to goods, furniture, &c. throughout the centre of the town. The market which lay in the fall or deepest part of the current, was swept away.

2. Murder and Suicide near Bristol.—The neighbourhood of this city has been the scene of an awful murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, the victim being also the murderer's own sister. The scene of the murder is a cottage in the village of Kingswood, near the church, in which the brother and sister, Samuel and Edith Cook, had resided for several years (and their family for the last hundred years), Samuel Cook being about fifty-five years of age, and his sister about forty-six or forty-eight. It appears that Cook formerly followed the trade of a timber hewer, a description of work connected with the collieries, but having, together with his sister, been attacked with typhus fever some years since, which left him in a state of great nervous depression, he had declined his trade for the last five years, having some small houses of his own, which brought him in sufficient to maintain himself, his only occupation being a little work in his garden. About half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., a Mr. Peacock, the next neighbour being alarmed by a cry of "Murder" proceeding from Cook's house, he immediately ran in and found the man Samuel Cook lying on the floor, with his throat cut, weltering in his blood, his head being towards the outer door, the door of the staircase leading to the sleeping apartments standing wide open. He ran away to give a further alarm, but was met in the garden by a milkman, who had also been alarmed, and, on their way back to the house, they discovered the body of her sister, who was quite dead, her throat being cut completely through the right side, lying in the garden. They then returned to the house, to where Samuel Cook was lying, and finding him still alive, despatched persons for medical assistance, and in the meantime continued to support the body of the dying man. They still imagined that the house had been robbed, and both parties murdered, but on raising Cook up into a sitting position Peacock discovered that he had his razor, which was covered with blood, open in his hand. Mr. Biggs, the surgeon, arrived shortly after, and sewed up the wound in Cook's throat,

after which he was enabled, during the time he lived, to mumble out a few words, and once said distinctly, "It was I who did it; I murdered her first, and then myself." Every effort which surgical skill could direct was made to preserve life, but he continued sinking, and died in about two hours. The murderer's other razor was found lying on the table in its sheath, from which it is conjectured that he must have cut his sister's throat while sitting in her chair, and on making her escape into the garden followed her, and no doubt it was her cries in the garden which alarmed the neighbours. Finding discovery inevitable, he must have rushed back to the house and cut his own throat.

The inquest was held this day, when evidence corroborating the foregoing account of the occurrence was given. The man Peacock, however, gave his testimony in a very contradictory manner, giving two or three different versions of the way in which he found Samuel Cook to be lying. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and the inquest was adjourned afterwards; and as respected the body of Edith, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Samuel Cook; the inquest on the brother being adjourned *sine die*.

3. Lamentable Occurrence. —This morning between two and three o'clock, as Sergeant Morris, city police, was going his rounds, his attention was drawn to loud screams which proceeded from the neighbourhood of Fish Street-hill. On going thither, he was horror-stricken at observing a female almost in a state of nudity, literally impaled upon the iron spikes of St. Benett's churchyard, and a large pool of blood on the ground beneath. Near her lay another female similarly clad upon one of the graves of the churchyard. Both the females were screaming in the most dreadful manner. Morris sprang his rattle for assistance, and some police constables were promptly on the spot, and with great difficulty the unfortunate female was removed from the iron spikes, her right thigh being lacerated in a most frightful manner, the iron spike penetrating completely through it, and, with the other female, was conveyed to the house of Mr. Croft, surgeon of Fish-street hill, who rendered them every assistance. As soon as they were capable of giving some account of themselves, it appeared they were domestic servants in the family of Mr. Isaac Worley, of the Monument Hotel, and that their names were Mary Cray, twenty-four years of age, and Ann Hallett, twenty-two; that about two in the morning Mary Cray was awakened by a noise which appeared to her as if occasioned by some persons attempting to break into the house. In her fright she awoke Ann Hallett, who slept with her, and the noise continuing, they both became so terrified that they flew to the windows, and throwing them open, both of them jumped out. Ann Hallett unfortunately leaped out of the window nearest the street, and falling upon the iron spikes below, got impaled as above described. Mary Cray fell upon the ground and escaped with some internal bruises.

4. Fall of a Railway Tunnell. — An inquest was held to-day on the bodies of four men who were killed on the South-western railway the day

before yesterday. The accident occurred in the shaft of a tunnel near Winchester, where several men were employed in removing materials round the top; and in doing that, part of the arch beneath the shaft gave way, and nine of them were precipitated into the tunnel, and were buried under a mass of chalk which fell with them. Four of them were killed, four others were taken out severely injured, and one was slightly bruised. The tunnel had been visited at a late hour the evening before by superintending officers, who left it in what they considered to be a perfectly safe state. From four to six on Saturday morning, indications of danger were observed by one of the foremen, and he removed his workmen; but the other, Ferris, did not appear to have any apprehensions, and he let his men go on with their work until the accident happened. The coroner's jury gave the following verdict—"We find a verdict of accidental death in each case, with a deodand of 50*l.*; and the jury consider that Henry Ferris, the foreman over the deceased men, is not a fit person to be intrusted with the lives of men in so important a work."

9. Abduction.—At the Liverpool Police-office, on the 5th inst., Mr. John Orr M'Gill, described as a handsome, gentlemanlike young man, Dr. John Osborne Quick, Richard Jones, Margaret Jones, James Wormand Rogerson, and Jane Clayton, were examined on a charge of carrying off Miss Crellin, a person of some property. She had not long before accepted the addresses of one Martin, but had broken off the match on his demanding that half of her property should be settled on him; and she paid him 250*l.* to buy off his threat of proceeding for breach of promise of marriage. He afterwards turned out to be really a Dr. Copeland, and a married man. On one occasion, she was prevailed upon to spend the day and night at the house of Mr. Rogerson; where she met a party, of whom Mrs. Jones, a charwoman and lodging-house-keeper, was one: the party went out for two days on various excursions, and there seems to have been a liberal use of brandy and champagne. At this party, she met M'Gill, and they wanted her to marry him at once: but she refused unless her property were settled on herself. She instituted proceedings against Martin, to make him refund the money which she had paid. One day she was induced to go to the house of Mrs. Clayton, a lodging-house-keeper, with whom she had lodged, on the assurance that Martin was waiting for her with 150*l.* of the money; and there she was made to drink a liquid containing some dark stuff: she remembered nothing further, until she found herself, next morning, at Gretna Green, in bed with Mr. M'Gill and Mrs. Clayton; and she was then told by Dr. Quick, whom her screams brought into the room, that she was married to M'Gill. The case was adjourned till the next day, and then again adjourned. The prisoners were examined yesterday, and finally to day, when they were committed for trial. Dr. Copeland, a married man, who courted Miss Crellin under the name of Martin, was also examined and committed, on a charge of having defrauded Miss Crellin of 250*l.*, which he ex-

torted under a threat of proceeding at law for a breach of promise of marriage.

— Horrible Murder and Mutilation.—A murder came to light this week at a villa on Putney heath, which rivals the Greenacre murder in circumstances of atrocity. The mode of the discovery was singular. At Roehampton is Granard Lodge, the residence of Mr. Quelaz Shiell, an East-Indian merchant. Mr. Shiell's coachman, Daniel Good, a middle-aged Irishman, called in a chaise, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at the shop of Mr. Collingbourn, a pawnbroker, in Wandsworth, and bought a pair of black knee-breeches, which he took on credit. The shop-boy saw him at the same time put a pair of trousers under his coat-skirt, and place them with the breeches in the chaise. Mr. Collingbourn followed him out, and charged him with the theft; but he denied it, and hurriedly drove off. The pawnbroker sent a policeman, William Gardner, after the thief; and with the officer went the shop-boy, and Robert Speed, a neighbour. Good lived at the stables about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Shiell's house; and when the boy rang the bell — Gardner keeping in the background — Good himself came to the door. Gardner then approached, and told him that he was to arrest him for stealing a pair of black trousers. Good coolly replied, that he brought away some black breeches, and he offered to pay for them; but the policeman stuck to his instructions, and insisted on searching the chaise. Good offered no objection; and the chaise, the coach-house, and one of the stables, were searched. to no purpose. Gardner then approached another stable; when Good at once put his back to the door and refused to let him enter. Their altercation drew to the spot Mr. Oughton, Mr. Shiell's bailiff; who insisted that Gardner should search the stable; and they all entered. Speed and the shop-boy stood near Good, while Gardner searched. When he came to some corn-bins, the coachman exhibited great uneasiness, and urgently desired to go to Wandsworth to settle the matter with Mr. Collingbourn. Gardner then went to a stall which seemed to be filled with trusses of hay: he removed two trusses, and in some hay beneath, he discovered what he supposed to be a dead goose. He exclaimed, "My God! what's this?" and at the same moment, before he could be prevented, Good rushed from the stable, shut the door after him, and locked it. The party tried to burst it open, but could not; and then they returned to examine what Gardner had found in the hay. It proved to be the trunk of a woman's body, shorn of its head and limbs, and ripped open in front, with the internal parts removed. Renewed and successful efforts were made to open the stable-door; and the shop-boy was sent to the police on duty in the neighbourhood, to raise a hue and cry. The fugitive was tracked by his footsteps halfway across a field towards Putney; but he had escaped. The surgeon's assistant came and examined the body; the flesh of which had been carefully separated with a sharp instrument, while the bones had been broken or sawed through. The surgeon thought that the female had been about four or five and twenty; and that she had

never been a mother. While the party were engaged in this examination, their attention was drawn to an overpowering stench which proceeded from a harness-room. They entered; and in the fireplace they found a pile of wood, amid which were wood ashes, and the burnt remains of human bones of the head and limbs. A large axe was afterwards found in the room, and a saw, both covered with blood.

Good had been seen on the previous evening, with a young woman, at a public-house in Roehampton. It is said that they seemed to be "courting." He tried to take a wedding-ring off the woman's finger; but she told him that he should not have it except with her life. He reproached her with having lost a brooch that he had given her. But they left the place in a friendly mood.

In Good's house was found a little boy, his son, who had lived for two years with a woman whom Good called his sister, at No. 18 in South-street, Manchester-square. It appears that Good went to that house; and he left it on the evening in a cab—telling the man to drive as fast as possible to the Birmingham railway. He was so ghastly pale, that the cabman asked him if he was ill; and Good replied that he had been out all night drinking with some friends.

An inquest on the remains of the body discovered in the stable was held, and terminated on the 13th. The material facts elicited were these. Good had been in Mr. Shiell's service about two years; but he had not borne a very good character; and it was remarked that he had various engagements with women at different times. He rented a kitchen in South-street, Manchester-square; where lived a woman who when brought to the house was called Jane Jones, but afterwards they were said to be married, and she was called Mrs. Good. She appeared to be about forty years of age, and reserved in her habits. With her lived a boy, said to be Good's son by a former wife. The man visited her occasionally. On Sunday the 3rd instant, she left the house. Good told the landlady, about a fortnight before, that she would probably leave the lodging in about a fortnight, to go to a place, four miles distant from Roehampton. On the Sunday, she expressed to a neighbour much fear at going to Roehampton, as she did not know what Good meant, or what he was "up to;" and she was ordered not to take the boy with her. On Monday the 4th, Good himself returned for the boy, and took away his wife's bed-things and mangle, to sell; as, he said, she had gone to a place. Good was seen by Mr. Layton, a confectioner at Putney, at a quarter past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, on the Barnes road, with a woman dressed as Mrs. Good is described to have been; and he introduced her to the witness as his sister. They were afterwards seen by a policeman, going from Barnes to Putney-park-lane; when they were talking loud and angrily. And a postman saw Good with a young woman who appeared very wretched, in Putney-park-lane, on Sunday evening. Good said to him as he passed, "Don't say anything."

Good had been "courting" Lydia Susannah Butcher, the daughter of a shipwright at Woolwich. She denied all criminal acquaintance

with him; but admitted that once, when kept out late by Good, she slept in the harness-room at Granard Lodge, of which Good kept the key, with entire control over it. She expected to be married to him in about a fortnight; for he told her, that the banns had been put up, but she did not know where. On Wednesday the 6th, he went over to Woolwich, and gave Butcher a bonnet and shawl, and some other things. He had promised them to her before; and said that they belonged to his wife, who died five years ago of a decline. He promised to bring her some more in a few days. The things which he gave her were identified by the landlady and others, as the clothes which Mrs. Good wore when she left South-street, on Sunday, the 3rd inst.

Good often had large fires in the harness-room, to dry the harness. On Tuesday the 5th, there was such a fire; and Mr. John Oughton, second gardener to Mr. Shiell, observed a very offensive smell. He asked Good if he had been singing the horses. Good replied that he had drunk too much the night before, and that he had been taking some toasted cheese, which always set him right.

Dr. Benjamin Ridge, of Putney, who examined the remains found in the stable, said that he did not think that the woman had ever had a child, but he was of opinion that she would have had one in about four or five months. He thought that she had met with a violent death, and that the body had been dismembered immediately afterwards. Charred bones found in the harness-room belonged to parts of the human body of which the trunk had been deprived. Small pieces of clothing found in the room, cut and marked with blood, were identified as having belonged to Mrs. Good.

The Coroner's jury returned the following special verdict—

"We find that the human body found on the premises of Mr. Sheill, in the parish of Putney, is that of Jane Jones, otherwise Jane Good; that she was in good health at the time of her death; and that Daniel Good did wilfully murder her."

It will be convenient to insert here a narrative of the apprehension and trial of the miscreant:—

After eluding pursuit for nearly a fortnight, he was discovered working as a bricklayer's labourer at Tunbridge. He arrived there on the 10th, in a fish-van, and slept for the night at a public-house. He described himself as a bricklayer's labourer; and early the next morning he applied for work to the foreman of Mr. Henry Barrett, who was building some cottages near the South-eastern Railway. He gave his name as Connor; and in answer to some questions which were put to him, he said, that he had been a bricklayer's labourer for eighteen years, and had been working on the South-eastern Railway for fourteen days. He was accepted, and was found to be a good workman. He avoided communication with his fellow-workmen, and returned abrupt answers to any questions that were put to him. On one occasion he addressed one of the men in Irish; but he was not understood.

On getting work, Good took a lodging in the house of a Mrs. Hargreave. He told her that he had been a hawker and dealer in hare and rabbit skins, but had left off the business because the person with whom he used to deal had

become insolvent. Mrs. Hargreave noticed while he was with her many peculiarities in his conduct —such as being restless, and frequently sighing and moaning during the night; and when any one knocked at the door, he showed great anxiety and curiosity to know who it was.

On the 16th he was recognised by Thomas Rose, a man who had formerly been a policeman at Wandsworth. Rose said that he had frequently seen Good, and had often asked him for a light when in the stables in Putney Park-lane. This man gave information to the police, and the fugitive was seized and carried before the magistrates. While denying his identity to them, Good took out a comb, and with it turned back the hair from his forehead, as if for the purpose of hiding a bald place on his head; this had been mentioned in the police description to be a habit with him. When confronted with Rose he seemed agitated. He declined making any statement; and was conveyed to Maidstone Gaol. In a bundle which he brought with him to Tunbridge were found the clothes which he was described to have worn when he escaped; and under his jacket, as if to save the shoulder from the pressure of the hod, was found a piece of a woman's calico apron, stained with blood. On the evening of the 17th, he was removed from Maidstone to Bow-street Police-station.

Next day Good was examined before Mr. Hall, the magistrate; remanded to Clerkenwell prison; and again examined at Bow-street on the 21st. The evidence was for the most part the same as that given at the Coroner's inquest.

Lydia Susannah Butcher made her deposition on both days with an expression of violent grief. On the first day, Good closely watched the evidence, but declined to examine the witnesses; and he did not evince much agitation, except once, when he heard the voice of Mary Good, his reputed wife in Spitalfields, who had been taken into custody—he then turned very pale. All his anxiety seemed now to centre in his son, an intelligent boy of ten, who was examined at the inquest. When the boy was brought forward now as a witness against him, he sat down, and wept much; and when the child was led out of court, Good asked and obtained Mr. Hall's permission to shake hands with him. He was then committed to Newgate for trial, on the charge of murder.

His trial for the murder took place in the Central Criminal Court. The place was crowded; several women, even young ladies, were among the auditory; and the number of barristers was great. On the bench were Lord Denman, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coltman, and the Recorder; and by their side were the Duke of Sussex, the Chevalier Bunsen, and others. With Good, Molly his reputed wife was placed at the bar, which both the prisoners approached with a firm and confident step, and both pleaded "Not guilty." Molly Good was removed, and the trial of Daniel proceeded.

It was conducted by the Attorney-General, whose statement, with the evidence which followed, added little of interest to the facts already known. Lydia Susannah Butcher now appeared to admit that her intercourse with Good had been more familiar than she

formerly confessed. Thomas Sales, the waiter at a public-house at which Good called after the murder with Mary Good, overheard him say, that she "would not be troubled with that —— any more." The son was brought into court, but he was not examined, apparently from a spirit of forbearance.

Mr. Doane, for the defence, reminded the jury, that the case against the prisoner rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and that there was no proof that the woman had not destroyed herself; while there was a total absence of all probable motive.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, likewise reminded the jury of the necessity of caution in judging on circumstantial evidence. That the deceased met with her death by violence appeared to be clearly proved by the medical witnesses, who declared their opinion that death was occasioned by the severance of the windpipe, the carotid artery, and the jugular vein; and that the body was instantly drained of blood. If she had destroyed herself, it was most improbable that a man with whom she had long been living on intimate and friendly terms, instead of calling assistance, would proceed at once to dismember the body.

The jury retired at a quarter to eight in the evening, and in about half an hour returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

When asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, Good made no answer.

Lord Denman then pronounced the sentence — telling him that he had been convicted on the clearest testimony; that it was absolutely necessary that his life should be forfeited to the laws of God and man, which he had so grievously offended; and that his case would bear the aggravation that he would leave the world regretted and pitied by no one.

Good then burst out into a passionate asseverance of innocence, declaring to the judge and Almighty God, that he had not killed the woman—that Susan Butcher was the cause of it all; and that Jones destroyed herself—she cut her throat, while he had left her alone in the stable. He afterwards saw a man of whom he occasionally bought matches, told him, and asked him what he should do; and the man said the body must be concealed. Good gave him the axe and the knife found in the harness-room; and, while he was away, the man cut off the head and limbs: then he told Good that he must have a fire to burn the body. Good gave him a sovereign; he took away some of the burnt bones, and was to have come next day for the trunk, but he did not. Good took off the dead woman's wedding-ring, which had belonged to his wife—for *she* was not his wife; and he gave it, with a shawl, to Susan Butcher, telling her of the event, at which she expressed her satisfaction. Good finished his story by saying, "Good night all, ladies and gentlemen—I have a great deal more to say, but I am so bad I cannot say it."

Good was removed from the dock, just as the announcement of the verdict was greeted by the crowd outside the prison with tumultuous cheers. He was afterwards executed.

11. Robert Caldwell, a solicitor, was indicted before Baron Richards, in the Dublin Commission Court, for a criminal assault on

Anne Corbett, the wife of Edward Lestrange Corbett, a barrister.

The evidence for the prosecution proved that Caldwell made an attack on Mrs. Corbett (who is a young lady of considerable personal attractions), during a morning call; and detailed her resistance, her escape from the room, Mr. Corbett's approach at her screams, and the obstruction which the maid-servant, fearing bloodshed, offered to his pursuit of Mr. Caldwell.

The cross-examination aimed at drawing from Mrs. Corbett and her servants the admission that Mr. Caldwell had visited her unknown to her husband, and that certain letters produced in court, alleged to have been received by the prisoner, had been written by her—but with little success.

A servant said, that Mr. Caldwell had been at the house once, when her mistress desired her to tell Mr. Corbett that she was out, because she was going out; and if he knew that she was at home, he would detain her. Witnesses of high character deposed to the general correctness of Mrs. Corbett's conduct.

The defence was, that an objectionable connection actually existed between Mrs. Corbett and the prisoner. Letters were put in as her's, addressed to Mr. Caldwell as "My dearest friend:" speaking apparently of the husband, as "King Richard," or "Mr. Lamb;" and exhorting to caution, because that person was suspicious. One letter suggested an assignation at a house which was to let. Witnesses also swore positively, that they saw Mr. Caldwell and Mrs. Corbett walking together on the 10th of March, and on other occasions, which she had denied; and a car-driver said, that he had been engaged for six hours to drive them about. This man confessed to having been in prison for stealing and other misconduct.

In his reply, the counsel for the prosecution dwelt on the fact, that the allegations for the defence were utterly irreconcileable with Mrs. Corbett's whole conduct and character; and he made much of the nature of the defence, as adding to the enormity of the crime.

The jury found Caldwell guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Baron Richards.—Upon what ground, gentlemen?

Foreman.—Upon the ground of previous good character."

Baron Richards.—Oh, that is the only ground then.

The prisoner was sentenced subsequently to two years' imprisonment.

12. Murder by Poisoning, in Leicester.—A coroner's inquest was held at Leicester, on the 7th instant, and afterwards adjourned to this day, on the body of an elderly woman named Mary Waring, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against two young women, Mary Barnes and Charlotte Barnacle. The evidence was very long, but the facts may be gathered from the testimony of Mr. John Penfold Stallard, surgeon, who stated that at two o'clock on Thursday morning, the 7th instant, he was rung up by Stephen Barnes, who asked him to come to his house immediately, as one woman was dead there, and he thought his wife was dying. Mr. Stallard got up at once, and on stepping out from his door, he saw Stephen Barnes leaning against the lamp-post, and vomiting violently. As he suspected something might be wrong, he took a policeman (whom

he met) with him to the house; and, on arriving there, he found Anne Barnes, the wife, very ill, labouring under poisonous symptoms, and the deceased already dead. On inquiring as to the illness, and what she had taken, Mr. Stallard was told by Barnacle that the deceased had returned from work late in the evening before; that she had taken tea, and became very ill afterwards; that she would not let any one be sent for, and had continued so till she died. Mr. Stallard then inquired of Barnes and his wife more particularly as to the deceased's illness, and their own also, in the presence of Barnacle. Mrs. Barnes informed him that she went into the room of deceased, who was very ill, to assist her; that she found some cold tea on the hob, which she heated, and gave to her; that she then drank part of a cup herself, and was instantly seized with violent vomiting and purging; that she was obliged to give up attending on deceased, and became so ill as to alarm her husband, who, to relieve her, made her some tea in another tea-pot, and from another caddy. She also told him that her husband went into deceased's room where the kettle was boiling, from which he poured the water into their own tea-pot, out of which he gave her some tea, to relieve her sickness and faintness, and of which he drank three or four cups himself. Stephen Barnes told Mr. Stallard that his wife then became so excessively ill, that he ran off for him, and was seized in the way already described. Mr. Stallard added, that he then took possession of the tea-kettle which was in deceased's room, together with both the tea-pots and the tea-caddy, and handed them over to the policeman whom he had taken to the house with him; and as he suspected that the water in the kettle had been the cause of all the mischief, he had carefully analyzed it, and found it impregnated with arsenic. He had not yet made a *post mortem* examination, but he intended doing so on the morrow. Barnes and his wife were both very ill, and quite unable to attend as witnesses. Both the girls went to Mr. Stallard's surgery to fetch the medicine he prescribed for Barnes and his wife. Thirty hours after death he made an examination of the body of the deceased. On the stomach being opened it was found to be highly inflamed at its upper extremity; and several marks of ecchymosis and abrasions of its surface were most distinctly discernible about the cardiate extremity. It contained about four ounces of grumous mucus tinged with blood; the œsophagus, so far as could be examined, was highly inflamed. The appearance, he had no doubt, arose from some corrosive poison which was the cause of death. Mr. Stallard further stated, that he had analyzed the contents of the small tea-pot which consisted of tea leaves only. They contained a considerable portion of arsenic. The other and larger tea-pot contained arsenic, but not in so large a proportion. All corrosive poisons might produce inflammatory appearances similar to those he found; but the appearances were certainly more peculiar and more like those produced by arsenic. In his analysis of the contents of the stomach, Mr. Stallard stated that he had not ascertained the existence of any mineral poison. The inflammation had no connexion with deceased's cough. Mrs. Barnes still continued in a very precarious state.

The coroner recapitulated the evidence to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Charlotte Barnacle and Mary Barnes, and the coroner made out his warrant for their committal to the borough gaol to take their trial at the next assizes.

The conduct of the prisoners was very hardened, and they seemed to be altogether unconscious of the awful position in which they stood. The only observable alteration in their demeanour was, that on their return to the borough gaol on the night, after the verdict, they did not curse and swear so volubly as before; but this very day one of them had been in solitary confinement, on account of having stolen a necklace and some article of dress from a female prisoner.

13. Mr. Hullah's Musical Classes.—The first great choral meeting of these classes was held this evening at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of showing the proficiency which they had acquired by Wilhelm's system.

The *coup d'œil* presented by the hall, shortly before the commencement of the evening's performances, was exceedingly grand. The body of the hall was filled by the immense mass of male and female vocalists (1,500 in number) who have followed Mr. Hullah's course of instructions. The orchestra was divided into "reserved seats," for the more distinguished portion of the auditors, amongst whom were His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and Lord Wharncliffe, who, as President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, under the sanction of which these classes were formed, was loudly cheered as he entered; the noble Lord was carried to his seat in a sedan-chair. At eight o'clock the performance commenced. Mr. Hullah conducted the chorus, which was unaccompanied by any instrument. The concert was divided into two parts, of which the first comprised various psalms and hymns, and the second a madrigal, by Donato, some songs by Wilhelm, and concluded with "God save the Queen." The effect of such an unprecedented number of voices was most singular and imposing, and considering that there was no instrument to guide the singers, their general precision was remarkable. One song (Wilhelm's "Evening Song") was encored, besides the national anthem.

Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington were loudly cheered as they left the hall; the noble Duke looked exceedingly well, and appeared much to enjoy the evening's performance.

15. Fatal Accident in Hyde-Park.—Coroner's Inquest.—This evening a most respectable jury assembled, at the Board-room of St. George's Hospital, to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Robert Benjamin Laurence Burton, aged eighteen, a young gentleman of independent fortune, and a personal friend of His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who was killed by a fall from his horse whilst riding in Hyde-park yesterday. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and some gentlemen connected with the suite of His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and friends of the deceased were present.

Mr. Matthew James Higgings said, that he resided at No. 105, Piccadilly. Yesterday afternoon, between half-past three and four

o'clock, he was riding down Rotten-row, Hyde-park, when he observed the deceased on horseback galloping violently towards him. Both his feet were out of the stirrups. His hat came off, and he got hold of the horse's mane. After proceeding in this way for about 200 yards, he saw deceased fall off on the near side to the ground. He lay motionless, and a crowd collected around him. Witness rode off to Knightsbridge-barracks for one of the surgeons, and whilst he was gone the deceased was taken to the hospital. The deceased was coming towards Hyde-park-corner from the direction of Kensington. He was thrown near the bridge in Rotten-row.

A gentleman present said, the deceased was the son of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and was the heir to a very splendid fortune.

The coroner inquired if there were no witness who saw the horse start?

The summoning officer said, that His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and Sir George Wombwell were with the deceased on "the ride" at the time of the accident, but unfortunately, when he went to summon them, they were both out of town.

The jury expressed great dissatisfaction that there was no evidence, to show what caused the horse first to start off. The jury were about to return a verdict, but one objected without the evidence of Prince George of Cambridge, and suggested that the inquiry should be adjourned for the attendance of His Royal Highness.

The coroner said that fifteen gentlemen were sworn, and if twelve agreed, that would be sufficient, and ultimately a verdict of "Accidental Death" was recorded.

17. Extraordinary Performance of Divine Worship.—This morning divince service was performed at the Institution of the Refuge for the Adult Destitute Deaf and Dumb, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. The congregation was composed chiefly of deaf and dumb persons, and this is the first attempt at instructing in scriptural doctrines by public worship that class of the suffering community. The service was conducted in the following manner, and presented a most interesting scene:—Mr. Rosser, a deaf and dumb gentleman, performed, if it may be so termed, selections from the morning service, which was done by making signs with his fingers, and the rapidity with which he did it was wonderful. The Lord's Prayer was delivered entirely by pantomimical gestures, and was a beautiful specimen of expressive silence. After the morning service, Mr. J. G. Simpson delivered a short but eloquent discourse from the 35th chapter of Isaiah, and it was conveyed to his audience through the medium of signs, as he slowly proceeded, by Miss Janet Crouch, a remarkably intelligent little girl, only eight years of age, who, although neither deaf nor dumb, is as conversant with the signs as the oldest of the adult deaf and dumb members of the institution. The rapidity of the child's motions by which she conveyed the discourse delivered by Mr. Simpson was astonishing. At the conclusion of the discourse the deaf and dumb were asked by the same medium of signs whether they perfectly understood what had been delivered, to which they assented. The singular spectacle of the holy Scrip-

tures being expounded by signs was altogether of a most impressive nature.

19. Wreck of the Troop-Ship Beulah.—The ship *Beulah*, Captain Grieves, belonging to Liverpool, recently chartered by the East India Company as a transport for troops to India, ran ashore this morning off Dungeness. She is said to have been a fine sailing vessel, and left Gravesend on the 17th instant, having on board the first detachment of the 29th regiment, consisting of about 270 men. One of the Trinity House pilots conducted the ship as far as the Nore, and on leaving her, there came on a stiff breeze down the Channel—a fair wind for them. At about a quarter to two o'clock this morning, when off Dungeness, two lights were observed ahead. which Captain Grieves supposed at the time emanated from the lighthouse at the point, and also from a steam-boat coming up the Channel. Unfortunately, that which seemed to be the lighthouse turned out to be a light on shore, and the other the lighthouse, and the course that was taken was between the two. Immediately afterward, to the astonishment of all on board, the vessel ran ashore, and the concussion was so great that those who happened to be on deck at the time were nearly knocked overboard. A scene of the greatest confusion ensued amongst the troops, who rushed upon deck together with the women, imagining that the vessel was going to pieces, and but for the fortitude displayed by the master and officers belonging to the regiment, several lives would in all probability have been lost. As soon as the troops had been quieted, signals of distress and lights were hoisted at the masthead for assistance, and the first to come on board were a number of the coast guard service, who, in conjunction with the crew of the vessel, made the most strenuous exertions to get her off, but the tide soon afterwards going down made it utterly impossible. At daybreak the preventive service stationed at Standgate, came to their assistance, when it was determined to land the troops and otherwise lighten the vessel, which occupied much time, but happily not the slightest accident occurred, and all were placed safely ashore at New Romney. At about two o'clock in the afternoon, it being high water, an attempt was made to haul her off, and the powerful steam-ships, the *Royal George* and *Waterwitch*, from Dover, assisted, but after tugging at her for upwards of an hour, it proved of little avail, nor was she moved in any way whatever. Afterwards the vessel was unrigged and the whole of the cargo taken out, but notwithstanding, it was impossible to get her off and she became a wreck.

— Melancholy Occurrence at Naples.—A more painful excitement has seldom been created at Naples than that arising from the following melancholy event. The Rev. W. Jeans, brother to Mr. Jeans, the banker, left Naples on the morning of the 28th of March, with a gay party, for the purpose of spending the day at the Sybil's Grotto, Cumæ. The party, after enjoying the pleasures of the day, proposed to return home; but, instead of getting into the carriage in waiting for them, they all agreed to walk on a short distance and enjoy the delightful breezes of the evening. Mr. Jeans, following the impulse

of the moment, left the party, and took a different direction, when suddenly he arrived at the edge of a precipice, which he did not observe, being near sighted, and the evening having considerably advanced. He fell headlong from the rock, and was not discovered until an hour afterwards, when his servant found him in dreadful agony, though still able to speak. As soon as he had been lifted into the carriage, he said, "Thank God! my life is spared, but my limbs are broken." He died in a few minutes after, though his friends were not aware that life had fled until Dr. Rookilly, the eminent surgeon of Naples, informed them of the dreadful truth. As well as several fractures, he had received a fatal injury of the spine. The unfortunate gentleman is said to have been engaged to a young lady who was one of the party, and their speedy union had been decided upon. Mr. Jeans, who frequently officiated at the English Church at Naples, was much beloved by all who knew him.

21. Attempted Murder and Suicide. — Southampton.—Last night, about a quarter before 10, a respectable-looking young man rushed into the shop of Mr. Morris, boot and shoemaker, Above-Bar, and, seizing a knife, made an attempt on the life of the errand-boy (who was in the act of preparing to close the shop for the night) by stabbing at his throat. The poor boy instinctively hung down his head to avoid the blow, and received a dreadful cut across the upper part of the chin, right into the jaw bone, completely severing the lower lip. The assassin then endeavourod to stab himself in the left side, and immediately sank exhausted into a chair, exclaiming, "I am a murderer. I have done for the boy and myself too." A Mr. Fry, a commercial traveller, happening to be passing at the time, seized the fellow, and immediately raised an alarm, and the unfortunate lad was carried, almost in an insensible state, into the shop of Mr. C. Cooper, surgeon, who promptly dressed his wound. The prisoner, in the mean time, was secured and conveyed to the station-house, where Mr. Patrick Mackey, surgeon to the force, was quickly in attendance, and examined his wounds; but it appears they were merely superficial, penetrating no farther than the skin. This is accounted for, in consequence of the knife being a common one, used by shoemakers for "cutting out," which, although remarkably sharp at the edge, is quite square and blunt at the top. At the station-house, the prisoner refused to state who or what he was, and remained in a very restless state the whole of the night, partaking of no refreshment whatever. He stated, however, that he was very sorry he had not been enabled to put an end to his own life, but expressed no concern whatever for the innocent object of his attack. This morning the prisoner was brought before the mayor and magistrates, and on being placed at the bar appeared very dejected. He rested himself against the railing in front, and kept his eyes fixed upon the ground. He gave his name as "Thomas Maslem," but refused to answer any questions whatever, neither did he ask any of the witnesses who appeared against him any questions. The poor boy was unable to appear, the surgeon, Mr. Cooper, stating, that although the wound was not dangerous, it was at the same time very serious, and

he did not think he would be in a fit state to be examined till Saturday. The prisoner was accordingly remanded till that day.

24. Singular Death from Lock-jaw.—This morning Mr. T. Horwood, the master baker of Newington Workhouse, Surrey, expired in Guy's Hospital from the effects of a lock-jaw, produced under the following singular circumstances:—It appears, that on Monday last, the 18th inst., Mr. Horwood was assisting a brewer in carrying a cask of beer into the house, when the little finger of his right hand accidentally got jambed between the edge of the cart and the slings, by which the skin was slightly grazed; no notice was taken of it until Friday evening, the 22nd inst., when it began to swell, and the symptoms rapidly assumed so alarming an appearance that it was deemed advisable to remove him to the above hospital, when lock-jaw took place and he died in a few hours.

24. Incendiary Fires.—This afternoon, at about half-past three o'clock, a fire was discovered raging on the farming premises belonging to a gentleman named Day, situate near the village of Hucking in West Kent, which extended to an alarming degree, consuming the whole of the outbuildings attached to the establishment, besides several valuable stacks of hay and wheat. The flames were first observed bursting forth from the barn, where a light had not been taken for several weeks past; and from the circumstance of a person being seen to leave it a few minutes before the discovery was made, there is no doubt but that the place was set on fire. The loss is estimated at several hundred pounds.

27. To-night a fire of a most destructive character, involving the loss of property to the extent of 1,200*l.*, broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Tasker and Co., timber-merchants, at Andover. When discovered, several parts of the timber-yard, which was of considerable extent, were on fire; and so rapid was its progress, that within half an hour the whole of the property was enveloped in flames. The engines of the town were quickly on the spot; but on account of there being no water at hand, it was some time before they were brought into play. The fire was not got under until four o'clock the following morning. It was the work of an incendiary.

On the same night an incendiary fire took place at Havant, near Chichester. It commenced in a granary, in the occupation of a farmer named Softly, and extended to another building used for the same purpose; and lastly, to two dwelling-houses—the whole of which were burned to the ground. A labourer, who had absconded from the services of Mr. Softly, was suspected of having been the cause. A reward of 50*l.* was offered for his detection.

— Poor Law Riots at Leicester.—The town of Leicester has been this week thrown into a state of great excitement, and the preservation of the public peace has been so greatly endangered as to render necessary the presence of a body of dragoons, and the active interference of an extraordinary number of police.

It appears that the able-bodied men who receive relief were required to attend at the workhouse, and, as a test of their destitution, were employed in turning the wheel at the Union Workhouse, or, as it is called by everybody at Leicester,

"the Bastile." This plan seems to have been very obnoxious to the above-described recipients of parish bounty, and they have frequently of late injured and broken the machinery. On Monday last, the 25th instant, the mill was again broken, and the master of the workhouse and the miller being able to bring home a charge against several individuals of having committed the offence, they were taken into custody, and conveyed to the lock-up.

A great concourse of the lower classes assembled, threatening language was used, and stones were thrown; the prisoners, however, were safely deposited in their places of custody. During the whole of Monday, the streets were thronged by large numbers of people, who mobbed and threw stones at several individuals, who were obnoxious from their connection with the grievances of the poor: many shop-windows were broken (though, it is believed, not intentionally) during these transactions; the shopkeepers at length closed their shops, and at an early hour all business was suspended. The mob next went to "the Bastile," and broke a number of windows there; upon which the magistrates reinforced the constabulary with a large body of the Midland Counties Railway police, the firemen of the borough, and a number of special constables. An express was likewise sent off to Loughborough for the troop of dragoons quartered there, which arrived in the course of the night. Eleven of the leading rioters were arrested; and these prompt measures on the part of the authorities awed the misguided populace, although the town continued in a most disturbed state the whole of yesterday; and to-day, when the rioters were brought before the magistrates, a rescue was feared. After a long hearing, two of the prisoners were discharged, and the remaining nine committed for trial.

29. An Elephant's Revenge.—A few days since John Glascott, groom to a gentleman named Turner, was conveyed to the London Hospital with a severe fracture of the leg near the ankle. The injury was caused by an elephant; and is an additional proof that that animal remembers wrongs, and seldom fails to resent them.

In the morning Glasscott had been witnessing the performances of an elephant then exhibited in a booth in the Commercial-road East; and he took it into his head to amuse himself by teasing the animal. Nothing more happened then, but in the afternoon Glascott returned to the booth with his children, and whilst they were intent on the feats of the animal, it suddenly wound its trunk round the man's leg, and did not uncoil it until the limb was fractured. The surgical treatment Glasscott received in the hospital at first succeeded, but in a day or two erysipelas attacked the system, and to-day terminated fatally.

—. Riots at Dudley.—The neighbourhood of Dudley in Worcestershire, has been the scene of a riot, caused by some nailers, in resisting a reduction of wages. In full work a nailer can make 20*s.* to 24*s.* a week, a horse-nailer 30*s.* to 40*s.*; at present the former are making only 8*s.* or 9*s.*, the latter 13*s.* or 15*s.*; and the masters declared that they must reduce the wages. At the same time they said, that they thought they should thus be enabled to employ the men for a longer time in the week, so

that they would make not less money, and that trade would become brisker.

The men, however, were exasperated: at Rowley Regis, on Monday, the 25th instant, they attacked the manufactory of Mr. Samuel Lewis, dragged him from his house, and carried him, with Mr. Jones and Mr. Cox, whom they also forced from their houses, to Dudley, for the purpose of procuring a compulsory attendance of masters at a meeting with a deputation of working-men. A party of gentlemen rescued the masters; and then began a general riot.

The magistrates assembled at the hotel; and one of them, Mr. Charles Molyneux, proceeded to reason with the rioters; but he was driven back by the violence of the mob. Two ringleaders were seised; the Riot Act was read; the crowd made a rush at the hotel; and the police were giving way, when a detachment of Enniskillen Dragoons, who had been sent for from Birmingham, appeared on the scene. From that time, which was about four o'clock in the afternoon, the town was kept in a state of comparative order; but it was now known that a large body of rioters had assembled at Rowley Regis from Westbromwich, Cradley, Lie Waste, and Halesowen, with weapons in their hands; while their ranks were hourly augmented by fresh companies of one or two hundred each. A reinforcement of troops was sent for from Birmingham.

On Wednesday, a detachment of the Worcestershire yeomanry entered the town, with a piece of artillery, and the town remained under military guard on Thursday. On that day, some hope of an accommodation of the dispute was held out; the masters having offered to accept the workmen's scale of wages, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.; and pledging themselves to use every effort to put down the truck system, which was another source of irritation.

MAY.

2. Chartist "Demonstration."—The Chartists had a "grand demonstration" to-day, in carrying up their petition to the House of Commons. Parties assembled in the Waterloo-road, at Bermondsey, Deptford, Croydon, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Finsbury, Somer's-town, St. Pancras, Marylebone, and several other places, between seven and eleven o'clock. At twelve they came to the rendezvous in Lincoln's Inn-fields. At one arrived the members of the National Convention, preceded by the monster petition, borne on the shoulders of sixteen able-bodied men, selected from the different trades in the Metropolis. It was carried on a kind of portable stage or platform which had been constructed for the purpose; and was covered with ribands, and otherwise decorated. On the front was placed a placard, displaying the number of signatures which it contained, and from that it appeared that the number was 3,315,752.

The procession was formed soon after one o'clock, the petition being placed in front; and it was followed immediately by a black banner inscribed "Murder demands Justice: 19th August, 1819." Then came some staves, surmounted each by a cap of liberty; and

then some flags, in all numbering seventy. These were some of the mottoes: "O'Connor, the tried Champion of the People," "The Sovereignty of the People," "The Charter," "Universal Charter," "No Surrender," "Liberty," "Free Press," and "More Pigs and less Parsons," with "Universal Suffrage," on the same flag.

The procession went down Little Queen-street, Holborn, Tottenham Court-road, the New Road, Langham-place, Regent-street, and through Westminster to the House of Commons. Here the open places were thickly crowded with spectators. At the windows of the Committee-rooms were Members of the House: in one, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who was to take charge of the petition, was recognised, and loudly cheered. The petition was taken to the Members' entrance, but it was found too vast for admittance: it was then carried to the front-door, but neither was that large enough; so it was broken up, and carried into the house piecemeal, by a long line of men. That done, the procession filed off, and departed across Westminster Bridge.

— TAKING THE VEIL.—This morning a spectacle of very unfrequent occurrence in this country took place at the convent of "The Sisters of Mercy," situate near Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey. The ceremony was for the initiation of two young ladies, one of whom had to receive the white veil, and the other the religious (or black) habit of the community.

Before eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the chapel attached to the convent was filled by a numerous congregation, the major portion of which consisted of ladies. As soon as the clock struck eleven the convent bell began to toll, which was the announcement of the entry of the procession into the chapel. The Very Rev. Dr. Griffiths, the titular bishop, who officiated, advanced to the altar, splendidly dressed in his sacerdotal robes; in his train were a number of the Roman Catholic clergy, the choristers, bearers of incense, and others forming the procession. At a given signal the choir struck up the hymn to the Virgin, "O Gloriosa." The sisters of the convent then entered in procession in the usual costume of nuns, each holding a lighted taper in her hand. The two novices, Miss Baxter and Miss Kellett, who are both young ladies of considerable fortunes, followed in order, led by the superioress, assisted by two of the sisters (one of whom was Miss Agnew niece of Sir A. Agnew, Bart.; and the other Lady Barbara Eyre, daughter of the Earl of Newburgh. The religious names the latter ladies bear are Sisters Mary and Clara.) The novices, Miss Baxter and Miss Kellett, were both elegantly dressed in white embroidered muslin, wearing chaplets of white roses as head-dress, and each held a lighted wax taper in her right hand.

After they approached the altar, an exhortation was delivered by the bishop, from St. Matthew, c. xix. v. 29:—"And every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life."

After the exhortation, the bishop severally questioned them as to their own free will in taking the holy habit of religion, to which having assented, the novices retired to put off their secular dress, and

shortly returned in the habits of the nuns.

During the delivery of a very affecting discourse by the titular bishop on their retirement from the world, the novices showed no signs of agitation, nor did their countenances betray any symptom of reluctance, but, on the contrary, appeared to be lightened up with an expression of enthusiastic feeling.

—. Extraordinary Burglary. —At an early hour this morning, considerable surprise was created in the vicinity of Cheapside amongst the numerous owners of warehouses situate in that locality, by the discovery of one of the most daring burglaries that have taken place in the city for several years, on the warehouses belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Hutchinson and Spillers, No. 5, Bread-street; and also those in the occupation of Messrs. Gent, Millar, and others, silk-mercers, in the same street.

The discovery was made at about eight o'clock, by a porter in the service of the latter gentlemen, who, on entering the warehouse, found that it had been broken into, and that the place was in the utmost state of confusion.

The robbery appears to have have been perpetrated in the course of Saturday night, the 30th ult., or yesterday, and it has been clearly proved that the burglars' operations occupied upwards of twenty-four hours. The warehouse of Messrs. Millar and Co. seems to have first been attempted, but this externally was found impracticable, on account of the warehouse doors being strongly secured by patent locks.

The burglars then proceeded to those of Messrs. Hutchinson, which they speedily entered, the only fastening being a common padlock. They were then, it seems, locked in by one outside, for three are supposed to have been concerned in the affair. This no doubt took place between the hours of ten and twelve on Saturday night. The goods in the warehouse being entirely carpet, and too bulky for their purpose, they remained untouched.

Their next operation was to effect an entrance into Messrs. Millar's warehouse, which was accomplished by making an aperture through the party-wall on the ground floor with an housebreaking implement called a "jemmy," which was found by the police on the premises, and is now in their possession, with a bunch of skeleton keys, and other housebreaking articles, which were likewise found. The hole, which was just large enough for a man to squeeze himself through, must have occupied them many hours in boring, owing to the great thickness of the wall, and there being pieces of hard timber and other obstacles.

At the termination of their labours they repaired to Messrs. Millar and Co.'s counting-house, where they regaled themselves with ham and biscuits that were in a closet, and with sundry bottles of Dublin stout, and two of sherry, the bottles of which were left on the desks. From thence they returned through the hole into Messrs. Hutchinson's warehouse, and on leaving it, replaced the padlock on the outer door, and locked it, unobserved by any of the inhabitants or police on duty in the immediate neighbourhood.

4. Extraordinary Delusion. —An investigation was gone into this evening, before Mr. Higgs, at the Falcon, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, concerning the death of a foreigner, named Lindau, who

committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat in a dreadful manner, at his lodgings, No. 35, Lisle-street. It was stated in evidence that the deceased had been a courier, and had lately returned from Rome, whither he had been in the service of Lady Grant, who discharged him shortly after their arrival on account of his having been seized with a virulent fever. He then made his way to this country, passing through France with a fictitious passport. He had occupied the lodgings where he committed the rash act only since the 30th ult. In the apartments he previously occupied, where a children's school is kept by the daughter of the occupier, he evinced many symptoms of derangement, and on one occasion while scholars were repeating the Commandments, which he could hear in the next room, on their coming to that part "Thou shalt commit no murder," he rushed into the school-room in a frantic manner, exclaiming, "I am a murderer, I am Daniel Good." He was frequently heard to pray in the most fervent manner, and always paid the strictest attention to religious duties. His conduct having assumed an alarming character, he was desired to leave, which he did on the 30th ult., and went to No. 35, Lisle-street. Here also he evinced many symptoms of derangement. Yesterday evening he retired to bed about half-past nine o'clock, and nothing more was seen or heard of him till this morning, when some blood was seen flowing under the door of his bedroom. A neighbour was called in, who, on entering the room, discovered the unfortunate man lying with his head over the side of the bed with his throat cut. A razor was lying on the bed. A surgeon was sent for, but life was quite extinct. The coroner remarked upon the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

5. Horrible Death by Machinery.—This afternoon, about five o'clock, a most dreadful accident occurred at the extensive woollen wadding manufactory of Messrs. Richards and Taylor, situate in James-street, Kennington, to a young man named Timothy Connell, twenty years of age, who came by his death under the following dreadful circumstances:—It appears that Connell, whose business it was to attend to the drum of the engine, and adjust the straps and other tackling connected therewith, was in the act of putting on the main strap, and whilst so employed he inadvertently allowed his attention to be turned to another part of the building, and in the mean time the strap got between his legs, and in a moment he was drawn up by it and carried round the drum several times with fearful velocity. A sudden shriek alarmed a lad, named Neale, who was at work in an adjoining room; he instantly ran to the engineer, who immediately stopped the engine. When the unfortunate man was extricated his body presented a most shocking spectacle, his left eye had been knocked from its socket, and his body so mutilated that it appeared as if every bone had been crushed by having been so repeatedly dashed against the wall and ceiling. Messrs. Richards and Taylor, the proprietors, immediately sent for Mr. Barker, a neighbouring surgeon, but he could render no assistance, life having been extinct before the unfortunate young man was extricated.

— Loss of the Ship General Evans.—Accounts have been received by the *Sea Witch*, Captain Baker, of the fate of this ship. The statement by the master, Joseph Dare, is as follows:—"This melancholy occurrence took place on the night of the 22d of December, on a reef within two days' sail of Sierra Leone, of which there was no account in my charts, or in any others that were on board of the vessel. Within a very few minutes after she struck her hold was full of water, and she soon afterwards fell over on her beam ends. We had then to take to our small boat, in all twelve of us, including a gentleman, his wife, and two children. So suddenly had she filled that we were utterly unable to save anything whatever; our fresh water was all below the cabin deck, and no bread could be got at. The passengers were in their night-clothes, and I was only half dressed. Our endeavours to get the vessel off had prevented our taking notice of the rapid increase of the water. In the boat, overloaded as she was, we remained three days and nights, pulling to the eastward in the hopes of finding land. On Christmas-day we fortunately discovered an island, and landed on it in the evening; it was uninhabited, but we caught some goats, which we ate raw, having no fire, and drank the water found in the hollows of trees. After remaining here three days we crossed to another island which was in sight, and here we fell in with some negroes, who took us prisoners, and carried us to the island of Kenebeck, where they resided some few miles up the country. We remained here a considerable time, and ultimately were released through the assistance of a Portuguese merchant. In the interval, however, the whole of us, children and all, were attacked with fever, which carried off five seamen, but happily the rest recovered, and are now on their way to England." The loss of the vessel is estimated at 6,000*l*.

6. Dreadful Explosion at a Distillery. — This morning a most alarming explosion took place in the extensive distillery belonging to Mr. Benjamin Hodges, situated in Church-street, Lambeth, within a short distance of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace. The first alarm was raised by one of the workmen shortly after seven o'clock, who was dreadfully alarmed, by observing the bottom of one of the immense spirit stills, termed the "Manhole," situated in the still-house, suddenly explode, with a noise resembling a discharge of artillery, which was quickly succeeded by a body of fire blazing forth from every aperture in that part of the establishment, which was very large, and contained several thousand gallons of spirits. No time was lost; and the engines belonging to the distillery were shortly brought to bear upon the fire, which checked it to a considerable extent. Meanwhile messengers were despatched to the different engine stations in town. A plentiful supply of water was obtained, and the fire was extinguished by nine o'clock. It was mainly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the firemen that the entire neighbourhood was saved from falling a sacrifice to the devouring element. One very fortunate circumstance is, that no lives were lost, nor any one hurt.

— Chimney-Sweepers.—The Act of Parliament (3 and 4 Vic. c. 85) which passed on the 7th of

August, 1840, has caused the days of the "climbing-boy" to be numbered, and the present "festive season" of the fraternity is about to change into a new order of things. By the 2d section of that act, from and after the 1st day of July next, any person who shall compel or allow any person under the age of twenty-one years "to ascend or descend a chimney, or enter a flue for the purpose of sweeping, cleaning, or coring the same, or for extinguishing fire therein, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than 10*l.*, or less than 5*l.*" It stipulates that from the passing of the act no child under sixteen years of age shall be apprenticed to a chimney-sweeper; and by the 4th section, any child apprenticed to a chimney-sweeper at any time after the 1st of July, 1841, and previously to the 1st of July, 1842, may make application to a magistrate, acting for the locality where the master or mistress resides, and upon hearing before two magistrates, if they shall be satisfied that the apprentice is desirous of being discharged from the apprenticeship, they may accordingly discharge such apprentice without paying any fees. The 5th clause provides that the indentures of children under sixteen years of age are to cease after the 1st of July next. The following clause (the 6th) is of great importance to builders and others, and should be generally known: — "That all withs and partitions between any chimney or flue which at any time after the passing of this act shall be built or rebuilt, shall be of brick or stone, and at least equal to half a brick in thickness, and every breast back, and with or partition of any chimney or flue hereafter to be built or rebuilt, shall be built of sound materials, and the joints of the works well filled in with mortar or cement, and rendered or stuccoed within, and also that every chimney or flue hereafter to be built or rebuilt in any wall, or of greater length than four feet out of the wall, not being a circular chimney or flue twelve inches in diameter, shall be in every section of the same not less than fourteen inches by nine inches; and no chimney or flue shall be constructed with any angle therein which shall be less obtuse than an angle of 120 degrees, except as is hereinafter excepted; and every salient or projecting angle in any chimney or flue shall be rounded off four inches at the least, upon pain of forfeiture by every master builder, or other master workman, who shall make or cause to be made such chimney or flue, of any sum of not less than 10*l.* nor exceeding 50*l.* Provided nevertheless, that notwithstanding this act, chimnies or flues may be built at angles with each other of ninety degrees and more, such chimnies or flues having therein proper doors or openings not less than six inches square."

— MURDER AT THE MOBILE THEATRE. — Mr. Ewing was an actor of considerable talent in the United States, and his wife, in conformity with a practice adopted by many married ladies on the stage, performed under her maiden name. She was the daughter of Mr. Hamblin, the proprietor of the Bowery Theatre, New York. It appears that Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin were married, and for a long time lived very unhappily together. Recently, however, they agreed to separate, and it was the design of the latter to leave Mobile very shortly for St. Louis. Whether a quarrel occurred previous to

the perpetration of the horrible deed is not known; but during the first act of the play, in which they acted together at the Mobile Theatre, many of the audience remarked a peculiarity of conduct in the parties towards each other on the stage. After the falling of the curtain the deceased proceeded to his dressing-room, where he was followed by his wife. Some dispute it is said, occurred there relative to the wardrobe, when the conflict ensued which terminated the life of the deceased. There were three wounds inflicted, one of which grazed the arm; the others were in the body. The most fatal one was a little on the side just below the ribs. The manner of Miss Hamblin after the conflict was such as to lead to the supposition, that the act, so far as death is concerned, was unpremeditated. She inquired several times whether the deceased was much hurt, and not until there was a certainty of his death did she attempt to escape. The doors were then closed upon her, but she leaped from one of the windows, about ten feet from the ground, and so escaped. She was in her stage attire (the dress of a page), but had thrown over it a coarse gown.

8. Frightful Railway Accident.—The most frightful railway accident that ever happened has just occurred in France. To-day was fixed for the celebration of the King's fête at Versailles, with a display of waterworks and fireworks. The waterworks were over at half-past five, and there was a rush to the railway-trains which just then departed for Paris. That which went by the road along the left bank of the Seine, was very long and heavily-crowded, and it was dragged by two engines. Between Bellevue and Meudon the axle of the foremost engine broke; and it stopped, the fire and grease-boxes falling to the ground. The second engine passed over the first, crushing the conductor and the stokers; and being also overthrown, it poured its fire on to that which had fallen from the first engine. Three carriages were dragged upon the ruins of the engines, and broken in all directions. Newly-painted, the carriages caught fire; and *the passengers had been locked in!* The breaking of parts of the carriages enabled some of the passengers to escape, but about forty were kept fast, and those who survived the first shock perished in the flames, and, from which the bystanders could not release them. The people in the fourth and the succeeding carriages were severely, and many of them fatally hurt; but they escaped the awful fate of those in the three first. Assistance was immediately sent for; and, as quickly as possible, the Prefect of Police galloped to the place with twenty medical men. At this time the scene resembled a field of battle: some of those locked up in the carriages perished shrieking for water. The frantic bystanders, and those who were not rendered incapable by hurts or terror, were busied in extricating the dead, the dying, and the mutilated; amputations were performed on the spot, and wounds were dressed. In the meantime people were borne from the field on litters and hastily procured substitutes, to the Royal Château at Meudon, to private houses, and to a steamboat on the Seine, in order to be taken to Paris. The number of the dead is stated at fifty-two or fifty-three; and the number of wounded at about

forty. The removal of the burnt bodies was a task of the most painful kind: in some cases, the bodies were so calcined and fused together, that they could not be removed separately; and in the first lump of destroyed humanity, the only portion that could be distinguished was the foot of a female. As soon as possible, troops were brought to the place, to aid and keep order; priests came to administer consolation to the dying; several Government officials gave directions, and undertook responsibility; and, in short, all seems to have been done, after the catastrophe, that humanity or propriety could dictate. Several incidents are recited which show the terrible nature of the calamity. The Academy of Sciences appointed a committee to inquire whether or not Admiral d'Urville, the circumnavigator, was among the victims. He was found among the dead, so mutilated, that he was only to be recognised by M. Dumoustier, who knew his skull from having taken phrenological casts of it! The Admiral's wife, and son, a lad, died with him. A family of eleven persons were altogether missing. A young lady, who was in a carriage with an uncle and some other relations, was thrown out, whether by the accident, or by her friends, she did not know—all her relatives perished. One man was deprived of memory by fright. Some of the escapes were remarkable: Mr. Henry Bulwer had tried to obtain a seat, but found every place full. The Duke de Montpensier, the King's youngest son, went by the train to a short distance from Versailles, and then got out. A son of the Duc Decazes was in the train, but was placed in one of the last carriages. M. Chambolles, a Deputy, and chief editor of the *Siècle*, was on the point of entering the train with three sons, when a friend offered to take them home in his private carriage. A country merchant succeeded in breaking out of one of the carriages, and in dragging out his wife and daughter; and finally, through severely wounded himself, in saving eight other persons. Mr. George, an Englishman, the engineer in charge of the second engine, perished of suffocation, in his efforts to save the passengers locked up in the carriages. The Engineers of Mines, Messrs. Combes and de Senarmont, who were charged with the inspection of railways, soon after made a report of the accident to the Minister of the Interior. They said that the first engine was a small one, with only four wheels, and to the use of that they attributed the accident; the second was a large engine with six wheels. In a discussion at the Academy of Sciences, the custom of employing more than one locomotive engine was strongly reprobated, as well as the practice of locking-in passengers.

9. Awful Calamity. — Destruction of the City of Hamburgh by Fire.—The following letter by a young lady, gives the best account that has been written of this terrible event: it is not always that such casualties find spectators who can so well describe—

"*Hamburgh, 9th May.*

". . . . On Thursday morning, Ascension-day, the 5th instant, my sister, her husband, and I, walked to the French church. Frederick, on taking away the breakfast, told us that since eight or nine o'clock a terrible fire had been raging in the Deich Strasse. Papa, who

knows the distance between the Neuer Jungfernsteig and the Deich Strasse, will agree that we had no cause for alarm. In coming out of church, the servant said to Madame Parish (who you are aware lives in the country, and had come thence this morning direct) that she could not go to her town-house in her carriage; that twenty-two houses had already been totally burnt; that, in fact, hers was in great danger, and that the fire was becoming more and more formidable. A few hours afterwards came the news that the house of Mr. Parish was no more; and that the flames were spreading every instant. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon, from our attic windows we witnessed the destruction of St. Nicholas's church. It was terrible to see this beautiful building become the prey of the element, which was becoming more fearful the more ground it gained. My sister and her husband were to have gone to the opera in the evening; but it was announced that, in consequence of the calamity, there would be no performance. The spectacle became from hour to hour more shocking. The whole city now began to show the most lively alarm. The bells, the firing of cannon, the cries and confusion in the streets, all presaged a night of anguish and terror. Our apprehensions, alas! were but too faithfully realized. It was not, however, until night had spread her sad wings over the scene that we could perceive the whole extent of the destruction which menaced the entire city. The heavens became as red as blood; the devouring flames, increased more and more by an impetuous wind, rose to a gigantic height. At seven o'clock, Madame —— came to us in a wretched state. She told us that her sisters at Holzdamm (who were further from the fire than we, the flames having taken the direction of Dreck Wall and Bleichen) had sent all their valuables to her; so great was the fear they were in. We could hardly avoid smiling; for we thought it incredible that the fire could possibly reach Holzdamm. At ten, Madame —— went home, and my sister retired to bed towards 11; but afterwards we received a visit from some gentlemen, who came to say that serious measures were about to be taken, by blowing up some houses which were likely to cause the fire to spread further. At half-past twelve I went to bed myself; but the noise of the explosions, the rumbling of the carriages and carts, the cries, the large flakes of fire which every instant were driven impetuously by the wind across my windows, threatening to set fire to our house, the excessive light of the conflagration, the whistling of the wind, and, as you will easily think, the idea that the lives of persons in whom we were interested were in continual danger, not to mention the conviction of the numberless misfortunes that were happening, prevented all sleep. The windows trembled with the redoubled concussions of the explosions, and the whole house seemed as if it would be annihilated. In such a state I could not close an eye; visions and dreams, but above all still sadder realities presented themselves to my imagination continually. Before three o'clock had struck, I found myself again with my sister; who, like me, had been kept awake by the dreadful noise caused by the blowing up of the

Rathhaus. At this moment an order of the police was announced to us to wet the roof of our house, and to cause the water to flow in the gutters. Frederick had flown to the assistance of his brothers. We were therefore alone; and mounting on the roof, scarcely dressed, were soon throwing over it pails of water, and our neighbours were doing the same. We prepared ourselves for the worst—threw on our clothes—the confusion increased—we could not remain. We packed up in sheets and boxes some of our effects. With the appearance of day our fears increased. It was a spectacle as sublime as it was fearful to view the sun, clear and brilliant, rising in all its splendour over the Lombard's-bridge, and on the city side to see nothing but a single mass of flames. It was not, however, a moment for contemplation, but for action; for the worst was to come. We called for the coachman to carry away the things we had packed; but how ridiculous to think we had any longer servants at our disposal! The city, or the passengers, had become masters of the coachmen, of my brother-in-law and his mother, and not a man was to be got to carry away our effects for love or money: our horses were harnessed to the fire-engines, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Now succeeded hours which I cannot describe to you. The old Jungfernsteig began to be endangered. The Alster, before our windows, was covered with barges full of burning furniture; the old Jungfernsteig heaped also with goods on fire. On the promenade even of the new Jungfernsteig, I do not speak too largely when I say there were thousands of cars full of furniture, of merchandise, and of people who were saving themselves. Two carts were burning before our house. With our own hands we helped to extinguish the flames. A woman was on fire before our eyes; fortunately I perceived it in time to save her. The horses became unmanageable, and fell down with fright almost into the Alster. A tremendous shower of ashes and of flakes of fire nearly suffocated us, and obstructed our sight. The wind blew with great violence, and the dust was frightful. The fire had now gained St. Peter's. The people thought the day of judgment was come. They wept, they screamed, they knew not what to do at the sight of so much misery. The horses, without drivers, were dragging the carts about in disorder over the esplanade. Soldiers escorted from the city the dead and the dying, and prisoners who had been plundering. At last, after the greatest efforts, we obtained carts and horses to transport our goods; but the exhausted horses as well as men, refused to work. With bread in our hands we ourselves fed them. Whole families fell down and fainted before our doors. Along all the walls, and out of the Damthor and other gates, nothing was to be seen but one spectacle of misery—a camp of unfortunates in bivouac, groaning, exhausted, famishing. I saw some who had become deranged; mothers with infants at breasts which had no nourishment for them. Fauteuils of gold and satin adorned the ramparts, and the poor exhausted firemen were reposing on them. An Englishman, Mr. Skinner, who acted as chief engineer, came into Madame ——'s house, whither we had retired on

Friday evening: he had eaten nothing for nearly forty hours, and devoured what we were able to give him, for provisions were beginning to be scarce, and we knew not where to procure more. He told us that if the wind should not change in a few hours, the Jungfernsteig and the Esplanade would be swallowed up by the fire, and that the whole city was in imminent danger, for that half the people were intoxicated. The club-house would have been blown up if the wind had not changed. My brother in-law would not quit his house till the last moment. We were on the Esplanade; Madame ——and her sisters had gone to her country-house. Our house was nearly empty; we had ourselves stripped it of everything that was most valuable, and carried whatever we could carry. How we had the strength to do it I know not. Our women-servants worked like horses; but since some hours we have not been permitted to remain at the Jungfernsteig. Although, the direction of the wind having changed, the flames and the gunpowder have spared the club-house, they have revenged themselves on the poor Holzdamm; the fire continuing to rage with vehemence, and the city becoming more and more in revolt. One family has been hunted in this manner from four different places. There being no longer any certainty of safety on the Esplanade, at ten o'clock in the evening we set off for the country, but the next morning early we returned to town. I believe Madame —— has at least twenty-five people in her house. She says the siege of Hamburgh was nothing in comparison. The rights of property have ceased. After raging nearly 100 hours, the fire stopped at the Stein Thor. Fears were entertained for St. George. I enclose a plan of the city, with the part marked which has been destroyed. The new Exchange has been saved, though surrounded by the conflagration. I cannot describe the confusion that prevails everywhere. All the gentlemen are patrolling like soldiers, for in no quarter is one in safety. The S——s were fortunately in the country. Their house in town was saved by the efforts of the firemen, but has been pillaged by the mob. Almost all the furniture was saved. I have seen Madame Swartz since these terrible occurrences; and she has related to me how touching it was to see the firemen exert their last efforts to save her house, saying, that having been built by so worthy a man, *that* house at least should not be burned, for they knew and loved the good Senator, and hold his memory in great respect. Many of our friends' houses are destroyed —all our trades-people burnt out. All the old Jungfernsteig is down. Streit's hotel was blown up. Poor Mr. Streit was still in the house when it was done. He was behind a door, and has been much injured, though still living. Frederick's sister-in-law, during one of the terrible nights, gave birth to a child in our travelling-carriage, in which she had taken refuge. Many women were taken in the same way in the open fields. The dying breathed their last sigh in the streets and highways. Words cannot tell the miseries we have witnessed. At present, we only think of doing all the good we can —of saving and cherishing. But the lower orders now think they may do what they like: they take possession of all the houses that

have escaped; they transport thither the goods they have saved, and established their shops in them. In this manner *our* house has become the dwelling of a tailor and all his family. But that is not all; the master of an oyster-cellar, finding the situation a favourable one, has brought thither all his merchandise also. Do not think I have exaggerated the miseries I have spoken of; no pen or words can ever depict the reality."

When the news reached London a public meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City was held in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion-house, to consider the means of relieving the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh. The Lord Mayor, who had called the meeting at the instance of a deputation from the merchants and bankers, presided. Among the company were Sir Moses Montefiore, Baron de Rothschild, Mr. David Salomons, Mr. Colquhoun, the Consul for the Hanse Towns, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Mathias Attwood, Mr. J. J. Gurney, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lyall, and other commercial gentlemen of the highest respectability. Resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the disaster; recognizing the uniform liberality of the Hamburgh citizens; thanking the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager, for their unsolicited sanction and assistance, Government for the spontaneous supply of tents and blankets for the homeless in Hamburgh, and the public bodies generally for their promptitude and liberality on the occasion. It was resolved to open a subscription at the London and country banks; and a Committee was appointed to carry out the last resolution. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Colquhoun gave what may be considered the authentic statistics of the disaster—The population of Hamburgh numbered 150,000 persons of whom one-fifth were now homeless. The number of houses amounted to 10,000, of which 2,000 were destroyed. The English residents numbered about 8,000, and of those many had suffered severely from the conflagration. The value of the property destroyed amounted to 7,000,000*l.*; the houses constituted 3,000,000*l.* of that amount.

— The Ball that killed Nelson.—The musket-ball which robbed England of her great naval commander, the immortal Nelson, is now in possession of the Rev. F. W. Baker, of Bathwick. It was fired, it seems (contrary to the received account) at random from the top of the *Redoubtable*, by a French soldier named Robert Guillemarde, who escaped unwounded, and when his ship struck was taken on board the *Victory*. The fatal bullet was not discovered till the *Victory* arrived at Spithead. It had struck the fore part of the hero's epaulette, and entered his left shoulder. It then descended obliquely into the thorax, fracturing the second and third ribs, and after penetrating the left lobe of the lungs and dividing a large branch of the pulmonary artery, it entered the left side of the spine, passed through the muscles of the back and lodged therein. A considerable portion of the gold lace, pad, and silk cord of the epaulette, with a piece of coat, were found attached to it; the gold lace was as firmly fixed as if it had been inserted into the metal while in a state of fusion. The ball, together with the lace, &c., was

mounted in crystal and silver, and presented by Captain Hardy to Mr. (afterwards Sir W.) Beattie, the surgeon of the *Victory*.

13. Melancholy Occurrence at Leeds.—An occurrence of a very distressing nature, and which has been attended with loss of life, took place in this town this evening. In the morning, Mr. J. D. Hepworth, surgeon, Hunslet-lane, took out a double-barrelled gun for the purpose of shooting small birds; and on his return home, he placed it in one of the rooms of his house, under the impression that the contents of both barrels had been discharged, but this unfortunately turned out not to be the fact. Shortly after eight o'clock in the evening, one of the sons of Mr. Hepworth, a boy about eleven years old, along with another boy of his own age, and a daughter of Mr. Mawson, one of the vergers of York Minster, a girl between fifteen and sixteen years of age, and who was under the professional treatment of Mr. Hepworth, for deafness, were in the room together, when Mr. Hepworth's son took up the gun, and said he would teach his companion how to fire it. The other boy lent him a cap, which he placed upon the nipple, and presenting it as a person who was about to fire, but without aiming at any particular object, pulled the trigger, and the contents of the loaded barrel hit the girl upon the head, and blew out her brains. The unfortunate girl only survived the accident a few minutes.

14. Melancholy Suicide.—To-day an inquest was held at Snaresbrook, by the coroner, Mr. Lewis, assisted by a most respectable jury, concerning the death of Mr. William Lake, who had for a few days occupied a cottage in the immediate neighbourhood, and on the Thursday evening previous, the 12th instant, had terminated his existence. Evidence was given by two gentlemen, brothers-in-law of the deceased, that their unfortunate relative had been in a most nervous and desponding state of mind for some short time; that the cause assigned by him was his late change of residence, as he had given up his house in town before his seat in the country was ready to receive his family. He also laboured under a delusion that he was living beyond his means, and was becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties; and he seemed much concerned on religious subjects, fearing that he had come far short of salvation;—whereas his affairs privately and professionally were, his relatives said, in excellent condition. He was a man of quiet and regular habits, did not owe 5*l*. to any one, and had family worship regularly every night and morning. On the Thursday evening, the 12th inst., about nine o'clock, he had retired to change his boots, and had been missed only a few minutes, when he was found suspended by a silk handkerchief from the door of his bedroom. He was immediately cut down, and Mr. Carey, surgeon, of Woodford, was sent for, but all means to restore animation proved ineffectual. After visiting the body, the jury returned a unanimous verdict, that the deceased died by strangulation, effected by himself, being at the time insane. The deceased, who was in good circumstances, and much respected, has left a widow and five children.

17. Fatal Accident.—This afternoon, a respectably dressed

man, about forty years of age, went on board the *Fly* steamer, belonging to the Black Funnel Company, at the Tunnel-pier, Wapping, and directly afterwards discovered that the vessel was going to London-bridge instead of to Greenwich, to which place he intended to proceed. Just as the boat was starting he attempted to jump on to the pier, but his foot slipped, and he fell into the water between the *Fly* and the floating pier. Immediate assistance was rendered by the people on the barges, the watermen, and others, and in a few minutes the man was taken out of the river by the drags, and was conveyed to the Ship-tavern at Execution-dock, where he expired about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

— Extraordinary Trial. — The following singular case, which, we believe, is the first of the kind that has ever been tried in a court of justice, either in this country or America, has been heard in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia. The prisoner, A. W. Holmes, one of the crew of the William Brown, stood charged with murder on the high seas. The vessel sailed from this port for Philadelphia on the 12th of March, 1841. On the night of the 19th of April, when about 250 miles from Newfoundland, she struck, as is supposed, on an island of ice, and sank in an hour. Thirty-one persons, who had remained on board, perished. Of the remainder of the passengers and sailors, forty-two had got into the long-boat, and the captain with eight of his crew and a passenger were in the jolly-boat. On the following morning the boats separated to make the best of their way to land, and so crowded was the long-boat, that the mate, at parting, said to the captain that he saw no alternative for them but to cast lots who should be thrown over. Although the sea was calm, baling was constantly necessary; but at night the wind freshened and the rain was violent; the boat leaked, and the waves were dashed into it, so that, according to the witnesses for the defence, the danger was great and inevitable, although those for the prosecution did not believe it to be imminent. It seems, however, to have been admitted on all hands (at least it was not denied by the witnesses for the prosecution) that the boat was sinking, and that the gunwale was within two inches of the water's edge. In this extremity, the awful expedient of lightening the boat by the throwing over of passengers was resorted to, and on the following morning two others were thrown over, but by whom does not appear to have been satisfactorily proved, some swearing that it was one individual, some another. The case was warmly argued on both sides, the prosecution contending that no case of inevitable necessity had been made out, and that the law applied only to cases much more extreme than this. The defence alleged, that they had fully established a case of inevitable necessity, and there was every presumption to believe, that if they had not resorted to the melancholy alternative of throwing some overboard, they would all have inevitably perished. Here the case rested, when the judge charged the jury that the obligation of the captain and crew to carry the passengers safe extended even to a case of such imminent peril, and they were bound to sacrifice their own lives, if ne-

cessary, for the preservation of the rest. The jury, after a consultation of twenty hours, found Holmes guilty, but unanimously recommended him to the mercy of the court. Judge Baldwin said, that their recommendation should have the most respectful consideration.

— SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—To day an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Adam and Eve Tavern, Homerton, on the body of Mary Ann Anninge, aged twenty-five, who committed suicide. William Carter said he lived at Barber's nursery. Deceased was his fellow-servant. On Friday night last, the 13th instant, about eight o'clock, he met deceased walking with a young man in the Lea-bridge-road, and shortly after in the Greyhound public-house drinking half-a-pint of ale by herself. He heard her ask if she could have a bed there, and the reply being "No," she said she would not go home, for her sister had behaved badly to her, and ruined her peace of mind for ever, as she had been out the whole day in company with the young man who was to have married her (the deceased). She walked with witness for some distance, and said she would go back again and ask the landlady to let her have a bed. He followed and overtook her going in the direction of Lea-bridge, near which he stopped her. She then said she should go to Hoxton to sleep. She appeared much agitated, and he endeavoured to soothe her, when she promised to go back to the Greyhound if witness would not follow her. At her desire he left her, and had not gone far, when he heard a plunge in the water. He called a policeman, and they ran together towards the bank of the river Lea, but in their progress fell over a lime heap, and were nearly blinded and suffocated. They found the deceased's bonnet and shawl on the bank, and having procured the drags got the body out in about twenty minutes, and Mr. Fountain, surgeon, endeavoured to restore animation, but without effect. He had no doubt jealousy at the conduct of her sister, was the cause of the deceased committing the rash act. Verdict "Temporary insanity."

19. A ROBBER EXTRAORDINARY.—Between two and three o'clock, before daybreak this morning, a servant in the employ of Mr. F. J. Arnold, of Peterborough-house, near Hornsey, aroused his master with the information that he (the servant) had heard footsteps passing along the gravel-walk, near to the window of the pantry, and that some one had shaken the shutter of his room window. Mr. Arnold immediately arose, and, telling the man to awaken the coachman, he armed himself with a brace of pistols, and, accompanied by his two servants, left the house by the back door, and proceeded cautiously to the front of the mansion, where they distinctly heard a rustling among the branches of the shrubbery, as though persons were making their way through the trees. Mr. Arnold called out to the supposed robbers to stop, or he would fire, merely intending to intimidate the fugitives by the threat, and was in the act of rushing forward, when the pistol he held accidentally exploded, and a loud groan proceeding from the shrubbery gave token that the shot had taken effect. On the party reaching the spot they dis-

covered, instead of a wounded two-legged midnight marauder, a couple of four-legged intruders in the shape of a mare and her foal, in the former of which the shot had taken fatal effect, the poor beast being in its last struggles. The animals had doubtless effected an entrance into the shrubbery from the adjoining lane on the previous day whilst the gates had been left open for the egress of the carriage, and so remained unobserved by the servants. Mr. Arnold generously remunerated the owner of the mare, a poor market gardener in the neighbourhood, for his loss.

19. Melancholy and Frightful Death.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred this morning to the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice Pennefather, at Bray-head, near Dublin. The unfortunate young gentleman, who was approaching his 17th year, left his father's residence, near Bray, about half-past eight o'clock, accompanied by a younger brother, in order to enjoy the pleasure of a morning walk, and when on Bray-head his hat was blown off by a gust of wind which suddenly sprang up from the land. While in the act of seeing where it was blown to, and approaching for that purpose too near the precipice, it is supposed that either his foot slipped or his head became giddy, but he was precipitated down the fearful abyss, and killed on the spot. On his being taken up a wound was found on the left side of the forehead, which completely exposed the brain, so that life must have been extinct before he reached the bottom. This young gentleman, we understand, was a youth of great promise, and beloved by all who knew him. He was intended for the bar. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned by the jury.

21. Extraordinary Suicide on Croydon Common. — Early this morning the town of Croydon and its vicinity were thrown into a state of great excitement by the discovery of the dead body of a young man, respectably attired, lying on the common under circumstances which leave no doubt of his having committed self-destruction. It appears that between eleven and twelve o'clock last night the report of fire-arms was heard repeatedly by persons residing in the vicinity of the common, and though the circumstance, at that hour of the night, excited some surprise, no attempt was made at the time to ascertain the cause. This morning, about six o'clock, as a bricklayer's labourer, named Ryan, was going to work, he discovered lying on the grass, the corpse of a man, with a pistol at his side, and his head almost literally shattered to atoms. Information was immediately given to the police, and the corpse was conveyed to the Mail-coach public-house. In one of the coat pockets was found a book, entitled, *Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health,* recently published by Dr. Bingham. The leaves and binding were perforated by pistol bullets in several places. On a blank leaf at the end of the book was some writing in pencil, betokening that the writer laboured under great dejection of mind, and ending with the following declaration:—"Because of not knowing how to make better use of my brain, I have come here to shatter it."

— Destruction of an Indiaman—Five Lives Lost.—Intelligence of the loss by fire of the

ship *Georgia*, of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to London, has been received in this country. This ship was of between 800 and 900 tons burthen, and was valued at 7,000*l.*, being splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. She had a rich cargo on board, consisting of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable property, which perished with the vessel; a loss in total of nearly 20,000*l.* The unfortunate event occurred on the morning of the first of April, while on her passage to England from Calcutta, which place she left in the early part of February. It appears that early on the morning mentioned, the "watch" on deck, when the vessel was in latitude 30 south and longitude 36 east, off Madagascar, discovered a strong smell of burning about the ship; he aroused the commander, Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the ship's crew, and a strict search was determined upon. On the boats being removed, and the main hatches taken off, the burning was found to proceed from the cargo, when orders were given to remove a portion of it, so as to get at the fire. The crew, however, had not proceeded far before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards it became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat, that they were forced to desist. Captain Mitchell then had the hatches replaced, and blocked up every aperture in the ship, in the hope of stifling the fire. But this proved unavailing, for, in about two hours, the flames broke through the cabin windows, and likewise from the hatchway over the forecastle to the terror and dismay of all on board. Captain Mitchell, perceiving that the destruction of the vessel was inevitable, directed the crew to prepare themselves to leave the ship, which they immediately set about doing by lowering the boats (two in number) over the vessel's side. It was a most trying moment, for the sea was extremely rough, with a heavy gale of wind; and, with a knowledge of their being between 800 and 900 miles from land, every soul expected to meet with a watery grave. At about three o'clock the chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the burning vessel in the jolly-boat; and they were directly followed by Captain Mitchell and the rest of the ship's crew, four in number, in the small boat. In the course of a quarter of an hour afterwards the work of devastation had reached the masts, and she appeared embodied in one mass of flames, forming a terrible, though magnificent appearance. At this critical period a vessel was observed at a distance, bearing towards the ill-fated ship, and the chief mate turned to make known the joyful intelligence to Captain Mitchell and the rest of the crew, when he was horror-struck on finding that the boat had foundered, and none of them were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of picking them up, but unfortunately none of the poor fellows ever rose after. The ship *Thomas Sparks*, which proved to be the vessel they saw bearing down to their assistance, came up alongside soon afterwards, and took the chief officer and the rest of the *Georgia's* crew on board, and they remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, which event took place at a late hour in the afternoon.

23. Melancholy Occurrence. —Chesterfield.—This evening

the peaceful and romantic village of Ashover, about six miles from this town, became the scene of a most deplorable and heart-rending tragedy. Mr. Richard Eaton, a gentleman in independent circumstances, about sixty years of age, in loading his gun in the house to go in pursuit of a mad dog, accidentally shot his son, a youth about sixteen or eighteen years of age; and immediately after, in the phrenzy of the moment, took a pistol and shot himself through the head, and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with slugs, and its contents first struck the young man's arm, and after passing in an oblique direction and shattering the bone entered his side. He instantly dropped, but he did not expire till about seven o'clock this morning. On seeing his son fall the father was seized with an agony of grief, and exclaimed, "My dear son! what shall I do? what shall I do? my dear, dear son!" He took a loaded pistol, rushed out into the garden, applied the muzzle just below his right ear and fired, when the bullet, after penetrating the head, passed out a little above the left ear, causing instantaneous death. Inquests were held over the bodies before Mr. Hutchinson, the coroner for the hundred of Scarsdale, and verdicts returned to the effect that the son was accidentally shot, and that the father put an end to his own existence in a fit of phrenzy consequent upon the previous accident.

— Burning of Riley-house and Loss of Life.—A dreadful fire broke out at the village of Hinnock, in Devonshire, this afternoon, which occasioned the total destruction of Riley-house. an elegant seat in the occupation of a gentleman named Weekes, and attended, with loss of human life. It was built upwards of a century ago, and was approached by a spacious court yard. Immediately in the rear was the farm, which covered a large space of ground. At the time of the commencement of the fire, which was about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Weekes and his family were out on a visit, leaving two female servants in care of the premises, and they, it appears, were first alarmed by flakes of fire falling down the flue of the dining-room chimney, where there was no fire. They immediately proceeded to ascertain the cause, but were unable to do so for nearly an hour, when hearing a crackling noise in the upper room, they became alarmed, and called in a labourer, who was at work in one of the neighbouring fields, and on his proceeding to the uppermost apartments he discovered the flames breaking through the ceiling. He directly obtained several buckets of water, and made great efforts to stop the fire spreading; but it had obtained an alarming ascendancy, and soon made its appearance through the roof. Upon the fire being observed at Hinnock a great number of persons hastened to give assistance, and the chief constable started off on horseback to South Bovey, a distance of five miles, for the fire-engines, which were got ready with the utmost alacrity; but long before they reached the spot the terrible conflagration had spread over the entire premises, and one poor fellow had perished in the flames in consequence of the floors giving way upon him while in the act of saving some valuable property. There were many others with him at the moment, but they contrived to escape by leaping out

of the front and back windows, without sustaining any injury. Within a very short time after, the flames caught the barn at the back of the mansion, and subsequently extended, notwithstanding every possible exertion to prevent it, to the granaries that adjoined, and afterwards over the whole farm. In less than two hours not a vestige remained; all the buildings were levelled to the ground, and nothing remained of old Riley-house but its blackened walls.

— Murder in Tipperary.— Another victim has fallen by the hand of the assassin; the name of the murdered man was Laffan, and he met his miserable fate on the very day that a meeting of the peasantry was held at Dunkerrin, which was attended by several Roman Catholic clergymen, who addressed the multitude on the evils of Ribandism, &c. But the truth is, that wherever this formidable conspiracy has taken root, the influence which the priests had heretofore exercised over their flocks altogether ceases; and there have been more instances than one in which the Roman Catholic priest has been taught by experience that his life depended on as frail a tenure as though he had been the most grinding landlord or "tithe-gathering parson" that ever rendered himself obnoxious to the bloody code of Ribandism. Government have offered a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery of Laffan's murderers; but with the well-known disposition of the lower orders of the Irish to screen offenders against the laws, it may be long indeed before justice shall have her due.

26. Melancholy Accident.— This afternoon a most melancholy accident happened on Milnthorpe Sands. Mrs. Crewdson (the lady of Mr. G. B. Crewdson, banker, Kendal), with her children and servants, was staying at Mr. Saul's, Ivy Cottage, to enjoy the sea breeze during the summer months. On the day in question, the lady, along with her children and servants, wandered about a mile down the sands to allow the two children (the eldest daughters) to bathe, along with one of the servants. By some unforeseen occurrence, the oldest child and one of the servants fell over some rocks into a place with twelve feet depth of water. Mrs. Crewdson seeing their perilous situation, told the nurse to go to their assistance, and she followed over the same rock. Last of all, Mrs. Crewdson herself following, the second child fell into the sea. We are sorry to say, that the two children, along with their nurse, disappeared, and met a watery grave. It happened, providentially, that a small boat, which was going out with the tide, just came up in time to save the lady and the other servant from sharing the same fate. They were conveyed back to their lodgings, when medical aid was sent for. It was a long time before the servant could be brought round, but she and Mrs. Crewdson are doing as well as can be expected. The bodies of the unfortunate children and nurse were picked up about three or four hours after the accident occurred. Strangers should be extremely careful in wandering upon the sands without some one to guide them, as the channel is continually changing its course.

28. Coroner's Inquest Extraordinary. — The coroner of Liverpool was startled by the receipt of a letter, stating that it was the duty of the writer to in-

form him, that at the office of a gentleman in Lord-street in that town, a dead body was secreted, and he (the writer) believed, that evidence could be given that the deceased had met his death by assassination. The coroner's beadle was immediately dispatched to the office in question, to ascertain if he could obtain any clue to the truth of the writer's assertion; no one, however, was in the office but a young man, who, on being questioned, appeared to give rather evasive answers. In one corner of the office the beadle perceived a box about six feet long; and, on further questioning the young man, no doubt remained upon his mind but that the body of the murdered individual was secreted therein; and he immediately proceeded to summon a jury at the coroner's office, previously noting down the length of the box, the situation in which it stood, and the half admissions of the young man in the office. The coroner's jury being assembled, the beadle was again dispatched "to request" the attendance of the owner of the office, the young man, and all parties of suspicious appearance. He there found the young man and Dr. J. S. Thorburn of Liverpool; and the doctor was requested to walk up to the coroner's inquest, which he did, and there stated to the coroner, that he should be very happy to see him and the jury to view the body at a lecture he was about to deliver upon mummies, as the body in question was nothing less than a Peruvian mummy, or embalmed body, recently brought into the port of Liverpool in the ship *Oberon* from Peru, and there was no doubt but the coroner had been hoaxed, to plague his friend, the owner of the mummy. The jury were of course immediately discharged without viewing the mummy, the coroner observing that if the writer of the letter could be identified, he should fine him heavily for his joke. The mummy in question, a few weeks ago, was brought to this country by Captain Woodlass, of the *Oberon*. It is unlike the Egyptian mummies, being a perfect embalmed body, without wrappers. It was discovered at Pisco in a chalk tomb, and found with it were a wooden idol, a comb made of porcupine's quills, and a distaff on which was a quantity of very fine thread or cotton; the latter on being rubbed crumbled into dust.

30. Attempt to assassinate the Queen.—This afternoon a second attempt on the life of the Queen filled the town with astonishment and indignation; which augmented as the report spread from mouth to mouth. A little before six o'clock, the Queen was returning to Buckingham-palace, down Constitution-hill, in a barouche and four, with Prince Albert, when a man, who had before been leaning against the wall of the Palace-garden, advanced close to the carriage, drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired at the Queen. He was so close to the carriage that the smoke from the pistol covered the face of Colonel Wylde, who rode by its side; Colonel Arbuthnot riding on the other. The Queen was untouched, and seemed at the moment unaware of her danger; but the assassin was observed by Prince Albert, who rose from his seat and pointed him out to one of the outriders. The servant dismounted; but the man had already been seized. The carriage was going at a rapid rate; and it at once proceeded to the palace. Count Mens-

dorff immediately went to the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence-house, to announce at once the Queen's danger and her safety; and the duchess returned with him to the palace. On meeting the Queen, she was deeply affected, falling upon her neck with a flood of tears; while the Queen endeavoured to reassure her with cheerful words and affectionate caresses. There was to have been an evening-party at the palace, but it was put off: the usual dinner-party, however, took place. The assassin had been watched for a short time before his attempt by Trounce, a policeman; who, seeing him present the pistol, rushed forward—though too late to prevent his firing — and seized him as he thrust the weapon back into his breast. A soldier of the Scots Fusileer Guards also fastened up n him, and he was hurried to the Palace Lodge. Here he was searched; and besides some trifles in his pockets, were found the pistol, a small and common one, the barrel still warm—some loose powder, and, according to one account, a bullet. He was then taken in a cab to the Station-house in Gardiner's-lane, and thence in a very few minutes to the Home Office. At the Station-house, he was recognised by a person who had followed him, as John Francis, the son of a machinist at Covent Garden Theatre. A meeting of the Privy Council was hastily summoned at the office. Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and nearly fifty Privy Councillors assembled; and there were in attendance the Attorney-general, Mr. Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury, Colonel Rowan, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Hall, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street. The examination of the prisoner was strictly private; and when it was over, he was lodged for the night in Tothill-fields Prison. According to the custom of the prison, he was stripped and carefully searched; but nothing of a suspicious character was found about him. His manner was cool and unconcerned, and he answered questions as to his name with perfect composure; but when he was asked if his father was a scene-shifter, he exclaimed in an indignant tone—"Scene-shifter! no, he is stage-carpenter." On being asked if he had money to purchase food, he replied with some bitterness, that he had none. He was again brought up for examination before the Council next day; and was finally committed to Newgate for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of "Shooting at our Sovereign Lady Victoria the Queen, with a pistol loaded with powder and ball." The most important fact which was proved, was, that the same person presented a pistol at the Queen yesterday (Sunday). The details of the evidence on that point are rather obscure; but it seems that as Mr. George Pearson, a youth of sixteen, was walking in St. James's Park at two o'clock, he saw the Royal carriage, containing the Queen, Prince Albert, and the suite, returning from the Chapel Royal to the Palace; and as they approached the little gate which leads from the drive into the Green Park, a young man, who was standing near him with his back to the rails, presented a pistol at the Queen's carriage, but drew it back again—presently exclaiming, "I wish I had done it!" From agitation and inexperience, Pear-

son suffered the young man to depart, without taking steps for his apprehension; but after his return home, his elder brother, communicated with a Mr. Dousbery, who took him to Sir Peter Laurie, at his private house; and Sir Peter Laurie at once wrote to the Hon. Augustus Murray, to tell him of the fact. Mr. Murray, however, had just sat down to dinner with the Queen, and he could not get the letter till bed-time; but Mr. Dousbery saw him next morning, and he sent him to Sir James Graham. Between two and three o'clock he saw Sir James at the Home Office, in company with Mr. Murray and Colonel Rowan; and he received for Messrs. Pearson the thanks of the Home Secretary for their discretion. The Queen was made aware of the threatened danger, but she would not remain a prisoner in her own palace; nor yet would she allow the needless exposure of others to the peril which she braved, and therefore she did not permit her female attendants to accompany her in the usual drive. John Francis, it appears, will be twenty years of age in November next. He is dark, good-looking, with rather a placid and agreeable countenance, than otherwise; about five feet five inches in height, stout, and well-proportioned; and he was respectably dressed in a dark frock coat, and dark checked trousers. He had lately lodged with Mr. Foster, a tailor in Great Titchfield-street; and had worked as a journeyman carpenter. On Monday week, however, he engaged a shop and parlour in Mortimer-street, and set up as a tobacconist; and the same night he robbed Elam, a fellow-lodger, of 5*l.* 10*s.*, which he coolly gave up to his landlord, on being taxed with the robbery. The latter told him never to return; and he had since lodged at a coffee-shop in Oxford-street. The accounts as to his past life differ, some representing him as more irregular in his courses than others, but no one seems to have suspected him of ferocity; and searches at his lodgings and his father's house elicited nothing which would show that he had any political motives, or any confederates. A vast concourse assembled before the gates of the Palace the next afternoon, in the expectation that the Queen would take her accustomed airing. At five-and-twenty minutes before five o'clock, the side-gates near Constitution Hill were thrown open, and the Royal carriage—an open barouche and four—appeared, containing the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. The postilions and outriders in front were all dressed in scarlet liveries. Following on horseback were Count Mensdorff and his four sons, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde. One long loud shout of hurrahs, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, saluted the Queen, who, with Prince Albert, bowed and smiled. She was calm and collected, though somewhat flushed; but it was afterwards remarked that she looked pale, and not as well as on Saturday. Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Corner, the open space before the statue in Hyde Park, and the drive, were thronged with people, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; and the Queen's drive was a triumphal progress. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert went to the Italian Opera; where the audience, with tumultuous gratulations, called for the Na-

tional Anthem, bursting into cheers at almost every line. The Royal pair looked well, and repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the audience.

30. Coroner's Inquest.—To-day an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Gorges Hely, of Violet-hill, near Johnstown (Ireland), one of the richest commoners in the county of Kilkenny. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was of rather eccentric habits, keeping only one old woman in the house, and having the doors and windows open during the entire night. The latter practice, however, had been abandoned, the doors having been regularly bolted for some time. Deceased had retired to his room on Saturday night, or rather, yesterday morning, at one o'clock. At about three, two or three men, who had been passing to perform some labouring work before the people should be stirring, found the old woman screaming at the garret window, and smoke issuing out. She told them that the house was on fire, and implored them to rescue her from destruction; and that she could not descend through the house, on account of the smoke. After a short delay, she was taken out with difficulty and danger, by means of a ladder. The men then proceeded to the hall-door, and found it standing wide open. On reaching the room where the deceased lay, they found it enveloped in flames. The alarm having been given, other persons had by this time arrived, and among them the police. The fire was at length subdued, when to their horror, they beheld Mr. Hely nearly burnt to a cinder, lying in his bed, with his arms stretched upwards, the bed and bed clothes, and the greater part of the furniture in the room having been burnt in whole or in part. But what was the most extraordinary fact of all, a barrel of gunpowder was found open within three yards of the corpse, being only partially covered with a piece of brown paper! It was a source of astonishment to all that it was not ignited by a spark from the flames. There was another barrel of gunpowder in the adjoining room. The snuff-box of the deceased was missing, but drops of silver were found on the floor, as if it had been liquefied by the intense heat. It appeared that Mr. Hely had been in the habit of reading in bed, and having his candle burning even till ten o'clock in the morning. It was suggested that the candle fell and set fire to the bed clothes. The evidence was of a very conflicting character, and left the matter in considerable doubt. The verdict was as follows:—"That deceased was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, the 29th inst., but whether his death was caused by accident or otherwise, we have no means of ascertaining."

—. Fourteen Persons Drowned.—An awful occurrence took place at Beaumaris this forenoon, about half-past eleven o'clock, by the upsetting of the ferry-boat, which had been accustomed to convey a considerable number of persons across the channel to the Lavin Sands, to gather cockles. When on her return at the begining of flood-tide with fifteen persons on board, the boat, a small one, shipped a quantity of water, and several of the passengers went suddenly to the opposite side, causing her to capsize, when all on board were precipitated into the water, and only one individual escaped, by means of swimming

back to the Sands, a distance of nearly 200 yards. Five of the unfortunate persons were picked up in about twenty minutes, but life was wholly extinct. Nine were picked up at low water, making fourteen in all who perished on the lamentable occasion. Great blame is attributed to the ferryman, who also lost his life, in not using the regular ferry-boat, which was at hand, instead of a small boat which he generally went in, and which was the cause of the loss of so many lives.

JUNE.

2. Extraordinary Affair.—This afternoon, at four o'clock, a lengthened investigation was entered into before Mr. Baker, on the body of Anne Friesdale, aged twenty-one, a remarkably beautiful young woman, who was alleged to have been murdered, by being thrown into the Regent's Canal, on the night of the 31st ult., under the very suspicious circumstances subjoined:—

Mary Mills deposed, that on Tuesday night last, the 31st ult., about eleven o'clock, she was walking along the Eagle Wharf-road, near the Regent's Canal, and observed a man standing about three yards from the edge of the water, and a female walking near him. In a moment after she heard a loud splash in the water, and exclaimed, "My God, what's the matter?" and at the same moment heard a voice like that of a woman, cry out, "Murder, murder! my God, it's a woman!" On looking towards the spot where the man was standing she found he was gone, and she ran and told what had happened. The man had on dark clothes, and was of short stature. She did not see a second female there, but thought it possible there might be one, from the voice she heard. She could not swear that deceased was pushed or thrown into the water.

Mr. Clarke, the landlord of the Blockmakers' Arms, ran to the spot, and got the deceased out with the drags, but life was quite extinct.

Mr. John Friesdale said he was father of deceased, and kept the Steeple-chase Inn at St. Alban's. She had held the situation of lady's maid, in the family of the Rev. A. Donald, of St. Alban's, up to the 21st ult., when she left of her own accord, and had since been staying with her sister, No. 3, Park-street, City-road. She much feared him, and he had written her a letter of admonition on her conduct, but had not seen her since she left St. Alban's. It further appeared that the deceased was attached to a young gentleman, a student in the Rev. Mr. Donald's establishment, and that she had left her situation on his account. He was present and was deeply affected, but begged not to be examined, as if his name went forth, it would cause him to be discarded by his family. He proved that he was not near the spot at the time of the occurrence, and stated that he was fondly attached to the deceased, and would pay the expences of her funeral. She had been very desponding since she had been at her sister's, and expressed great fear of meeting her father. On the 30th ult. she went out, and was not afterwards heard of.

Mr. Coward, surgeon, gave it as his opinion, that the unfortunate deceased was *enceinte*.

The coroner and jury remarked upon the extraordinary and mysterious nature of the case; and, for some time it was considered advisable that the inquiry should be adjourned for the production of the man seen by the first witness. Ultimately, however, the jury agreed to a verdict of "Found drowned, but by what means deceased came into the water there was no evidence to show."

3. Murder near Leominster.—The quiet and romantic hamlet of Westhope-hill, about four miles from Leominster, has been the scene of a fatal attempt on the life of a widow named Lucy Parker, who resided on the common, and kept a grocer's shop, by the hands of her nephew, the son of her sister, all of whom resided together. The deceased had resided with her husband in London, where he carried on the trade of a market-gardener, and amassed sufficient money to enable him to leave London about four years since, and spend the remainder of his own and his wife's days, as he hoped, in happiness and ease. On his settling down at Westhope, he purchased houses, &c.; and as a means of adding something to his income, but more as an employment, he kept a shop for grocery and other articles. His nephew, William Powell (the accused), resided with his mother, an aged woman, at Westhope, and shortly after Mr. Parker's settling there, he became jealous of his nephew, and, as subsequent events showed, not without ample cause. In February last Mr. Parker died, since which period Powell and his mother resided with the widow, with whom Powell is said to have cohabited, and to whom he was to have been married on Tuesday last, the 31st ult. On Sunday morning, however, it was discovered that Mrs. Parker had been murdered; and the nephew was apprehended, to await the result of the coroner's inquisition, which was held and continued by adjournment until to-day. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was seen on Saturday, the 28th ult., in the room with the deceased, with a piece of paper in his hand; blows were shortly afterwards heard to pass, and the prisoner to say, "You should not have kept this from me." The prisoner then went upstairs, declaring that he would kill her. Mrs. Parker almost immediately after rushed out of the back door of the house, and called out "Murder!" four or five times, but was pulled back again into the house by the prisoner. On some persons going to the house, the deceased was found to be quite dead; and the prisoner on being apprehended, was found to have blood about him. The jury believing that there had been a quarrel, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against William Powell and his mother, both of whom were committed for trial.

4. Alarming Explosion at Apothecaries' Hall, and Loss of Life.—At a few minutes past ten o'clock this morning the neighbourhood of Apothecaries' Hall to a considerable extent was alarmed by a loud explosion, which shook nearly all the houses to the foundation. The inhabitants and passengers ran from all directions towards the spot from which the sound appeared to come; and at first it was imagined that a steam-boiler had burst. It was, however, almost immediately ascertained, that the explosion had taken place at Apothecaries' Hall,

at the back of the premises adjoining the laboratory, and had caused the death of Mr. Hennell, the Company's chemical operator. It appears that at the request of the Directors of the East India Company, the Apothecaries' Company had undertaken, contrary to their usual practice, the preparation of fulminating mercury for the percussion caps to be used by the troops of the Company in the East Indies. Both yesterday and to-day he, Mr. Hennell, had been engaged in preparing about 6lb. of fulminating mercury, which, at the time of its explosion was mixed with full one-third its weight of water. At the moment the accident occurred, it is believed that he was standing by a large block of wood, about three feet high, and about three feet in circumference, on which was placed a white evaporating dish, containing the mercury. The situation of the apparatus was between the still-house and the gas-room, where gas was formerly manufactured for the use of the establishment. About 400 grains of the preparation had been taken from a steam-drying stove, at a temperature of about 115 by Mr. Hennell, in order to ascertain its strength. Two or three slight explosions were heard, occasioned by his striking a grain or two in the still-house. Mr. Hennell then proceeded to the block of wood before-mentioned, for the purpose of mixing two parcels of the powder, when, from some cause, which, of course, cannot be explained, the explosion took place, striking Mr. Hennell immediately below the chest, and, taking an upward direction, carried away the right arm and the same side of the face, together with the whole of the upper portion of the head, laying open the entire chest, and exhibiting the action of the heart and lungs. Some parts of the remains were scattered over the tops of the building, and other portions were actually picked up by the workmen upon the roofs of the adjoining houses. The deceased's right arm was found full twenty yards from the scene of the fatal event, and had, in its progress, indented considerably the leaden gutter pipe. The unfortunate gentleman was formerly apprenticed to the Company, and had been engaged in their service thirty years. He left behind him a widow to lament his loss, but no children.

5. Chartist Camp Meeting.—To-day (Sunday) there was a very large meeting held on Enfield Moor, near Blackburn, to consider the next steps to be taken in order to obtain the people's charter. Many persons present are said to have had fire-arms. A person named Marsden, from Bolton, one named Tattersall, and others, addressed the people in extremely violent language. Marsden declared that they all meant to obtain arms, march up to Buckingham Palace, and demand the charter. If the Queen granted it, well; but if not, they would know how to use their arms; and he hoped every man would get ready by their next meeting. Tattersall was even more violent than the above. On the same day there was also a camp held near Failsworth; about 1,500 persons attended. Leech and another man from Manchester, with several persons from Oldham, addressed the audience; but the language was mild compared with that of the speakers near Blackburn; some of them contended that they had

as good a right to hold political camp meetings on a Sunday as other persons had to hold religious meetings.

6. Another Madame Lafarge.—At the assizes of the Rhone, to-day, the wife of a workman named Pre was tried for attempting to murder him by cutting his throat with a razor. The victim of her fury escaped, bleeding profusely, before she could consummate her crime by repeating the attack, and with skilful attention recovered in less than a month. The motive assigned for this offence in the act of accusation was jealousy, but the evidence left no doubt that the woman was at the time, and had long been, labouring under monomania. On the day of the attack, after some words with her husband, she had requested him to kiss her, and, on his refusing to do so, she seized a razor and drew it across his throat. In her defence she declared she had acted under a momentary impulse for which she could not account, and it was proved that she was at the time under an impression that she and her four children had been drinking something which would cause death, and that she had attempted to murder her husband in order that the whole family might go out of the world together. She was very indignant, however, on her trial, at the attempt of her counsel and medical witnesses to establish her insanity, and her replies were intended to remove this belief from the mind of the jury, but there were occasional symptoms of incoherence which left no doubt of the fact, and the jury consequently returned a verdict of acquittal, after which the president of the court ordered that she should be placed in a lunatic asylum.

8. Dreadful Death.—Oviedo.—This morning, M. Bernardo Gonzales Alvera, solicitor of the Audiencia of this town, died suddenly. He was upwards of seventy years of age, but very strong, and displaying still considerable energy in the discharge of his official duties. At nine o'clock in the evening his body was placed in a coffin, which was immediately carried to the church of St. Sebastian, where his funeral was to take place on the following day. Next morning, at five o'clock, when the sacristan opened the church he was not a little surprised to find the coffin lying on the ground, near the table on which it had been deposited. He ran to the spot, and found the lid broken in the direction of the head. The hands and face of the deceased were covered with scratches still bleeding, and his mouth and ears were full of blood. On inquiry it was ascertained that nobody had entered the church during the night, and that M. Gonzales Alvera was not dead when he was shut up in the coffin Had a person been left to watch him, as is usually the case, he would perhaps be still alive. The municipality of Oviedo, in accord with the clergy, decreed that thereafter no corpse should be admitted into the church or interred until it should have been visited by a physician to certify his death.

—. Fire in Ely Cathedral.—At eleven o'clock this morning, the immense wooden roof of Ely Cathedral was found to be on fire. The performance of service was going on, and it was hastily brought to a close. The inhabitants assembled in large numbers, and with great exertion the fire was extinguished without doing much injury. A spark from a

fire, kindled by plumbers who were making repairs, had set light to the timbers.

— SUICIDE OF LORD CONGLETON. — Lord Congleton, better known as Sir Henry Parnell, committed suicide this day. An inquest on the body was held before Mr. Wakley, at Lord Congleton's private house, in Cadogan-place, Chelsea. Isaac Manning, the peer's valet, stated that Lord Congleton was sixty-six or sixty seven years of age. This morning he was thought to be very long in dressing; and the valet went into his room at a few minutes after ten o'clock, and found him hanging from the bed-post by his neckerchief. Manning called Mr. Parnell, the eldest son, who was in the dining-room; the body was cut down as quick as possible, and a surgeon came in about ten minutes. Bleeding was attempted; but life was quite gone. The valet had seen him alive in bed at nine o'clock. Mr. Parnell, now Lord Congleton, said, that his father was taken ill on the 1st of April, with fever and delirium: he was sent for, and he arrived on the 7th. —"As soon as I came here, I found that a strict watch was required in his room, and that he was not to be left to himself: if I went away the servant was to be there, or my brother—some one was to be in his room continually. I did not, for several days, understand why this was. But in a few days, when my father got better, he wished to be left by himself. When Mr. Bolton found that this was the case, he told my father that he could not allow it at all. From my brother Henry Parnell's account of the matter, it appeared that, at the commencement of the attack, my father had presented to his mind the thought of self-destruction: he communicated this to Mr. Bolton, his medical attendant; and the result was that Mr. Bolton took with him my father's razors from the house, and gave injunctions that he should not be left by himself at all." Mr. Bolton was surprised at finding that Lord Congleton was left alone; and he told Mr. Parnell to lock up his razors; Mr. Henry Parnell, the second son, was sent to collect every thing in the house with which his father could commit suicide; and all such things were given into Mr. Parnell's care. One day Lord Congleton observed a bell-rope which had been taken down, coiled upon a peg; and he ordered it to be taken away, with evident alarm. In ten days after that, he told the medical man that he ceased to have those impulses to self-destruction; and at his own desire he was left more to himself. He still suffered from want of sleep at nights; and when asked about his feelings, his constant answer was that he felt "very low." He had lost his interest in things; he tried to read, but used to give it up; and he declined being read to. He occupied much of his time in walking about. He was a very reserved man. Manning said that he never spoke to a servant except to give orders. Latterly he had been so much better, that he had resumed the management of his household, which had been intrusted to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Edward Henry Cole, his son-in-law, attributed his extreme melancholy and weakness to the original malady, and to the immense quantity of medicine which he had taken: he was reduced from a stout man to a mere skeleton. After retiring for a short time, the jury returned the following

verdict—"That on the 8th June, 1842, Henry Brooke Baron Congleton was found dead, in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, and hanging by means of a certain kerchief which was fastened around his neck and attached to a certain bedpost; and that he so hung and so strangled himself, he being at the time in a state of temporary derangement."

10. Riots for food continue in Ireland. At Ennis an attack was made on Mr. Bannatyne's flour-mills by a hungry multitude, and the military were called out, and two persons shot in repelling the assailants. At Cork, three attacks were made by the populace on the potato-market—at ten in the morning, at noon, and at midnight; but the mayor, who resisted the first attack in person, had the gates closed, and stationed a strong body of police to keep guard. In a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, the Rev. Richard Henry, parish-priest of Islandeady, says, that five hundred families had lately been subsisting for ten days on green cabbage-leaves, their only food.

— Commission of Lunacy.—A commission of lunacy, which was opened, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. Henry Weir Sparrow, a partner in the old-established banks of Messrs. Sparrow, Greenwood, and Nottage, of Chelmsford and Braintree, but latterly residing at 28, Norfolk-street, Strand, was to-day brought to a termination, after two days' inquiry at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. The following is a short narrative of the facts as they appeared in evidence:—Mr. Sparrow is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Goding Sparrow, of Gosfield-place, Essex, and was born in 1819. His father was particularly anxious that he should distinguish himself in society, and consequently more than ordinary pains were taken with his education. In due course he stood for a scholarship at Oxford, but was unsuccessful, which appeared to prey heavily on his mind, and to increase the melancholy which had been observable in him during his studies at Eton. As he approached manhood, the infirmity of his mind became more manifest. He would hide behind trees in his father's park, exclude himself from his associates, and remain for days together locked up in his room. After the death of his father in 1838, he was sent to Brighton under the care of Miss Daniell, the family governess. He then became suspicious of persons, and expressed fear that they were going to injure him. He would walk about the house the greater part of the day, and entreat his servants that he might be allowed to wait upon them and that they would assume the character of masters. At times he would address indecent observations to them, and at other times he would kiss their feet and beg their pardon. Occasionally he would refuse to partake of food for days together, alleging that he was the fasting man, and then he would eat most rapaciously. When he could obtain wine he would drink the contents of a decanter at a draught, and his ardent attachment to spirits and other strong drinks brought on delirium tremens. He made several attempts to destroy himself, and laboured under the delusion that the devil was in his room, and that he was Louis Philippe. He also fancied that he was Mahomet, and said that he believed in the

transmigration of souls, and refused to eat, on the ground that he might swallow his deceased parents. At other times the unfortunate gentleman would imitate the barking of a dog and the braying of a donkey; and, after capering about his room for hours together, would kneel in each corner and pray. He once put his foot into the fire and burnt it, and said he was commanded to do so for his sins; and he attributed all his trouble to his having bowed to a dog in the street. Drs. Munro and Waterfield described the unfortunate gentleman as being in a state of manifest confirmed imbecility, and stated that there was no prospect of his recovery. Mr. Sparrow was brought into the room in the arms of his keeper in the same manner an infant would be carried, in consequence of his refusal to walk. He was placed in a chair by the side of the chief commissioner, but on being interrogated by that gentleman, no answer could be elicited from him. A glass of wine was then offered to him to induce him to speak, but he made no motion to take it, and remained in the exact position in which he was placed in the chair, with his arms extended. His bodily health appeared good, and he is a remarkably fine looking young man, with a tendency to corpulency. The jury commiserated the unhappy condition of the object of the inquiry, and, having expressed themselves satisfied, he was carried out of the room. A learned counsel addressed the jury at considerable length, and contended that Mr. Sparrow's malady had been aggravated by his having been allowed the unrestrained use of strong drink. The learned chief commissioner having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict, dating the unsoundness of mind from the 2nd of May, 1840. The amount of Mr. Sparrow's property bequeathed to him under his father's will, was stated to be upwards of 5,000*l.* per annum, the whole of which he had left under a will to Miss Daniell, the governess.

11. Light Sovereigns.—It is almost impossible to describe the inconvenience, annoyance, and confusion created throughout the metropolis by the publication of her Majesty's proclamation relative to the present gold currency. These have been felt more or less every day since that document was published; but to-day (Saturday) they were at their height. It is hardly necessary to observe that most of the working classes in London are paid on Saturdays; too many of them not till a very late hour. Upon these classes, the rumours which had been in circulation for the two or three days previously had no practical effect until they came into the markets on Saturday to purchase their necessaries for the coming week. They then found to their surprise and annoyance, that most of the shops refused to take any gold whatever, and others would only change a sovereign upon a deduction of 1*s.* or 6*d.*, whether the coin was heavy or light. A report was circulated, and obtained very extensive credence, that the Queen had called in all the old sovereigns at 19*s.*, and that after next month they would not be received for more than 15*s.* This tended greatly to increase the pressure on the working-classes, and sovereigns were readily parted with, in many instances, for 18*s.* How far the

evil here noticed was occasioned by the somewhat ambiguous wording of the proclamation it is not necessary to inquire, but certain it is, that most extravagant notions were circulated and believed as to the actual loss that would accrue on a sovereign which had been rejected as light. This was varied from 6*d.* to 5*s.*, and will sufficiently account for the panic which prevailed generally amongst the poorer holders of gold coin.

12. NUMEROUS MEETING OF CHARTISTS.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 individuals congregated today (Sunday), upon that wild and mountainous part of Lancashire, called Pendle-hill (the highest point in the county), about five miles from Burnley; they were called together by placards posted in various towns in North Lancashire, and on the borders of Yorkshire, but for what specific purpose the placards, which were in manuscript, did not specify. The understanding was, however, that they were to talk over the distressed state of the country, and to recommend an immediate and decisive demand for the people's charter from her Majesty's Government. Every Sunday for the last few weeks, encampments of chartists have been held upon the hills and other parts of the manufacturing districts, at which a great deal of sedition and treason has been uttered by the agitators, who have not hesitated to recommend physical force to the unthinking mob. The language used by the speakers, was more violent than ever. The present meeting was equal to all the smaller ones alluded to; and certainly Pendle-hill, famous in tradition as being the favoured spot for the revels of the Lancashire witches in olden time, did present an imposing, if not an alarming, scene from the large number of human beings congregated thereon; the leading men amongst the party boast that there were no less than 20,000 persons, but from 2,000 to 3,000 would be nearer the mark. There were, however, great numbers scattered upon the surrounding hills, who kept at a distance as curious spectators of the scene. Feargus O'Connor and Mr. M'Dowell were expected amongst them, but these gentlemen, having done all in their power to encourage the lawless proceedings of the many, like true demagogues, found it convenient to absent themselves when the slightest danger was to be apprehended. From an early hour in the morning the people were seen traversing the various roads on the way to the hill, and many of them travelled twenty miles, and twenty miles back again, in a scorching hot day, without 1*d.* in their pockets, in the vain hope that the spouters of sedition and treason would be enabled to devise some means of bettering their condition. For a length of time the operatives have experienced great distress, and they have been an easy prey to the designs of the agitators, both of the Chartist and Anti-Corn-law schools, each faction having continued to thrust upon their path the wily lecturers. It was the paid lecturers of the Chartist Convention who advised the camp meetings upon the hills. The Anti-Corn-law League have covered the walls of these districts with large placards headed "Murder of Englishmen," detailing an absurd falsehood about a starving family being obliged to live upon dead dogs. A Mr. Wood was called to the chair and several

speakers addressed the assembly in a seditious and violent strain, each denouncing the Queen, the Government, the Parliament, and the cotton-masters. One of the speakers in his address designated Her Majesty as a "dawdling useless thing." The meeting then separated without making any disturbance, but the military were on the *qui vive* if any had been attempted. Another camp-meeting of Chartists was held the same day in the neighbourhood of Oldham, which went off peaceably.

13. ELOPEMENT WITH A WARD IN CHANCERY. — To day Miss Eliza Kennedy, daughter of the late Mr. J. Kennedy, of Peamount, and a ward of Chancery, eloped with Mr. John Devereux, of Ballyann, county of Wexford, a relative of the young lady. A warrant grounded on an information by Mrs. Bridget Kennedy, the mother of Miss Kennedy, was issued by Mr. Studdert, one of the magistrates of the C. police division, for the apprehension of the fugitives. The warrant was intrusted for execution to Constable James Fitzgerald. At half-past seven o'clock next afternoon, that officer, accompanied by Mr. Magan, Mrs. Kennedy's solicitor, and Mr. Monaghan, the receiver of the minor's property, proceeded in pursuit of the parties, and learned at Enfield that they had passed through there at half-past ten o'clock the same morning, by the Galway day coach. Quick posting, by short relays, brought the pursuers to Ballinasloe by five o'clock the next morning. There the different hotels were visited without loss of time, when, as if "the course of true love never did run smooth," in less than an hour Miss Kennedy and Mr. Devereux were most disagreeably surprised, while in the act of sitting down to breakfast in Grady's Hotel, after having secured seats in the mail for Galway. The young lady appeared very much distressed on the occasion, and altogether it would seem, on account of her companion. She exclaimed, that if any fault there was in it, it was hers, not his. But it was of no avail. The "happy pair" were doomed to separation. Mr. Studdert's warrant, backed by that of Captain Warburton, at Ballinasloe, consigned Mr. Devereux to the charge of the constable, while Miss Kennedy was restored, by Messrs. Magan and Monaghan, to the domestic roof of her family at Peamount. The luckless swain, arrived in town with his conductor by the Galway coach at seven o'clock on Thursday evening the 16th instant, when he was taken to the Bridewell-lane station-house for the night, in order to appear before the magistrates of Henry-street police-office uext day. Several witnesses were examined and fully identified John Devereux as the person with whom Miss Kennedy eloped. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the charge of misdemeanour could not be sustained, inasmuch as the evidence did not prove that there was any fraudulent alluring, or forcible taking away. The magistrates said, that they would leave these questions for the consideration of a superior tribunal, and decided upon committing the prisoner for trial, at the same time fixing the amount of bail at two sureties in 50*l.* each, and the prisoner himself in 100*l.*

— LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY. —The judges have given their

opinion in this important case against the claims of the Unitarians. The following is a sketch of their opinion as delivered in the House of Lords: That the term "preachers" was not in Lady Hewley's time used in reference to ministers of the Church of England, nor did she herself attend the service of that Church; therefore ministers of the Church of England, though ever so poor and godly, are excluded from the benefits of the bequest. That Roman Catholics can have no claim at all. That Unitarians must also be excluded, for in Lady Hewlett's time they could not, by law, derive any benefit under the bequest, and they were then so few and insignificant as hardly to be an object of notice; besides, from Lady Hewley's requiring in the objects of her bounty the knowledge of a particular catechism, it was clear that she believed in the divinity of the second person of the Trinity. That the proper objects of Lady Hewley's bounty are Trinitarian Protestant Dissenters. That, under the existing law, Unitarians are not disqualified from enjoying the advantages of a similar bequest. The above are the points on which the judges, excepting Mr. Justice Maule, were unanimous.

—. Earthquake in St. Domingo. — Ten Thousand Lives Lost.—Accounts have reached this country that the island of St. Domingo was visited with repeated and severe shocks of earthquake, which entirely demolished the town of Cape Haytien, and it was calculated it destroyed the lives of 10,000 of its citizens. Other towns on the same side of the island, shared in the desolation. The town of Cape Haytien entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of its population, which amounted to about 15,000 inhabitants. A fire broke out after the earthquake, which destroyed the powder magazine, and with it numbers of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The following are some extracts from the correspondence of the New York papers: — "The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction from the south-west to the north-east. The vessels at anchor, as some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seems to indicate that the shock came from the west. There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the *Patriote*, and Port-au-Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds. On the Saturday night succeeding and on Sunday there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted. On Monday morning at twelve o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was change-

able, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm. On Tuesday, again, there was another shock, and since then, says the *Patriote*, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

"*Port-au-Prince, May* 12.

"The Cape Hayti (town) is destroyed by an earthquake. We have no letters in this place as yet, and we much fear the reason of this is, that all the inhabitants, or the greater part of them, are buried in the ruins. Our Mr. Dupuy, who left us last night for the scene of misery, is in despair about the fate of his mother, brothers, sisters, friends, and relations. Gonaives has suffered very severely, and some lives were lost; and to add to their misery, the shock caused some lucifer matches in a druggist's shop to ignite, and burn down a whole square of houses. Mr. J. B. Dupuy's house is one of the number, but we hope he would be able to save a good deal. Port-au-Prince has suffered also, but only as regarded breakage of glass, &c., ware, and the walls (of two feet thick bricks) cracked in many places half an inch wide; at one place a brick pillar fell down also. Even here we could hardly keep on our legs, and the vessels rolled about very much. All this happened on Saturday last (the 7th), and the earth has been in motion ever since. Yesterday we had a severe shock, and we can still, every now and then, feel the ground shake. We do not feel at all at our ease, but we hope we have passed over the worst part of it. The Cape affair is indeed awful to think of!"

14. Youthful Intrepidity.—This evening a most extraordinary instance of youthful intrepidity and perseverance, which succeeded in saving human life, took place in the Regent's Canal, near Camden-town. About six o'clock a boy named Lodgett, residing with his parents at No. 1, Pear-tree-court, Clerkenwell-close, had been bathing in the canal near the bridge, at the back of St. Pancras Workhouse, when suddenly he got out of his depth into six feet of water, and sank. The screams of his companions brought a little boy only eleven years of age, named Joseph Lague, living with his mother, a poor widow, at No. 4, Oxford-terrace, King's-road, to the spot; on hearing what had happened, the gallant little fellow, who could swim only tolerably, regardless of consequences, threw off his jacket and cap, and at once dived into the water. In half a minute he made his appearance with the boy Lodgett above the surface; but the latter being nearly double his size, the strength of the poor little fellow was unable to sustain him, and he again sank. Lague again went down after him, and was successful in again bringing him to the surface, but his strength failed him, and he was forced to let the elder boy go. After recovering himself for about a minute, the poor little fellow, who was scarcely three and a half feet high, dived down for the third time, and, making a desperate effort, brought the body of Lodgett again up with the head under his arm, and managed to reach the wood-work passing along the canal at this part, against which he rested the body till some of the boys caught hold of it, and they were both with the greatest difficulty then got out, and conveyed to the St. Pancras Workhouse. Lague being very much exhausted, was

placed in the infirmary, and stimulants were administered, but the boy Lodgett being to all appearance lifeless, was placed in the dead house, and was about to be left, when the gate-porter, seeing as he thought the body move, instantly ran for Dr. Escott, the parish surgeon, who promptly attended, and for two hours used every endeavour to suspend animation, which at the end of that period proved entirely successful.

16. Outrage on the Military Officers at Chatham.—To-day the county magistrates assembled at the office, College-green, Rochester, for the purpose of investigating an assault case of a most atrocious character committed on several military officers, particularly on the person of Ensign George Noble Bradin, of the 26th Regiment of Foot. It appears that for several weeks past some ill-feeling had existed between the officers of the garrison and the seamen belonging to the different colliers lying in the river Medway, and on Saturday night, the 4th of June, the parties met in the High-street of Chatham, when a general row ensued, and several officers were wounded. Some of the ring-leaders of the party being known, two of them were captured, and were placed in the dock. The two prisoners were brothers, and they gave their names George and Thomas Langford, both mariners. The former appeared about twenty-eight years of age, and the other twenty-one. Ensign Bradin sworn, said, that on the night of Saturday, the 4th of June, about half-past eleven o'clock, he arrived with a friend, a barrister, at the Sun Hotel, when his attention was called to a mob of persons collected in the High-street, and hearing a female state as she was passing that some officers would be murdered, he was induced to go and see what was the matter, when he saw several military officers being beaten and otherwise ill-treated. Witness did his utmost to get the officers away, when one of the men made an effort to strike him (witness). Witness assured the men they were mistaken in him, for he was a stranger. Witness seeing no reason for staying in such a mob, was about to return to the hotel, when he was instantly surrounded by about fifteen men, who knocked him down and kicked him on the body. His head and face were dreadfully cut, and both his eyes were closed; the party swearing that they would kill him. Witness had his military cap on, and wore his undress uniform. The blows and kicks deprived him of his recollection. Some of the officers were laid up for several days after the outrage. Constable Bines stated to the bench that he saw the officer's (Mr. Bradin's) head next morning; it was bruised like a mummy. Charles Harrison, a carpenter, distinctly swore that he saw the prisoner George Langford strike Ensign Bradin, and swore that he would pay the b—y soldiers out. Ensign Bradin was taken away by a young man, and a general fight then ensued. William Kent, shopman to Mr. Thomas, saw the prisoner George Langford very active in the row on the night in question, and strike some of the officers. Witness saw Mr. Bradin cross the road; he was followed by several persons; and seeing him fall from a blow given by the elder prisoner, witness interfered, when eight to ten of the party attacked witness; he fought his way, and succeeded

in rescuing the officer from them; the officer was covered with blood. The magistrates were unanimous in opinion that a more atrocious case never came before them, and therefore inflicted a penalty of 40*s.*, with 16*s.* 6*d.* costs. This seems a very inadequate fine for such a case; but the prisoner not being able to pay, was committed to the House of Correction for six weeks. Thomas Langford was discharged.

17. TRIAL OF FRANCIS FOR HIS ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE. —The trial of John Francis for his attack upon the Queen, came on to-day. The court was full, but not over-crowded. Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Justice Patteson, took their seats at ten o'clock. The Attorney-General, the, Solicitor-General, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Waddington, were counsel for the Crown; Mr. Clarkson for the prisoner. Col. Arbuthnot, Col. Wylde, and some other officers of the Household, had seats on the bench. Francis was respectably dressed in a dark frock-coat and trowsers. He was dejected, and much altered since his examination at the Home Office. The indictment charged him with shooting at the Queen with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a bullet; and other counts put the charge in various ways,—such as, that the pistol was loaded with gunpowder and certain other destructive materials unknown, and simply that the pistol was discharged in an attempt on the life of the Queen. He pleaded "Not Guilty," in a very feeble voice.

The Attorney-General opened the case, laying down the law on the subject, and briefly stating the facts to be proved in evidence. He understood that no plea of insanity would be set up; but the prisoner would be admitted to have been in the full possession of his faculties at the time. The purchase of the pistol, and a previous intention of employing it, would be proved: but the Attorney-General acknowledged that he could not prove the purchase of a bullet: nor, as it had been fired towards an open space, could it be found. But there were thousands of substanees that would serve the purpose of a bullet —as a pebble, a child's marble, or any irregular piece of lead. If it were argued that that gave the prisoner the benefit of a doubt, neither the life of the Sovereign nor that of any one else would be safe. It was, he understood, to be alleged in defence, that the act was a mere frolic; but the prisoner was admitted to be sane; and no sane person could be guilty of such heartless wickedness for the sake of a joke; while to admit the plea would destroy all safety for people's lives.

The first witness called was Colonel Charles James Arbuthnot, one of the Queen's Equerries. He gave the most distinct account that has yet appeared of the event of May 30th—

"My general position is about five yards in the rear of Her Majesty. Before we left the Palace on Monday, I had received an intimation which induced me to ride as close to Her Majesty as I could; and Colonel Wylde, Prince Albert's Equerry, rode in the same position on the other side. Between six and seven o'clock, we were coming down Constitution Hill; when, about half-way down the hill, I observed the prisoner; and on the carriage reaching him, he took a pistol from his side, and fired it in the direction of the Queen. As quickly as I could, I pulled up my horse and

gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner had before this caught my attention, as appearing anxious to see Her Majesty." The Colonel went on to say, that the utmost distance from the carriage when Francis fired was seven feet. The pistol was fired just as the carriage was passing. The cortège had been going at the rate of eleven miles an hour; but the Colonel had given instructions at this spot to go faster, and the postillions were driving as fast as the horses could go, and he should say at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour. The Queen was sitting on the back-seat of the carriage, on the side nearest to the prisoner. The pistol seemed to the witness to be pointed in the direct line of Her Majesty; he heard the report, and saw the smoke and fire emitted from the pistol. A policeman stood within three yards of Francis; the Colonel exclaimed, "Secure him!" which was done; and he galloped on and resumed his post at the Queen's side.

Henry Allen, a private in the Scots' Fusileer Guards, said that he was twelve or fifteen paces behind the carriage. He had seen the prisoner leaning on the pump just before; and as the carriage came up he saw him step forward and present a pistol at the carriage: he heard the report and saw the flash. He had been in the army eighteen months, and had experience in firing with ball and blank cartridge; and he should say that the pistol was loaded with ball—it makes a sharper sound than a blank cartridge.

Here Colonel Arbuthnot was recalled and examined by the bench as to the sound of the report. He said:—

"The report was sharp and loud, but I did not hear the whiz of a ball, in consequence of the noise of the carriage and eight horses. My opinion is that the pistol was loaded with something more than the powder and wadding, from the sharpness and loudness of the report. That is a mere matter of opinion. I do not think that powder only would have made such a sound: a blank-cartridge is a mere evaporation of powder, This was the report of a pistol well rammed down and charged.

Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, who had served in the Spanish and Portuguese armies, stated that he seized Francis on the left as the policeman seized him on the right. Just as the carriage came up, he saw the prisoner raise his right arm, point a pistol at the open part of the carriage, and fire: he saw the flash and heard the report.

Colonel Wylde, Equerry to Prince Albert, corroborated Colonel Arbuthnot's statement. He stated that the Queen always sits on the same, the right side of the carriage. He stopped his horse when Francis fired, and alighted; saw him in custody, and ordered him to be taken to the Palace Lodge.

William Trounce, a police-constable of the A division, had seen Francis loitering about for half an hour before the occurrence. He observed that as he looked at him, Francis went behind a tree. Trounce was not more than one yard from the prisoner when he heard the report of a pistol: he looked round and saw Francis in the act of presenting it. He seized him at once.

Other evidence related to the previous movements of the prisoner. George Pearson, a wood-engraver,

saw him present the pistol at the Queen on the Sunday, as she was returning from the Chapel Royal: he exclaimed, "They may take me if they like—I don't care—I was a fool I did not shoot her!" Joseph Robert Street, shopman to Mr. Ravener, a pawnbroker in Tothill-street, sold to the prisoner the pistol that had been produced in court, on the 27th May, for 3*s*. He paid for it with three four-penny pieces, a sixpence, and the rest in copper. Richard Pritchard, an oilman in Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico, sold him a flint on the same day. Thomas Gould, of York-street, Westminster, sold him a halfpenny-worth of gunpowder on the 27th; and Anne Briggs sold him an ounce on the 30th, in Brewer-street; he paid twopence for it without asking the price. Cecilia Forster, said that Francis had had half a bed in her house, 106, Great Tichfield-street, for 3*s*. a week; he left her lodging on the 27th May; having been out of work for some time before.

William Gore, one of the Queen's grooms, who had been summoned but not examined by the counsel for the Crown, was cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson; he said that he was riding six or seven yards behind Colonel Arbuthnot. The pistol was discharged between them; and it seemed to him to be pointed at the hind-wheel of the carriage.

For the defence, Mr. Clarkson commented on the evidence with a view to prove it inconclusive of the charge. He expressed some indignation, that he should have been supposed capable of suggesting that the pistol had been fired as a mere *feu-de-joie:* was not the case disgusting and abhorrent enough without that? Francis's previous distress, and his courting detection after the attempt, would prove his intent. Had the pistol been loaded with any destructive missile, it was impossible that it could have been discharged without injuring the Queen, Colonel Arbuthnot, or his horse. Two years ago the morbid feeling and vanity of another person had induced him to commit the desperate act of firing two loaded pistols; he had been taken care of and provided for; and was it impossible that the prisoner, in the distressed state in which he was proved to be, unable to pay his lodging, with only a penny in his pocket, should have committed the act in the hope of being provided for in a similar manner? He relied on the clemency and mercy of the jury.

The Solicitor-general replied; contending that though there was no direct proof of the pistol's having been loaded, the jury could come to no other conclusion; and whatever Francis's motive, he must have had a criminal design.

Chief Justice Tindal summed up. He told the jury that, if they were satisfied that the pistol was loaded with a bullet, that would be proof of the criminal design; or even if it was loaded only with wadding, but fired so close to the Queen as to do her severe bodily harm, an overt act of high treason would be made out.

The jury retired at twenty minutes to four o'clock. They returned into court at five minutes past five; and the foreman stated that they found the prisoner "Guilty" on the second and third counts; not that the pistol was loaded with a bullet, but that it was loaded with some destructive substance besides the wadding and powder.

When he heard that statement, Francis turned very pale. Being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he made no reply. Chief Justice Tindal, after a brief address to the prisoner, pronounced the following sentence.

"That you, John Francis, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, that you be drawn from thence on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until you be dead; that your head be afterwards severed from your body, and that your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of in such manner as to her Majesty shall seem fit. And the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

At the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner fell fainting into the arms of the gaolers; and he was led away sobbing piteously. He was however not executed, but transported for life.

23. Court of Common Pleas —Sittings at Westminster— Macready *v.* Harmer and another.—This was an action for a libel. Mr. Platt and Mr. Gray conducted the plaintiff's case; and Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Thesiger, and Mr. G. W. Cooke, appeared as counsel for the defendants.

The plaintiff is the eminent tragedian, and the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, and the defendants are the proprietors of the newspaper called the *Weekly Dispatch*, in which paper, under the date of January 2nd, in the present year, appeared the article which led to the present action. When Mr. Macready announced to the public, in the beginning of October, last year, that he had entered upon a lease of Drury-lane Theatre, he adverted among other contemplated reforms in the management of the undertaking, to the purposes to which the saloons and lobbies of the London theatres had been too frequently appropriated, and declared his intention of enforcing regulations, which would not only secure the respectable frequenters of the theatre from annoyance, but would restore to them an agreeable resort for promenading and refreshment without danger of offence to propriety or delicacy. This promise had been fulfilled to the utmost of the lessee's ability. On the 2nd of January, however, in an article headed "Drury-lane" the *Dispatch* found fault with the plaintiff's arrangements for this purpose, and, after contrasting in terms of praise the mode in which Madame Vestris had at Covent-garden contrived matters so that "modest females were thoroughly removed from even the sight of the impure," went on to say, that Mr. Macready, "under the pretence of virtue," had made it ten times worse than ever. The article went on as follows:—"Mr. Macready may be able to exclude from the saloons the hosts of children and filthy women that are dressed finely for the night and purpose, which he packs into a focus of enticement—a condensed animal market; but how can he exclude the hundreds of women in London whose vocation is as base but not so palpable, and the hundreds of ladies, the 'friends' of gentlemen who dispense with marriage, and who for 5*s.* have an unobstructable right to enter the saloon, and to sit down by the side of the wives and daughters, the sisters and mothers, of persons of respectability?" Some remarks followed upon the style of decoration adopted in the theatre, which

was characterised as "meretricious" and the writer then launched into a violent tirade against the company and the manager, describing the company as "the poorest, without exception, ever collected," and saying of Mr. Macready himself, "In the coarser sorts of melodrama he is unrivalled, but in tragedy and comedy he bruinizes everything. He is always Bruin, the growling curmudgeon, or sore-headed bear." The article, which was about a column long, in small type, proceeded to caution the public against "the fulsome praises poured out on Mr. Macready by the press," and went on to say, "If a journal puffs Mr. Macready, he gives it his advertisement, and favours the editor with his box admissions; if a journal criticises him honestly, and consequently not favourably, he cuts off such supplies." It was stated by counsel, that while the plaintiff was the lessee of Covent-garden Theatre the *Dispatch* had the privilege of free admissions, but subsequently that privilege was withdrawn, and it was suggested that this circumstance might account for the insertion of the article of which the plaintiff complained.

Sir T. Wilde addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the article in question had not passed the boundary of legitimate criticism, and that if the jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff, there was not a bad actor, or a bad singer, who would not bring an action for damages when a critic refused to flatter him.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in summing up the evidence, told the jury that the topics upon which the writer of the article had touched were undoubtedly all open to discussion. Actors might be called in some sense public property, and the author of a critique in a public journal might, if he chose, express his dissent from any particular arrangement adopted by the lessee of a theatre, employing either abstract reasoning, or, if the bent of his genius so inclined him, wit and humour, or even satire, for that purpose. There was, however, one limit within which he must keep; he was not to be allowed to make public criticism merely a cloak for private maliciousness. If the jury thought, that the writer had taken up the part of a public censor more as a mask than as a real character, then they would find their verdict for the plaintiff, with such damages as they thought reasonable; but if, on the other hand, they considered that the article did not exceed the bounds of full, free, and fair discussion, it would be their duty to find for the defendants.

The jury retired, but, after a lapse of a few minutes, came again into court, and found for the plaintiff—damages, 5*l*.

24. Half-farthing Coinage.—From the London Gazette—By the Queen—A Proclamation.—Victoria, R.—Whereas we have thought fit to order that certain pieces of copper money should be coined, which shall be called "half-farthings," every such piece having for the obverse impression our effigy, with the inscription, "Victoria D. G. Britanniar. Regina F. D.," and for the reverse the words "half-farthing," with the date of the year, surmounted by the Royal Crown, and below, the united emblem of the rose, thistle, and shamrock; and whereas pieces of the copper money of the description aforesaid have been coined at our Mint, and will be

coined there; we have therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this proclamation, and we do hereby declare, ordain, and command, that all pieces of copper money, so coined and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said kingdom, every such half-farthing piece as of the value of half a farthing of like lawful money; provided that no person shall be obliged to take more of such pieces in any one payment than shall be of the value of sixpence.

JULY.

2. Extraordinary Case.—An investigation was entered into before Mr. Wakley and a respectable jury, at the Volunteer Tavern, Upper Baker-street, Portman-square, on view of the body of Mr. E. Farrell, aged sixty, a gentleman of independent fortune, who died from the effects of starvation, under the very extraordinary and peculiar circumstances subjoined. From the evidence adduced it appeared, that the deceased had resided for some months past at No. 31, Upper Baker-street, and possessed extensive landed property in the south of Ireland. He was a gentleman of the most eccentric habits, and for the last two months had persisted in diminishing gradually the quantity of his food until it was wholly insufficient to sustain life. He became dreadfully low and ill in consequence, but refused at the same time to receive any medical advice. Ultimately he refused to take even the smallest quantity of nourishment, and two days before his death locked himself in his room, where he remained, and refused admission to any one for upwards of twenty four hours, when the door was forced open. Dr. Walsh, of George-street, Portman-square, was immediately sent for, and found the deceased lying on the floor, in a state of frightful emaciation and exhaustion. Dr Quain was subsequently sent for, and in conjunction with Dr. Walsh used every means to restore him. Under their treatment he rallied, and was enabled to give an account of his connexions and affairs. He subsequently, however, had a relapse, and died. Upwards of 100*l.* in cash was found in the deceased's apartment. The coroner having remarked on the very extraordinary nature of the case, the jury ultimately returned a verdict "that the deceased died from want of food."

— Explosion of a Letter.—As one of the clerks of the Post-office, Leeds, was in the act of stamping a letter, some detonating powder, or other combustible material, that was inside the letter, and immediately below the surface on which the clerk struck the stamp, exploded. Though there was little or no report, there was a bright flash of light, followed by a vapour that had a strong sulphurous smell. Beyond having a small hole burnt in it, the letter apparently received no damage. It had been received from London by that morning's mail, and was addressed to a lady residing near Otley. Whatever object the party who had placed the dangerous ingredient in the letter might have in view, very serious results might have been the consequence. As great force is generally used in

pressing the letters into the bags, and in stowing the bags into the railway carriages, the letter in question might have exploded or ignited, in the midst of a large bundle of letters, and not have been discovered. Had such an event occurred, it is impossible to calculate the full extent of damage that might have been caused thereby. Much property might have been destroyed in the mail-bag, and even the fire might have extended to the mail itself, and a serious conflagration ensued.

— Wilkie Memorial.—A meeting was held for the purpose of electing an artist to erect a statue to the memory of Sir David Wilkie. Among those present were Sir Robert Peel, Lord Mahon, Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir William Newton, Sir Martin Archer Shee, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Allan Cunningham, Mr. Landseer, the Bishop of Llandaff, and Mr. Labouchere. Sir Robert Peel took the chair. The Bishop of Llandaff said, that he had been in communication with Mr. Behnes, who had requested him to propose his name as a candidate; but, owing to an inadverence on the Bishop's part, he had omitted to send his name to the secretary. He wished, therefore, to move that the name of Mr. Behnes be added to the list of candidates. Sir Peter Laurie said, he was sorry to oppose any proposition of the right Rev. Prelate, but a resolution was come to at the last meeting that the name of no candidate could be received after the 25th of June. After a short conversation, it was decided that the name of Mr. Behnes could not be admitted. At the last meeting, some allusion was made to Mr. Bailey's refusing to sign an address of condolence to the sister and other relatives of Sir David Wilkie, proposed at the Royal Academy. Mr. Sturch now read a letter which he had received from Mr. Bailey, stating the reasons of his objections; which were, that the same compliment had not been paid to the relatives of West, Lawrence, Flaxman, Stothard, and others who had shed such lustre on their country. The election was made by ballot. The votes were as follows—for Mr. Joseph, 26; Mr. Thomas Campbell, 13; Mr. Bailey, 5; Mr. Watson, 3; Mr. Weeks, 2; Mr. Lough, none; Mr. Marshall, none. The number who voted was 49. The sum collected exceeds 1,700*l*.

3. Attack on the Queen.—The utmost astonishment and indignation were excited in the metropolis, by a report that a third attempt had been made on the life of Queen Victoria, as she was going from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, at a quarter before twelve. The Royal party consisted of the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the suite; who rode in three carriages. The Royal personages were in the last carriage. In the Mall, about half-way between the palace and the stable-yard gate, a deformed youth, among the crowd, was seen to present a pistol at the Queen's carriage. It appears that he was seen by only one person, Charles Edward Dassett, the son of an oil and colourman in New Church-street, Portman Market; who dragged him to two policemen; but they treated the matter as a hoax, and the deformed youth was suffered to escape. Dassett himself was afterwards seized. He was taken to the station-house in Gardener's-lane; and in the after-

noon, there was a meeting of the Privy Council at the Home Office, before which he was examined, with other witnesses. Sir James Graham and Sir Frederick Pollock the Attorney-general were present; and Mr. Taylor, one of the clerks at Union-hall police-office, attended. The inquiry was private. The police endeavoured in the afternoon to repair the error of the morning, by issuing a circular to all the police-stations, announcing that a boy had presented a pistol at one of the Queen's carriages, and giving the following description of the delinquent—"He is about sixteen or eighteen years of age; five feet six inches high, thin made, short neck, and humped back; walks a little on one side; long sickly pale face, light hair; and dressed in a very long surtout coat, of a brown or dark colour, which appeared much too large for him, a dark cloth cap; his nose marked with a scar or a black patch; and he is altogether of a dirty appearance." On the strength of this description, and of a report that he had been heard to praise Francis and regret that his attempt had not been successful, one John Oxman, who had been employed by Mr. Simpson, a surgeon in Somers Town, was seized the same evening. He gave a very confused account of his proceedings during that day, and showed much fear. He was examined before the Privy Council, and some of the witnesses seem to have supposed that he was the delinquent; but the capture of the real owner of the pistol, the next day, set doubt at rest, and exonerated Oxman. One John William Bean, a deformed lad, had absconded from the house of his father, a working jeweller, in St. James's Buildings, Clerkenwell, a week or a fortnight before; and with a view of procuring information respecting him, his father had given a description of him to the police. Henry Webb, G 106, observed that it tallied with that issued from the A station-house; and Inspector Penny immediately went to the lad's home. The boy himself had previously returned; and he opened the door, violently shutting it again directly. The inspector afterwards induced him to open it, and entered into conversation; in the course of which he touched the boy, and found him to be trembling violently. He said, that he had been lying about in the Islington fields; and that he had lived on 4*d.*, which was given him for holding two horses, and 3*d.* given him by a gentleman at Hungerford Pier for fetching him a glass of ale. When asked if he had been in St. James's Park on the Sunday, he answered, "I don't know: I have been at the West end, and that's enough." His mother came up while they were talking; and on pretence of procuring a magistrate to give him a word of caution, he was taken to the Clerkenwell station-house; where the charge was entered against him of "attempting to shoot at her Majesty on the Mall in St. James's Park;" and thence he was conveyed in a cab to Gardener's Lane, and afterwards to the Home Office. There he was examined at three o'clock, before a meeting of Privy Councillors. He was fully identified. George Whitmore, apprentice to Mr. Phillips, (a steel-polisher, who lived opposite Bean's house,) recognized the pistol as one which he had cleaned for Bean on Sunday week: at the time he regarded

it as a mere child's toy. The prisoner was remanded for two days; and in the mean time he was lodged in Tothill Fields Prison. The prisoner was finally examined on the 6th; when there was a very full attendance of Ministers at the Home Office, in their capacity of Privy Councillors, besides the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, Mr. Hall, Chief Magistrate of police, and Mr. Burnaby, Chief Clerk at Bow-street. Much of the evidence was once more gone over. Among the witnesses examined, was Mr. William Bird, a broker of Exmouth-street; who said that he sold the pistol to Bean, on Tuesday fortnight, for 3*s.* 6*d.* Bean sharply interposed, that it was only 3*s.* He returned several times and complained the pistol would not go off: it was without the flint. On Friday week, Mr. Bird put a flint in, and snapped it; and Bean exhibited a childish glee at seeing it strike sparks, and again at the flash when Mr. Bird showed him how to fire it. The witness asked him if he wanted to shoot the cats; and he replied, "I don't want it to shoot cats with—we have no cats at home." He asked Mr. Bird to give him the flint; but he was told that he bought one with the pistol, and that he must pay a penny for another. He went away; returned in twenty minutes with a penny, and the flint was put into the pistol. Mr. Bird said, that the pistol had not been discharged since he sold it, for the rust in the barrel had not been disturbed. Bean was committed to take his trial for a misdemeanour, the capital charge being abandoned. It was intimated that he might put in the bail of two sureties bound in penalties of 250*l.* each; but they were not forthcoming; and he was sent back to Tothill Fields Prison.

4. Execution of Cooper for Murder.—This morning Cooper, the murderer of Daley, the policeman, was executed in the Old Bailey. The multitude assembled to witness the scene appeared to be as great as that which attended the execution of Good, and several men and women were in a state of intoxication, and evidently attended to enjoy the horrible exhibition. Cooper declared, without the least hesitation, that he deserved to die a violent death, for he had committed not only the murder of Daley, but between twenty and thirty highway robberies. He told the sheriffs, that he felt greatly obliged to them for not having "made a show" of him on Sunday in the chapel, and assured them that he would have opposed any attempt to compel him to attend divine service, if they had not given orders for the exclusion of the public. He was greatly subdued in spirit when the executioner entered his cell and began to pinion him, and he trembled excessively as he walked along the passages to the place of execution. He uttered not a word after he was placed in the hands of the hangman, but walked slowly supported by that functionary and an assistant to the platform, upon ascending which he was saluted with yells and groans. He died without much apparent suffering.

5. Extraordinary Race.—This morning, at five minutes past five o'clock, fifty-two carrier pigeons belonging to different persons at Brussels, were let loose in Liverpool, and started off with the swiftness of the wind, on a race to the

Belgian capital. They had been brought over to Liverpool covered up in a basket, for a grand trial of their swiftness and sagacity in returning to their homes, and the winner of the race was to carry off a handsome sweepstakes. They were set at liberty in the neighbourhood of St. Luke's church, and immediately rose to at least double the height of its tower, after which they all started off to the south east, the direct route to Brussels, with incredible rapidity.

6. Removal of Francis under Sentence of Transportation.—The Queen having been graciously pleased to commute the capital punishment pronounced upon this unhappy man to transportation for life, he was removed from Newgate and conveyed in a hackney chariot to the South Western Railway-station, and thence to Gosport, and immediately placed on board the York transport ship, bound for the Australian colonies. The wretched man was allowed to take leave of his parents before his removal, when the scene was most distressing.

— The Duke of Cambridge's Star.—During a fête which took place at Jesus College, Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, who was amongst the crowd, lost the star from his breast, which is said to be worth 500 guineas. The announcement of the loss created a great sensation, it being generally supposed that an expert thief had stolen it. The police made a most minute search, and at a late hour of the night, after the Duke of Cambridge had retired, the star was found in the gardens of the college by Serjeant Langley. It had been trodden on, and two or three diamonds were lost from it, otherwise the damage was not extensive. The officer immediately proceeded to the Duke's temporary residence, and restored the star to his Royal Highness, who expressed great satisfaction at the vigilance of the officer.

9. Sudden Death of an Irish Judge on Circuit.—Mr. Justice Foster arrived at Cavan to hold the assizes, and having opened the commission at half-past three o'clock dined with the sheriff and grand jury at the court-house, and was in his usual state of health. He retired from the dinner table before nine o'clock to his lodgings, at Mr. Clinton's, where he took tea; and went to bed at his usual hour. At about a quarter to twelve he got up, and called his servant, who had not gone to bed, and said he did not feel well; and coughed very violently for some time. He then directed his servant to call Mr. Clinton, as he wished to perfect a codicil which he had made to his will. Mr. Clinton came immediately, the judge told him the purpose for which he had sent for him, and said, "that he had prepared the codicil most carefully within the last two or three days, and that it was of much consequence to have it properly signed and witnessed." He filled up the dates of the codicil himself, and after putting his name to the paper, he walked over to the bed and got into it, dispensing with the assistance of his servant, who wished to attend him. He said he was very ill, and wished for some medical men to be sent for; Dr. Roe and Surgeon Halpin were in attendance upon him in a few minutes, but before they arrived he had become insensible; a vein was opened in the arm by Dr. Roe, and the jugular vein by Mr. Halpin. Some

blood flowed from each orifice, and everything that could promise the slightest hope of restoring him was had recourse to instantaneously, but in vain. He was dead. He breathed his last at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

12. GREAT BANQUET OF THE BRITISH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AT BRISTOL.—This evening, the mayor, Mr. G. W. Franklyn, gave a most splendid banquet to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the other distinguished visiters in Bristol, at the Merchants'-hall. About ninety guests sat down to a magnificent dinner, served on plate. His worship presided, the vice-presidents' seats being filled by the town-clerk, Mr. D. Burges, and Mr. J. Franklyn. His worship was supported on the right by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Earl of Essex, and on the left by the hon. Edward Everett, Minister from the United States, the Duke of Richmond, and the Marquis of Downshire. Among the company present were the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Ilchester, Earl Somers, Earl Ducie, Lord Portman, Lord Stavordale, Lord J. Somerset, Lord C. Beauclerc, M. H. Hindley, president of the society; the very Rev. Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol; the Rev. Professor Lea, Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. Sotheron, M.P., Captain Gordon, R.N., Sir T. Acland, Sir J. Johnston, M.P., the hon. G. Berkeley, Mr. S. Miles, M.P., Sir C. Lemon, M.P., &c. The cloth having been removed, his worship, in highly complimentary speeches, gave the healths of "Her Majesty the Queen," "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," and "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family," and then proposed that of "The illustrious Guest."

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with loud demonstrations of respect, returned thanks, expressing his satisfaction at the flattering reception he had met with, and the pleasure it afforded him to be a member of such a society. He proposed "The health of the Mayor, and Prosperity to the ancient city of Bristol."

The Mayor returned thanks, and proposed "The Lord Bishop and Clergy," (which was responded to by the Rev. Prebendary Harvey), and "The Army and Navy."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge responded.

"The Royal Agricultural Society" being proposed, Mr. H. Handley, the president, returned thanks. As the mayor had said he was yet unacquainted with their mysteries, he (Mr. Handley) hoped that in the course of the present week the curtain of the society would be raised sufficiently high to introduce to their notice all the arcana and mysteries of agriculture. (*Cheers.*) During the week the city would be visited by many thousand farmers from distant parts of the country, who, he felt assured, would leave them with the conviction of the necessity of a strict union between the merchants and the agriculturists. The agriculturists, in their vocation, felt that the admixture of soils was necessary for the fertilization of the earth. He was convinced that the admixture of classes was no less beneficial to society, and he hoped he might be allowed to say that those would be happy days for England when they could reciprocate congratulations on the flourishing condition of all branches of industry. (*Cheers.*) On behalf

of the society, whose mouthpiece he was, he most sincerely thanked them for the manner in which they had responded to the toast.

The Mayor proposed "The Duke of Beaufort, Lord High Steward." His Grace the Duke of Beaufort returned thanks.

"Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord-lieutenant of the county." The hon. G. Berkeley, M.P., acknowledged the toast.

The Duke of Beaufort proposed "The health of the Duke of Richmond," to whom the Agricultural Society was more indebted than to any other individual.

The Duke of Richmond said, he must beg to remind them that his health had been proposed by one who had been his companion in arms in the Peninsular war, and who was therefore prejudiced in his favour; for he could not claim the merit which the Duke of Beaufort would bestow upon him. It was true that at a large meeting in London Earl Spencer and himself had proposed the origination of this society, and that by the assistance of the practical farmers of England they had succeeded in establishing it, but in this he could claim no merit, that was not equally due to Earl Spencer. He felt that this society was one of great national importance, founded as it was, not for the discussion of party, but on that higher and more ennobling feeling which had enabled this country to surmount every difficulty — the feeling of reliance on themselves. (*Cheers.*) He could not sit down without noticing the hospitality of the constituted authorities of all classes of the citizens of Bristol, who had in the kindest manner thrown open their doors to all strangers who attended their meeting. He thought this was of great importance when he looked at the extent of the commercial transactions of this great city, and of the high character borne by her merchants in every part of the world. He hailed this feeling towards agriculture with peculiar gratification, proving, as it did, that they all concurred in the opinion that the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the merchant, should do the utmost in their several spheres to promote the union of all interests in this great country, and that no opportunity should be lost to promote goodwill and kindly feeling, which were the strength and glory of the empire.

The Mayor, in an appropriate speech, proposed the health of the hon. Edward Everett, the Envoy of the United States. (*Cheers.*)

The Hon. E. Everett, in acknowledging the toast, said, he felt greatly indebted to them for the very flattering manner in which his health had been proposed, and the very kind mode in which they had received it. He felt gratified in being present on an occasion which was so deeply interesting to him, because he had observed that there was a great similitude in the mode in which such meetings were conducted here and in his own country. The fundamental principle of his country, as they all knew, was equality, and he confessed that he had erroneously thought that in the mother-country this was not so; but when last week he had met his Royal Highness at Cambridge wearing a doctor's gown at the University of Cambridge like the rest, and mingling equally with his fellow-doctors, and when now again he met his Royal Highness mixing with the farmers of England, he was

proud to confess how erroneous had been his impression; and he must say that this example set by his Royal Highness was calculated to have the most salutary influence. (*Cheers.*) There were many associations between the ancient city of Bristol and the United States, and he felt satisfaction, while at such a distance from his home, at being in a city which from the earliest times had been connected more or less with his own country. (*Cheers.*) Perhaps it was not known to many who were present that the discoverer of America, the great Columbus himself, had been at one period of his life a resident in Bristol, engaged in carrying on the trade of a common pilot between Bristol and Ireland. In later times associations had sprung up between Great Britain and America which he hoped would be advantageous to both countries. Steam navigation had still closer cemented the intimacy of both countries, and he could not forget that to Bristol was the honour due of having first originated that navigation across the Atlantic; and he could assure them that the arrival of their noble *Great Western* at the shores of America was considered as an era in the history of their country, which he hoped would prove but the harbinger of a closer union, and that the steam navies of both countries would only be used to assist each other. (*Cheers.*) The steam engine had arrived at a degree of perfection in this country, under Bolton and Watt, but it had not been used on the waters in this country until his countryman Fulton took the engine of Bolton and Watt and put it in locomotion on the waters; thus had this great result been brought about by the united sagacity of both countries. (*Cheers.*) He assured them that he felt at home in this the home of his fathers, and in coming down from London to-day every name and every spot on the map appeared familiar to him. This was to be accounted for from some of the earliest settlers in America coming from this part of England, and they in the United States had their Bristol, their Bath, their Wells, their Exeter, their Gloucester, every name in this neighbourhood seemed to remind him of the home of his heart, and to make him, a pilgrim in a strange land, feel at home. Mr. Everett then concluded by expressing a hope that the communication between the two countries would be still more frequent and their union more cordial than ever.

The health of the members for the city, the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, the High-Sheriff, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Somerset, &c., having been drunk, his Royal Highness rose at about a quarter before one o'clock, and the party separated.

13. Death of the Duke of Orleans.—This day, at half-past twelve o'clock, the Duke of Orleans, who was to have set out for Plombières, to join the Duchess, was returning from Neuilly, after taking leave of his family, when his horses ran away with his carriage, near the Porte Maillot, and the prince fearing to be overturned, jumped out, but in so doing his spurs, or his sword, caught in his cloak, and occasioned him to fall to the ground with violence. The consequence was a congestion of the brain, which terminated fatally. The prince was taken up senseless, and conveyed into the nearest house, where he was im-

mediately attended by Dr. Bauny, assisted by Dr. Pasquier, the prince's physician. He never, however, recovered the use of his senses. The king, queen, and Duke d'Aumale arrived at the spot almost immediately. The rector of St. Philippe de Roule administered the sacrament of the extreme unction to the prince, who expired shortly after three o'clock. The prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men; but, alas! who can reckon upon to-morrow?

15. Affair of Honour.—A hostile meeting took place this morning between the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M.P., and Captain Boldero, M.P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Captain Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to Her Majesty, which the latter peremptorily denied. The parties met yesterday morning at five o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Osterly Park, Mr. Berkeley accompanied by the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M.P., and Captain Boldero by Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., and having exchanged shots without effect, they left the ground.

— Funeral of the Widow of the right hon. Charles James Fox.—The remains of the Hon. Mrs. Fox were this day interred at Chertsey. The funeral procession was extremely plain. Nearly the whole of the shops in the town were closed. The deceased had resided for upwards of forty years in the town, and was highly respected in the immediate neighbourhood.

16. The Duke of Wellington and the Anti Corn-Law League.— The following pithy answer of the Duke of Wellington to repeated applications from the Anti Corn-law League for an interview, appeared in the public papers:—"London, July 16, 1842. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Taylor. He is not in office in the Queen's political service. He is not intrusted with the exercise of political power. He has no control over those who are. He begs to be excused for declining to receive the visits of deputations from associations, or of individual gentlemen, in order to converse with him upon public affairs. But if any gentleman think proper to give him, in writing, information or instruction upon any subject, he will peruse the same with attention. D. A. Taylor, Esq., Brown's Hotel. The Duke has received three notes from Mr. Taylor on this subject."

20. Trial for attempted Assassination.—Northern Circuit.—Carlisle.—Crown Side.—Matthew Russell was indicted for shooting William Irving, with intent to kill and murder him. Mr. Fawcett conducted the prosecution, and Sir G. Lewin the defence. It appeared that the prisoner and the prosecutor were well known to each other. On the day of the offence the prosecutor was proceeding from Whitehaven with between 60*l.* and 70*l.* in gold and silver, which he was carrying to his employers, for the purpose of paying their workmen's wages. After proceeding some distance along the road, he saw on turning his head, the prisoner following at a distance; of this he took no notice. He soon approached a lonely part of the road, when the prisoner came up to him within two or three yards, and deliberately discharged a pistol loaded with slugs

into the prosecutor's back. The prosecutor was wounded, but did not fall; and, on turning round, said to the prisoner, "Matthew, what did you do that for?" The parties then faced each other for some time, neither of them saying anything. At length the prosecutor ran with the view of escaping; but, looking behind, he saw the prisoner following him, and at the same time reloading the pistol as he ran. The prosecutor then faced about, for the purpose of a resolute defence before the pistol was ready for a second discharge. The prisoner seeing this, his courage failed, and he in his turn ran and attempted to escape through a breach in the wall, by the road-side into a field. The prosecutor pursued, and caught him by the coat-tail just as he was through, and a good pull brought him down with his back upon the road, when the prosecutor seized the pistol and took it from the prisoner, and made his way off. The prisoner escaped, and was afterwards apprehended in Scotland.

Sir G. Lewin addressed the jury on his behalf, and called some witnesses, with a view to prove that the prisoner was not in his right mind, but the utmost their evidence amounted to was that he was "flighty" at times.

Lord Denman in charging the jury, said, that while the law excused those whose state of mind was such that they were no longer masters of their own actions, all men should know that it would not tolerate a deed like this under the plea that the perpetrator was "flighty," and did many things which other people ordinarily did not do.

Verdict "Guilty." To be transported for life.

21. WHIRLWIND.—About five o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of Birkenhead opposite Liverpool, were alarmed by one of these unfrequent visitations of Providence. Not a breath of wind was felt at the time—"every leaf was at rest"—when suddenly a loud roar was heard, resembling the falling of waters down a cataract. This noise continued for about two minutes, when the wind came from the south-east, apparently embracing only about eight yards in breadth, and its force was so powerful, that it bent down everything before it, shaking the houses it passed to their very foundations, and throwing up the water in the ponds to a height of three or four yards. Providentially no other injury was done than the breaking of some windows, and throwing down bricks, slates, &c. The passengers by the Chester train were coming up Jay-street at the time, and many of them were thrown upon the ground by the wind, and others had their umbrellas torn to pieces. The effect of the whirlwind was not felt more than three minutes.

25. INQUEST.—An extraordinary investigation took place before Mr. Baker the coroner, at the Red House, College-street, Chelsea, on the body of a male infant, aged three weeks, the illegitimate offspring of a young woman named Barritt, *alias* Harcourt. The evidence was of the most prolix character, but from the following detail of it, the whole history of thecase will be obtained. On the 1st instant the deceased was born at No. 17, Charles-street, Chelsea, and was a very fine, healthy child. Previous to the birth of the child, an arrangement had been entered

into with the mother by a Mrs. Hunt the wife of a marine storekeeper, living at No. 3, Bond-street, Chelsea, that the latter should have the child, and pass him off as her own, to the great joy of her husband, who thought from her appearance, that she was *enceinte*, and near her lying-in. On hearing of the birth of the child, Mrs. Hunt was taken with the usual pains of parturition, and Mr. Hunt, thinking the *accouchement* was near, called in, by the desire of his wife, not a medical man, who would at once have made a discovery not pleasant to Mrs. Hunt, but a Mrs. Hayward, who had been let into the secret, and was to perform the duties of midwife and nurse. Mrs. Hunt was put to bed, and the following morning Mrs. Hayward was sent for the child, the former making the remark, "that if she did not succeed in the attempt, it would ruin her peace of mind." The grandmother of the child came, and an arrangement was entered into that the child was to be fetched in the evening. About eight o'clock Mr. Hunt very conveniently went out, and during his absence the child was fetched from his mother, and on his return was presented to him, and he appeared delighted to think he was a father. The child was placed in bed by the side of Mrs. Hunt, who went through all the ordeal of a regular *accouchment*, with the exception of giving the child the breast. In place of his natural food, gruel and new milk, with stale French rolls and tops and bottoms, were given to him. Mrs. Hayward continued her attendance, and when she left, one of her daughters took her place. The child appeared to get on pretty well until the Sunday following, when on Mrs. Hayward visiting her patient, Mrs. Hunt, she found her bathing the child's eyes, in consequence of their being sore. It looking also ill, Mrs. Hayward, at the request of Mrs. Hunt, took the child to his lawful mother, for the purpose of her suckling it; Mr. Hunt, who really did think the child belonged to him, telling her that if the wet-nurse (meaning the child's mother) could be removed, to bring her to his house in a cab. The mother was unable to suckle him; but the grandmother having a child of her own, gave it the breast, and said she would undertake the charge of it that night. The child was brought back to Mrs. Hunt's, and pined daily: at length Mr. Stewart, a surgeon, was called in, and ordered a wet-nurse. The child, however, got worse and died. From other witnesses it appeared, that Mrs. Hunt having no children of her own, had taken the child for the purpose of bringing him up, as she expected some money to be left to her eldest child.

Two medical gentlemen, Messrs. Warden and Stewart, who attended the birth of the child, and subsequently at Mrs. Hunt's, were examined at great length, and attributed the death to inanition, arising from the want of proper food.

On the mother and Mrs. Hunt being called into the room, they were greeted with the most discordant sounds by several females in the room, which were re-echoed by the crowd outside, consisting of several hundred persons, the majority of whom belonged to the fair sex, who took great interest in the proceeding, and appeared so disgusted with their conduct, that to and from the house where the inquest was held, they were obliged to be protected by the police.

After a lengthened address from the coroner, who clearly defined the law with reference to the case, the jury consulted for some time, and then returned a verdict of "Natural death, brought on by the want of mother's milk."

26. Westminster and Eton Rowing Match.—This match between the Westminster scholars and those of Eton College, which had been for some time much talked of, came off this day. The distance rowed was nearly five miles and a half, and was in that part of the river which lies between Barker's-rails and Putney-bridge, the start being from the first-mentioned place, and the winning point the bridge. The river was crowded with steamers, and the boats of the different clubs—viz.: the Leander, the Guards Club, &c., and presented an animated appearance; the bridges, and those parts of the banks from which a view of the match could be commanded, were covered with spectators; and at Putney the scene was peculiarly cheering. The Etonians were the favourites, as they were a stronger crew than their opponents; nevertheless, those who were good judges, considered the Westminster crew as the best rowers; and it was also something in their favour, that they were better accustomed to the water to be rowed through than the Etonians; and therefore, there were not wanting those who took the odds against them freely. The boats were both built on the recently improved system; that of the Westminster crew was built by Mr. Roberts. The colour of the Westminster crew was pink; that of the Eton boat blue. The start took place precisely at five minutes past seven o'clock, and both crews went to their work in gallant style. The lead was taken by the Westminster boat almost immediately, and off Barnes Terrace she began to show her superiority: she gradually got away from her opponent; and, before the distance of two miles had been rowed, was three boats' length in advance. The pace was very good, assisted by the running down of the tide; the boats cut through the water with a rapidity which has seldom been surpassed; and at twenty-seven minutes to eight o'clock, the Westminster boat reached Putney-bridge, and was the winner, the Etonians being about 120 yards behind her. The winners were greeted with the most tumultuous cheering from the steamers, the shores of the river, the numerous boats there, and the people on the bridge. They rowed in beautiful style, and well deserved the honours with which they were received. The Etonians also rowed well. The match was, altogether, one of the best of the present season.

— Trial for Poisoning.—Nottingham.—Crown Court.—Benjamin Hurd, and Hannah Hurd his wife, were indicted upon the coroner's inquisition, held at Radford, on the 7th of March last, for the wilful murder at Nottingham of Thomas Robinson. The trial had been postponed from the last assizes, in consequence of the inability of a material witness to give evidence. Mr. Mellor conducted the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. Wildman. The trial excited much interest, both from the novelty of the case itself; and, it being the prevailing opinion that the woman, if found guilty of the murder, would be left for execution. The charge

was, that the woman administered laudanum or other narcotic poison, to the deceased, with the design of robbing him, and by so doing, caused his death; and that the man counselled, aided, and abetted her in so doing, as an accessory before the fact. Mr. Wildman was so powerfully affected at the outset of his speech, by his sense of the responsibility of the anxious duty that devolved upon him, as to be almost checked for a time in the progress of his address.

It appeared that the prisoners kept a brothel at Nottingham; that the deceased was a coal-higler, living a short distance from Nottingham, and had been accustomed to visit there; that he went there on the day when this was done, and was in liquor; that the female prisoner "hocussed" him (as it is called there), by administering to him three-pennyworth of laudanum, and picked his pocket while soundly sleeping from the effects of it; that he was picked up in a state of insensibility in the yard on the same day; that he was placed in a stable upon some straw; that whilst there frothy matter issued from his nose and mouth, and the stable was rendered most offensive by an excremental smell; that he was lifted into a cart the following afternoon, and taken home, and there put to bed; that he never, after he was first picked up, uttered more than two short sentences; and that the frothy matter continued issuing from his mouth and nose until a quarter past twelve o'clock on the same night, when he expired.

The evidence as to what preceded and attended the administration of the laudanum, and the subsequent robbery, is not very fit for publication; nor is the material part of that which followed. The evidence of the surgeon as to the cause of death, left little or no doubt about it, but was purely of a technical description, though very lengthy, as to the state in which he found the poor old man, when first called in to him on the 8th March; that which supervened until he died, the result of the examination of the contents of the stomach, and of the *post mortem* examination of the body, and the ordinary appearances attending death resulting from the taking of laudanum, or other narcotic poison, as distinguished from those to be perceived in persons dying of apoplexy, intemperance, or the taking of mineral poison.

The jury found the female prisoner "Guilty of manslaughter only," by necessary legal consequence acquitting the male prisoner; and, after a feeling exhortation, she was sentenced to be transported for the term of her natural life.

28. Rugby School. — Election of a Head Master.—At a meeting of the honourable the trustees yesterday, present the Earls of Denbigh and Aylesford, Earl Howe, Sir G. Skipwith, Sir F. Lawley, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M. P., Mr. E. J. Shirley, M. P., and Mr. Holbeche, the Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol-college, Oxford, was elected Head Master of Rugby School.

RECEIPTS OF RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

	£.	s.	d.
African Civilization Society . . .	3,692	10	3
Aged Pilgrim's Friend	1,600	6	6
Anti-Slavery . .	2,840	17	4

	£.	s.	d.
Baptist Missionary	22,727	2	2
Baptist Home Missionary	5,153	15	5
Baptist Irish	2,300	0	0
Baptist Colonial Missionary	507	9	1
Bible Translation (Baptist)	1,600	0	0
British and Foreign Bible	95,095	4	8
British and Foreign Sailors'	2,500	0	0
British and Foreign Schools	7,080	13	4
British and Foreign Temperance	1,100	0	0
British Reformation	1,508	14	10½
Christian Knowledge	90,476	0	0
Christian Instruction	1,428	8	9
Church Missionary	93,592	7	9
Church of Scotland Missionary	4,577	3	0
Church Jewish Mission	5,839	9	11
Church, Colonial	4,160	0	0
Church Education Scheme	5,684	17	2
Church Pastoral Aid	18,900	0	0
Colonial Church	1,900	0	0
Colonial Missionary	2,200	0	0
District Visiting	250	0	0
Foreign Aid	1,953	0	0
Hibernian	7,050	0	0
Home and Colonial Infant School (1841)	1,905	7	4
Home Missionary	9,402	4	0
Irish	4,136	0	0
Irish Evangelical, about	2,000	0	0
Jews, for Propagation of Christianity among the	24,699	8	9
Jews Operative Converts Institution	799	0	0
London City Mission	5,534	18	11½
London Missionary	80,874	0	2
Lord's-day Observance	513	4	0
Moravian Missionary	10,651	9	9
National Schools, annual subs. about	6,000	0	0
Naval and Military Bible	2,809	0	0
New British and Foreign Temperance	2,137	6	10
Newfoundland School	3,470	0	0
Peace	768	0	0
Prayer-book and Homily	2,496	8	1
Protestant Association	1,376	0	0
Religious Tract	56,014	8	
Sailors' Home	2,811	0	0
Scottish United Secession Mission Fund	4,196	14	9
Sunday School Union	10,241	9	7½
Suppression of Intemperance	908	15	0
Trinitarian Bible	2,201	14	0
Wesleyan Missionary	101,618	2	4

28. Awful Thunder Storm.—One of the most terrific storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain, that has occurred for a great many years, broke over the metropolis about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 27th, and continued with an intermission of about four hours, until six o'clock the following morning. During the whole of the preceding day, the atmosphere was particularly sultry, and the heat exceedingly oppressive. Towards evening the sky was overcast, but shortly afterwards it became clear and bright, and so continued till about eleven o'clock, when symptoms of a coming storm again showed themselves, and in less than an hour it burst forth with appalling violence. The lightning was of the most vivid description, and the flashes followed in such quick succession, that the atmosphere presented almost a continued glare of light. The thunder, too, was the loudest that has been heard for many years; each peal followed the preceding flash with a scarcely perceptible interval. The storm appeared to rise in the south-east, and spread towards the north, shortly extending in all directions till it seemed to have embraced the metropolis and suburbs for several miles round. It was most severely felt at Camberwell, Newington, Vauxhall, Hammersmith, and Westminster, at all of which places more or less damage has been done. Woolwich also slightly suffered. The church of St. Martin-in-the-fields suffered severely

from this awful visitation. The spire, which has always been so much admired, received such serious injury as to render it quite unsafe. The lightning entered the clock-house and forced open the door of the clock, and also that of a box standing near it; it then entered an aperture of the floor, and tore up the massive board two or three inches above the level; after which it passed out of the circular window above, with such tremendous force that the two side stones of the niche were dislodged from their places and fell on the roof of the church. The key-stone was also removed several inches outwards. The west angle was split from the bottom upwards, and the figures on the north and west sides of the dial plates were turned black. The stone which composed the north-east corner was shattered to pieces, and the spire thrown out of the perpendicular. The electric fluid was distinctly seen to pass over the gates of the Golden Cross-yard, when it struck against the ground and expended itself in a momentary blaze. On its passage a policeman of the A division was forced with such violence against the rails as to be completely stunned, and was removed to the station-house happily without further injury. Upon a survey it was found necessary to take down the tower as far as the flag-staff. Many other houses and buildings in the metropolis also suffered severely from the storm and several persons were struck by the electric fluid and seriously injured. Some of the suburban districts, especially to the north of London felt the violence of the storm in an unusual degree. Considerable damage was done to some few fields of corn within a short distance of town. The effect of the lightning on the railways was described as magnificent and alarming. The flitting and dancing upon the rails, as if it would for a time light the way for the engine, and then suddenly exhausting itself in the earth, was a scene that cannot well be described. Throughout the provinces the storm appears to have been pretty general, although some places were partially and some wholly free from the awful visitation; among these may be enumerated the town of Southampton, where, although a few flashes of lightning were to be perceived, those terrific peals of thunder were not heard which were so distinctly audible in the metropolis, and not a drop of rain fell. At Norwich the rain fell copiously, and some lightning was observed, but no thunder was heard. Uxbridge also was but partially visited by the storm. At Melton Mowbray and parts adjacent, on the Brighton, Hastings, and Dover lines of road, the tempest raged with great fury; the horses of the mails in some instances became almost unmanageable, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be induced to face the vivid flashes of lightning. The fine old steeple of Devizes church was rent in twain by the electric fluid, the works of the clock destroyed, part of the metal being melted, some of the bells injured, and part of the roof destroyed by some fragments of the steeple falling thereon. The damage was supposed to amount to upwards of 1,000*l.*

29. TRIAL FOR DUELLING.—GALWAY ASSIZES.—Mr. Owen Lynch, the principal in a duel which terminated in the death of Mr. Malachi Kelly, was placed at

the bar before Mr. Justice Torrens, at Galway, to take his trial for the offence. The first witness examined for the prosecution was Mr. Luke Dillon, who acted as second to the gentleman who lost his life in the transaction, Mr. Malachi Kelly.

Mr. Dillon at once objected to give his testimony, on the ground that although he had been previously acquitted as a principal, he was still liable to an indictment as an accessory before the fact.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Queen's counsel, supported the witness's view of the case; and

Justice Torrens ruled that Mr. Dillon should answer all questions bearing on the actual duel, but that he need not reply to anything having reference to previous transactions.

Messrs. Dillon, Michell (the second to Mr. Lynch), and Dr. Colohan, were then examined as to the fact of the duel having taken place.

Mr. Fitzgibbon spoke for the defence, but called no witnesses. The learned counsel dwelt at great length upon the absence of any proof of malice, and contended that the prisoner was constrained to act as he did by the laws of society, however imperfect those laws were; besides, he was but a tool in the hands of his friend, when once he placed the matter under his direction, and no other course was left open to him but the one he was unfortunately compelled to take, more especially as a verbal apology had been tendered to Mr. Kelly's friend, which was refused, and a written one demanded. Mr. Fitzgibbon concluded by calling the attention of the jury to the strong opinions entertained in favour of the practice of duelling by the county of Galway.

The learned Judge, in summing up the evidence, coincided with the prisoner's counsel as to the want of malice appearing, for although the fact itself might lead to an inference of malice implied, there was no proof of any expressed. He thanked God the inhuman system of duelling was gradually losing ground, but he was sorry to remark that if there was any corner in which it lurked more tenaciously than in another it was in the county of Galway. He implored all fathers present to inculcate in their children a spirit of peace and a horror of the pernicious practice of duelling, and to the young he would recall the words of Scripture, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The charge of the learned judge was, upon the whole, favourable to the prisoner.

The jury, after an hour's consultation, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." There were some manifestations of applause, which were instantly checked.

AUGUST.

1. The Thames Tunnel was opened for the first time on the Wapping side of the River, and upwards of 500 visitors of all nations passed through the tunnel as far as the shaft on the Rotherhithe shore. The Middlesex shaft is about ninety feet in height, and is surmounted with a handsome dome, which is glazed, and light and air admitted. There are two staircases, one terminating close to the western arch, and the other leading to the eastern arch. The

erection of the circular staircases in the shaft on the Surrey side, now closed to the public, will be completed in three months, when the tunnel will be opened as a thoroughfare for foot passengers, at a toll of 1*d*. each person. Some time, however, must elapse, before the circular staircases and inclined planes for horses, cattle, and vehicles can be formed. There is a culvert under the western arch, into which the waters are collected and pumped out, which keeps that side of the tunnel always dry; and as a current of air now passes through the excavation, the place is rendered comfortable; and, by the aid of the gas-lights, which are always burning, the temperature of the atmosphere is nearly the same as it is on shore.

4. Riots in the Manufacturing Districts.—Disturbances of a most serious nature, originating in a strike for wages, and inflamed by political excitement, through the Chartists and other agitators, broke out among the manufacturing population of Lancashire, and kindled a flame which spread with great rapidity through the populous districts of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire, extending finally to the manufacturing towns of Scotland, and the collieries of Wales. During these commotions, which extended nearly from the commencement of the month to its close, several conflicts between the populace and the military took place, and considerable destruction both of life and property, together with the aggravated distress always attendant on such outbreaks, resulted from the outrages of the rioters. They also led to the issuing of three Special Commissions, of which an account will presently follow. The outbreak appears to have commenced on the 4th at Staley Bridge, near Ashton-under-Line, ostensibly with the spinners and weavers, employed in the mill of Messrs. Bayley, who had given notice of a slight reduction of wages. It is supposed, however, that the rising had been arranged for some time by the Chartists and other political incendiaries, who, on the preceding day (Sunday,) had held a large meeting at Mottram Moor, in the immediate vicinity. The rioters proceeded to turn out all the workpeople in the towns of Ashton and Oldham, and the various mills in the vicinity; and the next morning proceeded with the same intention to Manchester. They arrived at Holt Town, in number about 5,000, at ten o'clock, but were met in Pollard-street by a troop of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Wemyss, a company of rifles, and a large body of police. This force arrested their progress for some time; but, after having agreed to disperse, they eluded that course by breaking up into several detachments, which continued their arbitrary levies upon the mills, laid contributions on the provision shops, and at length met in large numbers on a vacant spot of ground near Granby-row, where they were addressed by several popular orators, and declared their resolution not to return to work until wages were restored to the rate which they bore in the early part of 1840. In the afternoon a contest took place at Messrs. Birley's mill, the windows of which were entirely destroyed, and a girl was killed by a missile thrown from the roof. Similar riots took place in various parts of Manchester on the 6th, and a police-station at Newton

was wholly demolished. Two policemen, who were severely wounded, died the next day in the Infirmary.—On the 7th, the town of Stockport was the scene of great rioting; and the mob indulged more generally in plunder than elsewhere. Having forced an entrance into the Union workhouse at Shawheath, they took away 672 seven-pound loaves, and about 7*l.* in copper.—On the 8th, a fatal conflict took place in the town of Preston, where the mob, attacking the military with stones, were fired upon, and several persons wounded, three or four mortally. The next day work was resumed; but on the 17th, another conflict took place at the village of Walton; where the police were nearly overpowered, but, on the appearance of the Rifles the mob fled, and thirty-eight prisoners were made.—At Glasgow and its vicinity, the rioting commenced on Thursday, Aug. 11; and there was also a serious riot at Dunfermline.—At an attack made early on Saturday, Aug. 13, on the Adelphi Works at Salford, the mob were fired at, and five persons wounded. The rioting had now extended to Rochdale, Bury, Macclesfield, Bolton, Huddersfield, and all the surrounding districts; several attempts were made to injure the railroads, but fortunately without success. At the meetings of the people during the latter part of the week, resolutions were generally passed for demanding "The People's Charter," thus proving the influence and share of the political incendiaries in these disturbances.—At Blackburn, on Monday, Aug. 15, the military were compelled to fire on the mob, when several were wounded, and a girl killed.—On Monday, Aug. 15, and Tuesday, the soldiery were required to act in Halifax; many persons were wounded; and fifty-four sent off prisoners to Wakefield.—At Bradford on Tuesday there was a series of skirmishes, but the rioters were finally dispersed without any fatal results.—The town of Leeds was not disturbed until Thursday, Aug. 18, when Mr. Reid, the head of the police, was wounded.

The Staffordshire and Warwickshire mining districts were placed in a like state of commotion from a turn-out of the colliers, aggravated by the exertions of the Chartists, who are there numerous. At Stoke-upon-Trent, on the 15th August they sacked and destroyed the contents of the Court of Requests, the Police Office, and the houses of some private gentlemen. The men employed at Lord Ward's collieries at Dudley were attacked by a mob, and many of them seriously wounded.—At Burslem on the 15th, the house of Mr. Parker, a magistrate, was burnt to the ground, the Town Hall, Police Offices, and several private houses ransacked; when a conflict ensued with the military, who shot three of the ringleaders dead on the spot, and seriously wounded twelve or fourteen others.—On Monday, Aug. 22, work was in a great degree resumed at Manchester, &c.; but the same day in London meetings were attempted at Kennington Common and Paddington, at the former of which seven Chartists were arrested, and at the latter thirteen. Subsequently, work was gradually resumed in Lancashire; but in the Potteries the discontent was more permanent. In the Welsh collieries there were attempts at insurrection, but both there and at Birmingham the sufferings of a few years since appear to have acted as a salutary caution.

7. Libel.—Sporting Case.—At Guildford Assizes, Lord Abinger and a special jury tried an action of libel brought by the Honourable Mr. Greville against Chapman and another, the proprietors of the *Sunday Times*. The libel complained of was contained in a report of the proceedings of the last Epsom Races; and the plaintiff was accused of having withdrawn his horse Canadian from that race, in order that he might win several large bets that he had made against him. The defendants put in several pleas, tantamount to a plea of justification. There was much conflicting evidence respecting an unaccountable lameness which seized the horse just before the race; but it seemed put beyond a doubt that the horse really was lame: and the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 250*l.* damages.

—. Lady Hewley's Charity.—The House of Lords gave a final decision in the long-contested case of Lady Hewley's charity. The charity consisted of certain manors in York, left by Lady Hewley, in the time of Charles the Second, in trust, to support "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel"—a phrase taken to designate Protestant Dissenters. In process of time, the trust fell entirely into the hands of Unitarians; but attention was drawn to the subject by the Report of the Charity Commissioners, and a bill was filed in Chancery to dispossess the Unitarians. The Vice-Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor decided against them. On an appeal to the Lords, the opinion of the judges was taken, and they decided that Unitarians did not come within the terms of the trust-deeds; Mr. Justice Erskine observing, that those who denied the Trinity were, in Lady Hewley's time considered blasphemers; and therefore they could not be intended by the term "godly preachers." Lord Cottenham now pronounced judgment, affirming the decree of the Court below, with costs.

9. Abduction.—At the Liverpool Assizes John Orr M'Gill, Richard Jones, and Margaret his wife, Jane Clayton, John Osborne Quick, and Thomas Wormald Rogerson, were indicted for the abduction of Ann Crellin. She was taken away from Liverpool, and conveyed, in a state of perpetual intoxication, to Gretna Green; where some marriage ceremony was performed between her and M'Gill, with whom she found herself next day in bed, Mrs. Clayton being on the other side of the bridegroom. Miss Crellin was possessed of some 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* in real and personal property, which it was alleged to be the object of a conspiracy between the prisoners to obtain. M'Gill, Jones, Clayton, and Quick, were convicted, the others were acquitted; the jury at the same time censuring the conduct of Miss Crellin herself. Next day M'Gill was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months; Quick for fifteen, and the other two for twelve months; in all the cases with hard labour.

Samuel Martin Copeland was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences from the same Ann Crellin. He had "courted" her, but gave up his suit, on finding that her property was not worth 50,000*l.*, as he supposed; and then, contriving to appear as a rejected suitor, he threatened her with an action for breach of promise of marriage, and so extorted 250*l.* as

a composition. The defence was, that Miss Crellin admitted Copeland to such familiarities as precluded the possibility of marriage, and that the money paid was a kind of honorarium for the gallant. Copeland was found guilty; sentence being deferred.

— PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. — The Queen prorogued Parliament in person. The House of Lords was splendidly fitted up for the occasion; and from noon it was crowded in every part. On the right of the Throne was placed the Prince of Wales's state chair; on the left, Prince Albert's; and at the foot, a little to the right of the Prince of Wales's, were two chairs for the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha. Among the crowd of illustrious spectators were the Prince and Princess, the Duke of Cambridge, Dwarkanauth Tajore and another Hindu of rank, the Foreign Ambassadors, and hosts of ladies. At five minutes to two, the cannon, and then a flourish of trumpets, announced the approach of the Queen: who, after having robed, entered the House in state, handed by Prince Albert, and preceded by heralds and pursuivants, and the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Wellington, bearing respectively the Great Seal, the Crown, the Cap of Maintenance and the Sword of State. The Speech delivered by her Majesty from the Throne has appeared in a previous part of this work. Her Majesty the same afternoon returned to Windsor by the Great Western Railway.

15. AN INTRUDER IN WINDSOR CASTLE.—A labouring man was discovered on this evening, between nine and ten o'clock, in the footmen's waiting hall at Windsor Castle. He had been lying for an hour on a bench near a staircase leading to the suite of private apartments and the Royal nursery. He was taken before the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household; to whose interrogatories he replied, that he had that day walked thirty miles, and come to Windsor Castle for his pension, and that he had followed a potboy into the castle. When he was about to be removed, he made a slight resistance, saying, "I've now got into good quarters, and here I'll stay for the night." He was, however, taken to the station-house; and the next day to London, where he was examined at the Home Office, before Mr. Hall, the police magistrate. He proved to be Thomas Quested, a native of Maidstone, who has an insane idea that he is "Lord Godolphin d'Arcy;" and he had gone simply to ask the Queen to reinstate him in his "rights." He has a mad sister; and medical examination has put his insanity beyond a doubt. On the 18th, he was again examined and was committed to Bethlehem Hospital under the Home Secretary's warrant, there to remain during the pleasure of the Crown.

— ACTION AGAINST THE BISHOP OF DERRY.—A cause was tried at the Derry Assizes, brought by Mr. W. Henry Fortescue, as executor of the late Thomas Knox Magee, against the Bishop of Derry. Mr. Magee had a son, for whom he was anxious to obtain a living. Through the agency of a person named Pearson, a promise was obtained from the Bishop of Killaloe, that Mr. Magee should be preferred to the living of Kilrush, then in the occupation of an incumbent ninety years of age,

on the understanding that 1,000*l.* should be immediately paid down to relieve some pressing difficulties of the bishop, and that 1,000*l.* more should be forthcoming on induction. On the payment of the first sum, a bond was executed to Thomas Knox Magee for the sum of 4,000*l.*, as a penalty for nonfulfilment of the bargain. When the vacancy occurred, instead of presenting Mr. Magee to the living, it was given soon afterwards to another person. In consequence of Mr. Magee's having made what he considered to be a handsome provision for his son in the agreement with the bishop, he cut him off in the codicil of his will with 50*l.* instead of 8,000*l.* The bishop then, through his agent, Mr. Studdart, offered to pay off the bond; which was refused, on the ground that it was given not to secure the sum specified, but a living. Mr. Studdart, however, insisted on the money being taken; and Mr. Fortescue at length consented to receive it, with an understanding that such a proceeding was not to prejudice the future claims of Mr. Magee on the patronage of the Bishop of Derry. Other vacancies afterwards occurred, but the bishop still declined appointing Mr. Magee; and the present action was brought, damages being laid at 3,000*l.* For the defence it was contended, that the bishop was not cognizant of the contract; and that the money advanced had been paid back with interest. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

19. Suicide from the Monument.—Soon after ten o'clock this morning, a young woman paid sixpence, and ascended to the top of the building, accompanied by one of the men who have been appointed to keep a watch upon visiters since the suicides a few years ago. She was quite cool in manner, and displayed much interest and curiosity respecting the view and the various objects to be seen: she thus spent nearly a quarter of an hour, it should seem, in putting the watchman off his guard. While his head was turned another way, she nimbly climbed over the iron railing, tucked her clothes tightly between her knees, and dived headforemost into the air. In her descent, she struck the griffin that surmounts the right side of the base, and rebounded into the middle of the road, clearing a cart in the fall. Some passengers picked up the body directly: its bones were broken in every part, those of the legs and ankles protruding through the skin; but the head had little marks of injury. The corpse was placed in a shell and carried to the church of St. Magnus, where it was exposed to be identified. The girl was short and stout, with little colour, but with beautiful dark eyes; neatly but not genteelly dressed; and her age variously guessed at from nineteen to twenty-three. Several persons whose friends had been missed called to see the body. Among them was a young man whose sister had been lost that day, and whose name was Jane Currie: the dead girl's linen was marked J. C.; and it was at once assumed that she was the lost Jane Currie; but she proved to be a stranger. At length Mr. Rowbotham, a gentleman holding a situation in the General Post-office, who lives at Hoxton, identified her as Jane Cooper, his servant. She had obtained a holiday, it was supposed to visit her friends, who are said

to be highly respectable. The cause of her destroying herself is totally unknown.

24. Consecration of the Colonial Bishops.—The ceremony of the consecration of the five colonial bishops who are about to proceed to their respective dioceses took place in Westminster Abbey. Since this venerable pile has been dedicated to divine worship under the auspices of the Reformation, no occasion has been presented in which the Protestant Church has had such reason to rejoice. It is true that an equal number of bishops has been consecrated since the Reformation, in some of the cathedrals of England, at the same time, but then they have been consecrated to fill up vacancies incurred by death or resignation, or translation, and not to fill up bishopricks created at the time. But, on the present occasion, the consecration of the five bishops has led to the extension of the episcopal Church of England by the addition of four new sees to its constituency, (the diocese of Barbadoes being divided into three sees, and two new sees being created,) viz., the sees of Antigua, Guiana, Gibraltar, and Tasmania (Van Diemen's-land); the see of Barbadoes, in its present state, being the fifth see. The consecration was concluded with all the solemnity which was requisite. The public were admitted to the cathedral by cards, and the choir was set apart for the clergy, who attended in great numbers. In consequence of the indisposition of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the consecration of the five colonial prelates was by commission entrusted to the Bishops of London, Winchester and Rochester, by whom the ceremony was performed. The service was commenced by the morning prayer for the day, according to the rubric. The sermon was preached by Dr. Coleridge, the late bishop of Barbadoes, who chose for his text the very appropriate fifth and sixth verses of the 43rd chapter of Isaiah:—

"Fear not, I am with thee, I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west.

"I will say to the north give up, and to the south keep not back. Bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the end of the earth."

After the sermon the ceremony of the consecration was performed, the bishops being presented by the Bishop of Chichester and the late Bishop of Barbadoes in the following order. Dr. Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes; Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar; Dr. Nixon, Bishop of Van Diemen's-land; Dr. Davis, Bishop of Antigua; Dr. Austin, Bishop of Guiana. The ceremony having been concluded, the Sacrament was administered to a great number of communicants, the contributions at the offertory amounting to 113*l*. Mr. Turle presided at the organ. The introductory voluntary was from the overture to Esther, the voluntary after the sermon from Sphor, and the concluding voluntary from Haydn. The *Te Deum Jubilate* from Nares, and the *Veni Creator* from Attwood. Nothing could surpass the devotional and dignified effect of this very sacred ceremony, and it is a matter of congratulation to the Church of England particularly, and to the whole Christian community generally, that so efficient a step has been made for the propagation of that faith in which all who profess and call themselves

Christians repose their hopes of salvation and happiness.

— The Monument.—The City Lands Committee, at a meeting determined, in order to prevent any other persons from precipitating themselves from the top of this pillar, to place some strong iron bars, fixed sufficiently close over the head of the visitor to leave no chance of squeezing through. The additional railings will be painted white, so as to be invisible at a distance. The surveyor of works was directed to proceed with the alteration immediately.

— Fire on the Great Western Railway. — This afternoon the luggage in a van, which was placed next to the tender of the engines affixed to the five o'clock train from Paddington, caught fire in consequence of a lighted cinder flying out from the furnace when about two miles on the London side of West Drayton. Several of the packages were immediately ignited, and upon the arrival of the train at that station many of them were in flames. The necessary assistance being then at hand, the lighted packages were promptly removed, and a good supply of water prevented the further destruction of much valuable property.

25. Trial of Bean for Assaulting the Queen.—At the Central Criminal Court, John William Bean was tried for a misdemeanour in assaulting the Queen, with a pistol; the charge being variously expressed in four different counts. Although seventeen years of age, he was so short and deformed that his head scarcely reached above the bar. The counsel for the Crown were, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. R. Gurney; for the prisoner, Mr. Horry.

The Attorney-General very briefly sketched the facts of the case, and explained the law, by which any menacing action, within a short distance of the person threatened, constitutes an assault. Witnesses were then called. As their evidence differed in no important particular from the accounts already given, a recapitulation of the chief points will suffice. Charles Edward Dassett deposed that on Sunday, the 3rd of July, he saw three Royal carriages going towards the Chapel Royal. Just as the last carriage passed the watering-house, he saw the prisoner come from the crowd, draw a pistol from his breast, and present it towards the carriage, at arm's length and breast high; and then he heard the sound of the click of a pistol-hammer upon the pan; but there was no explosion. He seized the prisoner, and, assisted by his brother, took him across the Mall, and "offered" him to police-constable Hearn; but Hearn said that "it did not amount to a charge." Police-constable Flaxman likewise refused to take the prisoner. The prisoner only asked the witness to give him back the pistol. At length the pressure of the crowd was so great, that he was obliged to let Bean go; and afterwards the people said that witness himself had been shooting at the Queen, and a policeman took the pistol away from him. In his cross-examination, Dassett said that the Royal carriages were not going very fast. Some person in the crowd laughed, and others called out that the pistol was not loaded. Frederick Augustus Dassett, the younger bro-

ther of the previous witness, corroborated his evidence. The hammer of the pistol, he said, had gone down, and the pan was in a state as if it had been fired off. John James, a builder, the uncle of the two Dassetts, and William Jones, a wood-turner, saw Charles Dassett seize Bean. James Torrington Purbride, a constable of the A division, said that he took the pistol from Charles Dassett, and gave it to Inspector Martin. George Martin, Inspector of the A division, received the pistol from the last witness, and unloaded it. The charge was not large: the contents consisted of coarse gunpowder, some short pieces of tobacco-pipe, and four small pieces of gravel, rammed down with wadding: there were a few grains of powder in the pan. William John Byrne, a general salesman, described his selling the pistol to Bean — he thought that it was on the Thursday or Friday before the 3rd of July; and Bean's afterwards coming for a flint to it. The pistol was very old, but capable of being fired if properly loaded. George John Whitmore, who cleaned the pistol for Bean before it had the flint put to it, said in his cross-examination, that he tried the pistol: the lock was not strong enough to fire it. Benjamin James was in attendance with the third of the Royal carriages on the 3rd of July: the Queen was in the carriage, with the Prince and a lady. The last witness for the prosecution was Henry Webb, policeman of the A division, who apprehended Bean at his father's house in Somers Town: he said that he had been on Sunday in Barnsbury Park, Islington, and the Regent's Park.

Mr. Horry took some legal objections to the form of the indictment. He agreed that if the prisoner had really assaulted the Queen, he ought to have been indicted for high treason. On the other hand, the Queen was not aware of the attack, and could not be alarmed; and therefore the charge of a common assault could not be sustained. Lord Abinger, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, successively delivered opinions against the objections; and Mr. Horry proceeded to contend that the evidence did not bear out the charge that the prisoner contemplated any assault, he being one of the mildest of the Queen's subjects. He then called evidence. Henry Hawkes said, that he was about six feet from Bean and Dassett when Bean was seized, and he did not see him present a pistol at the Queen; although he thought he must have seen it if it had been done. Bean could easily have got away. After Dassett seized the pistol, he was playing with it, trying the lock, and laughing. The witness had his back to them, but he looked round very often to see what was passing. Thomas Vosport, a painter out of work, living at the Running Horses in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, swore that the prisoner did not present a pistol at the carriage. Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General and Lord Abinger, he said that he saw the prisoner with the pistol in his hand some time before he was apprehended. It did strike him as remarkable that the boy should have a pistol in his hand on Sunday morning. Lord Abinger—"Why then did you not interfere and give information?" Witness—"I waited to see the result of it." No questioning could get any other reason

from the witness for his passiveness: when asked repeatedly what result he expected, he only replied that of course he did not know that an attack was going to be made. David Hatton, a newsvender, and several other witnesses, gave Bean a character for mildness; among them was the prisoner's father, who wept bitterly.

The Attorney-General re-explained the law, so as to dissipate the effect of Mr. Horry's objections and arguments: and then he touched upon the evidence, remarking that Vosport criminated himself; for if his story were true, he admitted to having been guilty of what amounted to misprision of treason, in seeing a man standing there with a pistol and wishing "to see the result."

Lord Abinger having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" upon the second count in the indictment; convicting the prisoner of presenting a pistol loaded with powder and wadding, in contempt of the Queen, and to the terror of divers liege subjects.

The prisoner heard the verdict without any exhibition of feeling.

Lord Abinger, after a short consultation with his learned brethren on the bench, then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court, as follows:—John William Bean, you have been convicted by a jury of your country of an attempt to harass, vex, and grieve your Sovreign, Her Majesty the Queen, and to create alarm amongst, and to disturb the peace of, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, by presenting a pistol loaded with powder and wadding at the carriage in which she was seated, and with attempting to cause that pistol to explode. If you had succeeded in that attempt, nobody can doubt you would have accomplished those intentions with which you are charged in the indictment, namely —of harassing and vexing the Queen, and of breaking the peace and disturbing the tranquillity of Her Majesty's loyal subjects; for when proceeding from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Chapel at St. James's, for the performance of those sacred duties which the day imposed, what must have been her concern and grief to have found amongst the numerous body of her subjects which had assembled on that occasion one individual who had the audacity to present a loaded pistol at the carriage in which she was seated, for the purpose of annoying, alarming, and vexing her, and of exciting tumult and confusion? What would have been the feelings of those loyal subjects by whom Her Majesty was surrounded. Would not every sentiment of their hearts have been excited to protect, surround, and assist her in those devotions she was about to perform, if they had found her passage disturbed by an explosion of the nature you attempted? That your attempt is highly criminal, and that you have been guilty of an abominable crime, no man can doubt. The jury have given a most careful consideration to the case, the evidence on both sides has been fully examined, and I believe I state the impression of the whole of this auditory when I say that the verdict of the jury corresponds with the conviction on the mind of every other man in this Court. That you loaded the pistol with the intention imputed to you, that you levelled and presented it with that intention, no individual can hesitate for a moment to doubt, and I know of no misdemeanour more affecting the

public peace of the kingdom, of greater magnitude or deserving more serious punishment, than that of which you have just been pronounced guilty. Any circumstance which involves the tranquillity and repose of the Sovereign —more especially upon such an occasion and on such a day as that you selected—must be one which deeply affects the feelings of all classes of this realm. What shall be said of a man who, on his own wanton, wicked, or if you like, capricious view, should aim at something mischievous in order to attain a kind of ignominious notoriety, or an asylum for the rest of his days, and should make an attempt which was calculated to strike the bosom of every loyal subject with alarm, terror, and agitation? It was not confined to the peace of those assembled on the occasion, but it involved the peace and happiness of the whole nation. Under these circumstances, the crime being short of high treason, I would not have it to be supposed that the common law of this realm, which was intended to protect the meanest subject in the enjoyment of his tranquillity, property, and life, was defective to protect the Sovereign from attempts of the nature of that which you have made. I wish, however, I could say that the law at the time this your offence was committed had provided a punishment adequate to that offence; but I will take this opportunity now to state publicly, that if any desperate character should follow your example, he may, if not convicted of high treason, by which his life would be forfeited, gain another species of notoriety, by being publicly whipped at a cart's tail through any street in the metropolis. All the Court can now do, is to pass that sentence, which the common law justifies; and I should do violence to my own feelings, as well as to the feelings of all loyal subjects, if I should treat your offence with any mitigation of punishment. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate for the space of eighteen calendar months.

After the prisoner had been removed from the bar, the noble and learned judge said, that on referring to the statute he found that the imprisonment for such an offence must be in the Penitentiary at Millbank; he, therefore, ordered the prisoner to be confined in that establishment.

26. Escape of a Family from Drowning.—An accident occurred in the vicinity of Egremont, opposite Liverpool, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences to seven or eight members of a family. It happened remarkably enough, that the father of the family alluded to was a witness to the occurrence, and assisted in the rescue of his children without being at all aware, for some time, how dearly he was interested in the result of the exertions which were making. The following are the particulars of the occurrence:—About tide time, a gentleman named Duffie, who resides at Egremont, was passing over the river. As he neared the shore, he saw that a bathing machine, containing several children who had been recreating themselves in the water, had by some means or other obtained an impetus on the steep beach, and that it was rapidly descending into deep water. In a few moments, indeed, it was afloat, and at the mercy of [the current, driving towards the centre

of the river. "God bless me!" exclaimed Mr. Duffie, "there's a whole family of children afloat, and they will all be drowned." He immediately sprang ashore and hastened to the spot, to render every assistance in his power. Meanwhile, Mr. Railton, proprietor of the machine, was making the most incessant exertions to rescue the family from their imminent peril. He pressed his horse into the water till it lost footing, and was compelled to swim. The machine was afloat, but half sunk, and from its unsteady motion, strong fears were entertained that it would turn over. Mr. Railton called aloud to the children to keep in the middle of the caravan, but it is questionable whether or not they heard him. At length he found it impossible to reach the machine with his horse, but, fortunately some individuals had hastened after it with a boat. The poor little children were found on the seats of the caravan, up to their necks in water. They were taken into the boat, and the machine was towed to the shore. Mr. Duffie, who had been extremely anxious for the fate of the little ones, was standing on the beach waiting their arrival; but who shall speak his astonishment when he saw that they were his own children. It appears that they, with their attendant, eight in all, went into the caravan, and were, as usual, drawn a short distance into the water. Having bathed, one of the little boys, in order to enter the machine, climbed over the wheel, when the action on the spokes put the vehicle in motion, which, the bank being very steep, was accelerated by the weight inside.

— ELECTION LAW.—At Bristol assizes, the Rev. William Lucy was tried for giving a false answer at the poll for the last election for Bristol. Being asked whether he possessed the same qualification as that for which he originally registered, he answered, "Yes;" such not being the case. It turned out that the deputy-sheriff had not put the whole of the question, and therefore the case fell to the ground. His counsel then stated that Mr. Lucy had acted under the direction of an agent for Mr. Berkeley, the candidate to whom he gave his vote, not being himself certain of the proper course; and he supposed that he had acted correctly. An acquittal was directed, to the manifest satisfaction of a crowded court.

28. CONVICTION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR BIGAMY.—At the Central Criminal Court the Rev. Stephen Aldhouse was convicted of feloniously marrying Hephzibah Roberts, his former wife, Frances Morse, being alive. Mrs. Roberts was married to the prisoner in 1837. She gave up a business as publican to do so; she had had two children by him; but she left him in consequence of ill-usage. Mr. Morse, of whose brother the true Mrs. Aldhouse is a natural daughter, stated that ill-treatment had also made her separate from her husband; and she had kept herself concealed from him lest he should avail himself of her property. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

29. HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND. — Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk and Earl of Morton, as Lady and Lord in Waiting, and others of their respective households, embarked at Woolwich in the *Royal George*

yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The yacht was towed down the river by a steamer, and afterwards by two steamers on its northward voyage. On Her Majesty arriving off Tilbury Fort she was received by a Royal salute from the guns of the fortress, and the troops in the garrison were drawn out and presented arms. On the Gravesend shore the inhabitants and visitors were assembled in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather and a general impression that Her Majesty would not arrive at so early an hour. The scene, however, was very animated. The Royal squadron was received with loud cheers as it passed, the Gravesend steamers hoisted their flags, and the different bands played "God save the Queen," until the Royal yacht was out of sight. During the progress of the squadron, every tower and beacon along the coast, vied in demonstrations of loyalty. The mayor of Ipswich, with a party, came forth in a steamer to offer his obeisance: the authorities of Sunderland were a day too early. Yarmouth was passed in the night.

SEPTEMBER.

1. About one o'clock, A.M., the vessels comprising the Royal squadron came to anchor in Aberledy Bay; and at nine, Her Majesty landed at Granton Pier, and proceeded direct to Dalkeith Palace, the princely residence of the Duke of Buccleuch; the civic authorities of Edinburgh, who did not anticipate so early an arrival, not being prepared for her Majesty's reception. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated.—2nd. In the morning Prince Albert, with the Duke of Buccleuch, ascended Arthur's Seat; and in the afternoon, Her Majesty took a carriage drive in the direction of Dalhousie and Melville Castles.—3rd. Her Majesty made her public entry into the Scottish capital. At a very early hour the crowds began to assemble in the city. Scaffoldings were erected at every convenient spot in the line of the Queen's route; the windows were filled; every high place, wall, and tree, was surmounted by living beings. Near the Exchange was erected a strong palisade, to give colour to the ceremony of surrendering the city keys; and here the Corporation took their station, headed by the Lord Provost. Public bodies, who joined the procession of the municipal authorities to and from the barrier, assembled in various quarters, and joined in at stated points on the line of march. Political associations were excluded; and the display of political ensigns was forbidden.

The Royal party quitted Dalkeith about half-past ten o'clock, with an escort of the Enniskillen Dragoons; and arrived at the bottom of the Canongate at about twenty minutes past eleven. Their arrival was immediately announced by a salute of twenty-one guns from the Castle. Here the body-guard of Archers, under the command of Lord Elcho, fell into the procession, and took their place around the Royal carriage; the Dragoons riding in advance, six abreast, and clearing the way (which, as they proceeded, was no very easy task); and another guard of the same regiment following. The 53rd Regiment was also employed to keep back the pressure of the multitude, and was

placed at intervals along the street. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were in an open phaeton. They both looked remarkably well; and returned the enthusiastic shouts which arose from thousands immediately as they entered the city, and by which they were accompanied throughout their whole passage, with their usual affability and condescension.

The *cortège*, consisting of a long line of carriages, in which were to be seen the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, and others in attendance on Her Majesty, proceeded, amidst the usual demonstrations of loyalty, to the barriers, where the Royal carriage was met by the Lord Provost and the members of the Council, in full civic costume. His Lordship at this point of the passage advanced to the Royal carriage, and presented the keys of the city to Her Majesty, addressing her at the same time in the following words:—

"May it please your Majesty—On the part of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, I beg to congratulate your Majesty on your auspicious entrance into this ancient metropolis, now graced, for the first time for ages, with the presence of a Queen. These keys committed to us by your predecessors, have been fondly retained by us among the vestiges of those warlike times, when walls and gates defended against hostile inroads. Under the protection, however, of salutary laws, firmly administered by a succession of illustrious monarchs, from whom your Majesty is sprung, we no longer require such shelter. We have the happiness to confide the security of this Northern capital to a brave and orderly population, united in their allegiance to their beloved Queen, and dignified by the possession of that pure and peaceable wisdom which is at once the ornament and bulwark of our times. And now, with all humility, I deliver into your Majesty's hands the keys of our city."

The Queen immediately replied with much dignity, mingled with kindnes of manner, "I return the keys of the city with perfect confidence into the safe keeping of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council."

This ceremony having been concluded, the royal *cortège* proceeded onwards towards the Castle amid the cheers of the beholders, and entered the esplanade about five minutes before twelve o'clock, where they were received by the Commander of the Forces, Sir Niel Douglas. Her Majesty was handed out of the carriage, which drew up at the Castle Gate, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and was received at the entrance by Sir Neil Douglas, the Governor, Lord Robert Kerr, Sir George Murray, the Fort Major, and several other officers of distinction. Escorted by the Governor and the Fort Major on either side, and holding the arm of his Royal Highness, Her Majesty, followed by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord John Scott, and several ladies, pursued her way lightly up the shelving slopes, and through the narrow passages which lead to the upper part of this famous fortress, and proceeded to view all that it contained of novelty or interest. The national

anthem was played in the most spirited manner by the excellent band of the 53rd Regiment, as the Royal party passed into the Castle. The various objects of historical interest in the fortress were quite familiar to Her Majesty; and she seemed at once gratified and surprised at the sight of "Mons Meg," whose fortunes she appeared perfectly well acquainted with. After examining this great piece of ordnance, Her Majesty and her *cortège* next visited the Crown Jewel Office, where are deposited the Regalia of Scotland, and greatly admired those ancient insignia of Royalty, so strangely preserved and so singularly discovered. Her Majesty, after expressing her gratification at all she had seen, proceeded towards the Royal carriage, with the purpose of leaving. Thus they proceeded to the gate. The Queen and Prince re-entered their carriage; and the Royal procession returned out of town by the Mound, Prince's-street, Charlotte-street, Queensferry-street, and the Dean Bridge.

The party proceeded to Dalmeny Park, where the Earl of Rosebery had provided a sumptuous *déjeuner*. Covers were laid for twenty-two persons. It had been arranged, that after the *déjeuner* the Queen should walk in the grounds, which command a view of the Forth, the islands which stud and the heights which bound it; but the rain now fell thick. A great number of persons, however, had been admitted to the lawn, and the rain did not drive them from their ground; and in order not to disappoint them, the Queen went to the library, where the windows opened upon the lawn, and advancing to the open window, remained there for some time amidst the most rapturous demonstrations of loyalty.

At four o'clock, the party left Dalmeny Park for Dalkeith, passing through Leith. Here a triumphal arch was erected in Grand Junction-street, where the authorities, reinforced by the 53rd Regiment and the Royal Archers, received the Queen with an address, delivered by the Provost, all the magistrates attending in court costume; and the Royal *cortège* was escorted through the town by civic officers in procession.

During the time Her Majesty was at Edinburgh Castle, the foundation-stone of the Victoria Hall, and the buildings erecting for the accommodation of the General Assembly, was laid by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Acting Grand Master Mason of Scotland, accompanied by the Earl of Buchan, Acting Depute, with the members of the Grand Lodge, and about 300 brethren of other lodges. —4th. The Queen attended divine service in a private chapel at Dalkeith Palace; the Rev. E. B. Ramsay, of St. John's Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, officiating on the occasion.—5th. Her Majesty held a levee in Dalkeith Palace, which was attended by an extraordinary concourse of the nobility of Scotland. Holyrood House was not used on this occasion, on account of a contagious fever lately prevalent in the vicinity.—6th. The Royal party, leaving Dalkeith, went to Queensferry, where they embarked in steamers; and, having landed at North Ferry in Fifeshire, proceeded to Dupplin Castle, where they dined with the Earl of Kinnoul. The Lord Provost and town council of Perth were admitted to present an address, and Her Majesty subse-

quently proceeded to that city, where a handsome triumphal arch of Grecian architecture was erected on the occasion. Her Majesty dined and slept at Scone Palace, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield. The next morning, at the solicitation of the authorities of Perth, the Queen and Prince enrolled their names in the Guildry Books (in imitation of the precedents therein contained of King James VI. and King Charles I.), as follows:—

Dieu et mon Droit.
VICTORIA R.
Scone Palace,
September 7th, 1842.

Treu und Fest.
ALBERT.
Scone Palace,
September 7th, 1842.

Soon after eleven, A.M., the Queen departed from Scone for Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Breadalbane. At Dunkeld she was received by a gallant array of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, 1,000 in number, and she alighted from her carriage, and walked round the Green, witnessing their performance of the Highland reel, and other national dances. On Her Majesty's approach to Taymouth Castle, a striking display was made of tall and well-made men, in their national costume; and, in passing through the Park, the Queen accosted the Marquess with the remark, "Keeper, what a quantity of fine Highlandmen you have got!" A splendid discharge of fireworks, upon a very extended scale, greeted Her Majesty's arrival; and the evening was passed in the exhibition of Highland dancing on a platform, formed under the windows of the Castle.—8th. A deer-stalking, in which 150 men were employed, was undertaken for the entertainment of Prince Albert. He was the only person who fired, and killed nineteen roe deer, besides several brace of grouse and other game. The Queen walked in the gardens of the castle with the Duchess of Norfolk, a single footman following at a distance, in case of rain. They visited the dairy, equally to the surprise and delight of the woman who had the charge of it: here the Queen had some milk, and a bit of bread.—9th. The like amusements were continued; and in the evening a ball was given, which Her Majesty opened with the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Prince with the Duchess.—10th. Previously to leaving Taymouth Castle Her Majesty planted an oak and a Scotch fir, and Prince Albert the same. They went to breakfast at the Marquess of Breadalbane's house at Auchmore, and then proceeded to Drummond Castle, the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.—11th, Sunday. Divine service was performed at the castle.—12th. A hundred Highlanders in the Drummond tartan, some armed with Lochaber axes, and others with swords and bucklers, paraded before Her Majesty. An old man called Comrie of Comrie, who claims to be hereditary standard-bearer of the Perth family, displayed the very flag which was rescued by his great uncle, after it had been taken by King George's troops at the battle of Culloden; and he wore the same claymore which did service on that occasion. The Royal party then went to visit Mr. Moray, at Abercairney, Lady Baird at Fernton, and Sir W. Murray, at Ochtertyre, and returned to the castle

to dinner. On the table were the gold ewers of George I., II., III. and IV., used by them at their coronations, in the possession of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England; and there was also some massive antique plate, supposed to have been the gift of Annabella Drummond, the wife of King Robert III.—13th. Her Majesty left Drummond Castle; and, having visited on her way the Roman camp, in the park of Major W. Moray, arrived at eleven A. M. at Stirling, where the Provost and Magistrates presented an address, with the keys of the town; and the Royal party remained a short time in the Castle. They then passed through a succession of triumphal arches: at Bannockburn there were not less than five. At half-past two, Her Majesty arrived at Linlithgow; shortly after, she embarked at the pier at Queensferry, and arrived at Dalkeith the same evening.—14th. The Lord Provost, &c. waited upon the Prince, and presented him with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. The freedom of the city was also given to the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir R. Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, delivered to his Royal Highness the diploma of an Honorary LL. D., conferred by the Senatus Academicus. The Queen, the Prince, &c. then visited Roslin Chapel and Hawthornden.—15th. This morning Her Majesty left Scotland, after a stay of exactly a fortnight in that country. Dalkeith Palace was in a bustle before daybreak with preparations for the departure. The Queen and Prince breakfasted at seven o'clock: at ten minutes to eight, they entered their carriage, and, followed by the suite, with an escort of Dragoons, they repaired through part of Edinburgh to Granton Pier. The preparations were far less elaborate than on that day fortnight; but the roads to the pier and the vicinity of the landing-place were crowded. Guards of honour, including the Body Guard of Royal Archers, were stationed on the spot. The Queen walked down the pier, resting either hand on the arm of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Liverpool. Several military, naval, and other gentlemen, with the Lord Justice Clerk, stood by to make their farewell obeisance. At twenty-four minutes to ten, under a salute of artillery, the Queen embarked on board the *Trident* steamer. In a quarter of an hour the steamer was under way in Leith Roads; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and a host of people watching it, as, amidst the salutes of the ships of war in the Firth of Forth, it passed swiftly out to sea.—17th. Exactly at ten o'clock this morning, the fine steamer *Trident* came to her moorings off Woolwich, having on board Her Majesty and Prince Albert. Shortly after nine, the *Black Eagle* and *Rhadamanthus* Government steamers made their appearance; and no long period elapsed before the distant sound of firing gave evidence that the *Trident* was not far in their wake. Her Majesty's embarkation for Scotland disappointed many: her return was a far more beautiful sight. A fine easterly breeze was blowing; and from the state of the tide (half-flood,) a considerable number of fine large steamers accompanied the *Trident* on her progress up the river.

At ten o'clock she was opposite

the dockyard, and surrounded with a numerous fleet of boats. An Admiralty barge, steered by Admiral Sir Francis Collier, was shortly floating at the gangway; the accommodation-ladder, covered with green cloth, was rigged out; and at half-past ten her Majesty, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude and the thunder of cannon, stepped with Prince Albert into the barge, the rowers gave way, and the next moment the Royal pair were safely landed. The Royal carriage drove rapidly along, amid the loud acclamations of the crowd.

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13. Doncaster Races.—The St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. St. Leger Course. 133 Subscribers. Lord Eglintoun's f. Blue Bonnet, by Touchstone (Lye) 1; General Yates's Seahorse (Chapple) 2.—The following also started: Attila (Scott); Eboracum (Heseltine); Master Thomas (Holmes); Rosalind (Rogers); Policy (F. Butler); Fireaway (Jaques); Cattonite (J. Day); Priscilla Tomboy (Oates); Aristotle (Templeman); Scalteen (Calloway); Happy-go-Lucky (Bradley); Marion (Cartwright); Cabrera (W. Noble); Pharmacopœia (Nat); Ballinkeele (Robinson). — Won easy by a length. Priscilla Tomboy was third, and Fireaway fourth; Attila nowhere.

—. Progress of the Harvest. —Reports of the harvest are satisfactory. In Essex and along the East coast, the quantity of corn gathered in is said to be immense. In the central counties the harvest is finished, and the yield is in many places enormous. Reaping proceeds well in Scotland; and in Ireland the produce is large, and of good quality. The accounts from the corn-countries of Europe and from America are similar: all tell of abundance.

—. Trials of Rioters in Yorkshire.—At the York Assizes a considerable number of cases were tried, arising out of the late riots in the manufacturing districts. The particular cases were destitute of interest, each being the copy of the preceding. The question was generally reduced merely to one of identity, or of degree in culpability. The great majority of the accused were found guilty, and sentence was passed upon them. One man (Mitchell), who had been convicted of plundering a soldier who was struck down, was sentenced to ten years' transportation. Wilkinson, who had stabbed a constable, was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months. The rest were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from six to two months, or to imprisonment for the nominal term of three weeks, to be reckoned from the beginning of the Assizes; and a number were discharged upon entering into their own recognizances.

At the Salford Sessions a great number of the Lancashire rioters took their trials. They constituted a party who were charged with riot at Clifton, on the 20th of August, and with turning out the colliers at Mr. Knowles's and other pits. The cases were all alike. The rioters met at Kersall Moor, and then proceeded in a body to several collieries on the road from Manchester to Bolton. When at a short distance from the works, the general body halted, and six or seven went to the place, and entered into conversation with those who happened to be on the spot. They then demanded, in a

menacing tone, why they were at work; and immediately the whole mob made its appearance in such formidable numbers as to cause considerable alarm, and the hands left work. The military and police came up with the mob when they were leaving the colliery of Mr. Knowles, at Clifton Moss, where they had turned out all the hands, pulled out the plug of the engine-boiler, and cut down the bank of the reservoir, which would have the effect of stopping the works effectually for some time. No sooner did they perceive the half-dozen Dragoons that formed the advanced guard, than the crowd dispersed in every direction. Most of them were strangers, from the neighbourhood of Oldham and other places twelve miles from the scene of the disturbance.

The jury convicted six of the number, and acquitted all the rest.

A party of seventy-eight were charged with riot at Heywood, on the 17th August, and another party were charged with riot at Little Lever on the 12th. A few traversed to the next sessions: almost all the rest were convicted.

Sentences were pronounced on those convicted. The punishment varied from a fortnight to two years' imprisonment: those who had taken the most active part in the riotous proceedings, and appeared to be the ringleaders of the mob, being condemned to the longest confinement.

—. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Master of the Mint, while on a shooting excursion, met with an accident, which caused the loss of the fourth finger on the left hand.

18. Burglary.—Property worth 2,000*l.* Stolen.—A most daring burglary near Southampton was committed at the residence of Lady Lisle, at Millbrook. The robbery was effected between the hours of ten and twelve, and was discovered when the family were about to retire for the night. A ladder had been procured, and placed against the window of Lady Lisle's bedchamber, a pane of glass was broken, and the window-hasp unfastened. The parties having thus made their entrance, succeeded in getting off with a valuable set of jewels, a large sum of money, and several articles of plate, altogether worth upwards of 2,000*l.*, which were in the apartment. A portion of the property has been recovered in a curious manner. This morning early, Mr. Shakell, upholsterer, of Above Bar, was coming into town from Salisbury, accompanied by his son. They alighted from the van in which they were riding, to walk round the Millbrook shore to Four Posts. In crossing the brook, young Mr. Shakell discovered a portable desk, bound round with rope, and floating in the water of the canal. On again taking the main road at Four Posts, Mr. Shakell and his son met a policeman, whom they informed of the circumstance. They took the desk to the station-house, and deposited it in the hands of Mr. Enright. It was identified as the property of Lady Lisle. The contents were found to be two halves of Bank of England notes for 100*l.*, Nos. 50,089, and 50,088; half a note for 50*l.*, No. 66,677; and a promissory note for 100*l.*, payable on demand; some ladies' jewellery, and important papers. All the more available contents of the desk had been of course abstracted. In the course of the morning, some trifling articles of plate were also found in the canal by some children. The

perpetrators of the robbery have for the present eluded justice. It is, however, evident, that they must have been parties well acquainted with the premises, and with the place in which the property was deposited.

—. Noble Instance of Self-devotion.—Two miners, Verran and Roberts, were at work in South Caradon new shaft (which is intended to be sunk perpendicularly through a granite country, to intersect the lode at the depth of 140 fathoms.) The present depth is about ten fathoms; and they had prepared a hole for blasting, the fuse inserted, tamped up, and all ready for firing. On these occasions the men are drawn up by a windlass; and as they are only three in a core, there is only one man at the brace, and he can only draw up one at a time; consequently, after the whole is ready, one man is drawn up, and the kibble lowered in readiness to receive the last man, who has to put fire to the fuse, and then both men at the windlass draw him up with the utmost speed, in order that all may get out of the way when the explosion takes place, which is sometimes so violent, that large stones are thrown up at the top, carrying with them part of the roller and windlass to a considerable height. It unfortunately happened, that as the safety-fuse with which the hole was charged was longer than was necessary, they inconsiderately took a sharp stone to cut a piece of it off, and ignition instantaneously commenced. They both flew to the kibble, and cried out to the man at the trace to "wind up;" but, alas! after trying with all his might, he could not start them. At this awful moment (while the furious hissing of the fuse assured them that their destruction was within half a minute's march of them). Verran sprang out of the kibble, exclaiming to his comrade Roberts, "Go on, brother, I shall be in Heaven in a minute!" Consequently Roberts was drawn up, and Verran threw himself down, and placed his poor devoted head under a piece of plank in one corner of the shaft, awaiting the moment when he should be blown to atoms. Just as Roberts got to the brace, and was looking down with trembling apprehension on the fate of poor Verran, the whole went off with a tremendous explosion, and a small stone struck Roberts severely on the forehead, as he was looking down the shaft. To the inexpressible surprise and joy of the men at the brace, they heard Verran cry out, "Don't be afraid, I am not hurt!" Roberts immediately descended, and found that the great burthen of the blast was thrown in every part of the shaft except the corner where poor Verran was coiled up!

19. Serious Accident.—Mr. Hardinge, son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, met with a serious accident. Mr. Hardinge was on his way to town, from the family seat in Kent, and in landing from a steamer at Hungerford, by some means his foot was jambed between the vessel and the pier. The injuries he sustained were very severe; and immediately on being conveyed to the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens, Mr. M'Cann and Dr. Lawrence were called in. It was judged expedient by those gentlemen, that, in order to obviate fatal consequences, the affected leg should undergo amputation just above the ancle, which operation was performed by Mr. M'Cann with every success.

23. Great Fire at Liverpool.—A destructive fire broke out in a paint and oil manufactory in Paisley-street, Liverpool, at three o'clock in the morning, which proved to be one of the most destructive that ever occurred in this country. It even exceeded in the destruction of property the fire that burned the Goree warehouses at Liverpool in 1802, when the loss in grain, sugar, coffee, cotton (30,000*l.*,) and sundries, amounted to 323,000*l.* Although the night was very dark, and the rain fell in torrents, a considerable portion of the heavens was illuminated by the flames, and the reflection was seen for several miles around.

The origin of the fire could not be accounted for. It was discovered by a watchman on the premises of Mr. Penniston, an oil merchant, at about three o'clock in the morning. It broke out in a wooden shed, which was surrounded by others, offering in the materials and in the highly-combustible things which they contained, the readiest fuel for the flames. The Fire Police were called with all possible speed; but before they reached the spot, the fire, blown by a strong north-east wind, had attained a most alarming height. More assistance arrived from time to time: the Mayor and Mr. Rushton the Magistrate were soon on the spot, giving directions; Mr. Highton, the Governor of the Borough Gaol, and Mr. Whitty, the Superintendent of the Fire Police, were active in their exertions. The Police and Fire Police were concentrated round the fire; a number of men arrived from the Queen's steamer *Redwing;* Commander Bevan sent a party of Marines to give assistance; and many of the workpeople employed in the places burning or threatened with fire, were indefatigable in endeavouring to save their employers' property. At first the supply of water was scanty, there being no main in Great Howard-street, and water was procured with great labour over the high wall of the Waterloo Dock; but subsequently an aperture was made in the wall, a sewer which carries off the overflow of the canal was opened in Great Howard-street, and water was brought from more distant sources in tanks drawn by horses. Fourteen fire-engines were employed.

No exertion, however, could arrest the progress of the flames, fed as they were by the combustible matters collected on the spot. From the numerous wooden sheds, the fire soon spread to the back of the buildings in Formby-street, on each side of which were large warehouses, principally filled with cotton; and by nine o'clock, the valuable buildings covering two acres of ground were converted to a heap of blazing ruins. The fire still moved forward towards the south: the houses in Neptune-street were at last attacked; and as the flames swept by Neptune-street, fears began to be entertained for the Borough Gaol, crowded with prisoners. People were employed to dash water on the roof; notwithstanding which, at one time, the lead began to melt. The fire attained its height at one o'clock, when its violence had been much subdued in Compton-street, but the warehouses in Formby-street had been turned to an immense furnace. Wall after wall fell in; a fire-proof warehouse alone resisting the conflagration, while others around it successively

sank. The site of some warehouses was known by "burning mountains of cotton," sixty or seventy feet in height, and sending up flames as high again. The inside of other warehouses, emptied of their contents, was like "a sea of liquid fire." Of course such a conflagration was visible to a great distance. So early as four o'clock, the reflection in the sky was seen at Southport. By nine, the atmosphere around was heated to a high degree. From the Cheshire shore the appearance was terrific; and seen through the rigging in Prince's and the Waterloo Docks, is appeared as if the shipping were on fire. By the immense exertions of the Fire Police and others, the fire spread no further. One great and dangerous service was the removal of twenty hogsheads of tallow from a shed in Formby-street, near the Borough Gaol; the ignition of which would probably have settled the fate of the prison. Fortunately, although the streets within the area of the conflagration were narrow, those around it were wide, and that helped to prevent the further progress of the fire; and it now began slowly to subside, still requiring intense labour to prevent its reviving.

When the tumult was somewhat appeased, anxiety was turned upon the fate of individual sufferers; and the most distressing rumours were afloat. Many had been carried to the Northern Hospital, which was besieged by inquirers in search of the missing. One policeman was lost, and the manner of his death was known. During the next day, twenty-five persons were carried to the Northern Hospital, three of whom died, and eight were seriously injured. Hodson, the policeman, was struck down by a falling wall, and buried beneath the mass. Parts of dead bodies and calcined bones were found: near one heap was a penny and a cotton hook, indicating that the dead man had been poor, and a "lumper" by trade.

On the 24th the ruins were still burning. When the wind freshened, or the firemen relaxed the pouring of water—or, as the latent fire chanced to light upon some mass of fuel not quite exhausted, large lambent flames flared up, and recalled the exhausted firemen to their toil. On the 26th, it was thought that an effectual check had been given to the fire; but at ten o'clock in the evening of that day it again broke forth, near the place where it was first discovered. Some more sheds were burnt, a marine store, and a stable; five horses, and ten or a dozen pigs being destroyed. The wind was a little more northerly, and it was feared that a new direction might be given to the flames, but they were got under without much difficulty. The new glare, however, summoned an immense concourse of spectators, and created much alarm.

The following was given as a tolerable approximation of the loss, under three heads:—"48,000 bales of cotton, at 8*l.*, 384,000*l.*; other goods, 100,000*l.*; warehouses, 32,000*l.*: total, 516,000*l.*" A meeting of fire-insurance brokers was held, and after comparing notes, it was ascertained that the liabilities of nineteen offices, in consequence of the fire, amounted to 350,000*l.* The total amount of damage was estimated at 700,000*l.*

Inquests were held on several bodies of persons who were burnt to death. An investigation also

took place upon the arrest of an individual, who was suspected to be criminally concerned in the disaster; but nothing was substantiated, and the origin of the fire remained unaccounted for.

27. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—At the Cambridge petty sessions, Eliza Demman, otherwise Denman, wife of Mr. John Denman, formerly Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, an illegitimate son of an uncle of Lord Denman, was charged with having fradulently obtained 20*l.* from Messrs. Matthews and Gent, grocers, by falsely representing herself the sister of the hon. Richard Denman, one of the sons of the Lord Chief Justice. The court was crowded, as it was understood the present case was but a prelude to many of a similar nature.

Mr. John Gent stated, that he was in copartnership with David Matthews, grocer. Knew Mr. Richard Denman, of Trinity College, when he obtained his degree of B.A. some years ago. He was a customer of the firm while in college, which he left four or five years since. He is the son of Lord Denman. Saturday last Mrs. Denman came to the shop and spoke to witness, saying, "You don't know me perhaps; but you knew my brother, Richard Denman, of Trinity College." Witness replied, "Yes, I knew him, but not you." She then said, "Mr. Richard Denman was a customer of yours," and asked witness to cash a draught for from 15*l.* to 20*l.* Witness agreed to do so; whilst he was getting the money, Mrs. Denman observed that she had handled his bills before. Witness asked her whether the draught was to be drawn on a banker's or not. She replied, not on a banker's, but on the solicitor from whom she drew an annuity, and saying witness had better send for a stamp, gave him 2*s.* 6*d.* to pay for it. The stamp was procured, and Mrs. Denman wrote a check on James Hamilton and Co. for 20*l.*, signed Eliza Denman. Upon this witness gave her 20*l.* in money. Witness parted with the money in consequence of her having stated herself to be the sister of the hon. Richard Denman. The check was taken to London by Mr. John Matthews, and returned by him this morning, he not being able to get cash for it. "I had no means of knowing at the time that her statement was false. I afterwards went to Mr. Richard Denman's brother, and he told me he had no sister of that name." A witness who went to London to ascertain if the drawer of the draught was known, deposed that he presented it at 2, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and that the money was not paid. He referred him to Mr. Espin, of the Temple, who informed him Mrs. Denman was in the habit of receiving money through the firm mentioned by her. It was an annuity payable half-yearly, under the deed of separation from her husband, and paid by them as agents for Mr. Moseley, of Derby, and that she could have no power to draw checks, as the money when due was only payable to herself.

The hon. George Denman having been sworn said—I am a member of Trinity College, a bachelor. I am son of Lord Denman, and brother of the hon. Richard Denman. My brother took his degree in 1835, and shortly afterwards left the college. Mrs. Denman is not personally known to me, but I do know the

fact, that she is not one of my brother Richard's sisters. I have six sisters, and have not one named Eliza.

Cross-examined.—I know that there is a Mr. John Denman, an illegitimate son of my father's uncle.

Mr. Cooper, for the accused, called Mrs. R. Pratt, who deposed that she knew Mrs. Denman about seven years since. She lodged at witness's house. She is the wife of Mr. John Denman, of St. John's College. Does not know that she is now separated from her husband.

Charlotte Denman, about eighteen, daughter of Mrs. Denman, deposed that she was with her mother on Saturday, when she called on Mr. Gent. Her mother said, "I believe Richard Denman and his brother are now in Cambridge. You don't know me, but I believe you know my family. I am rather short of cash, and shall be glad if you will cash me a bill for 15*l.* or 20*l.*" Mr. Gent said, certainly, and sent for a stamp. Mrs. Denman then wrote the draught, and he gave her the money. My mother said, she had an annuity. She did not say, that she was sister of Mr. Richard Denman, nor that Richard Denman was her brother.

After some consideration, the magistrates were of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to detain the prisoner, who was accordingly liberated.

28. Matrimonial Disappointment.—A young man and woman, inhabitants of Brighton, accompanied by a marriage procession of their friends and relatives, appeared at the altar of the Old Church, for the purpose of tying the hymeneal knot. The ceremony had proceeded to the place where the clergyman had to pronounce the declaratory words that the man and woman had become husband and wife, when the minister had a notification made to him, which induced him to ask who was the bridegroom's former wife? The reply was the present bride's sister; whereupon the clergyman announced that such marriage was illegal, and refused to proceed with the ceremonial. All the parties were aware of the relationship, but probably were not aware of the recent alteration in the law, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister illegal.

— Thanksgiving for the Harvest.—It was this day ordered, by Her Majesty in council, that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant harvest; and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 2nd day of October next.

29. Extraordinary Conspiracy.—A most singular conspiracy was brought to light in Bristol. Mr. Wooley, a highly respectable merchant, was charged with conspiring to defraud a goldsmith of a lady's gold watch and chain; and the accusation brought to light the following story. Mr. Wooley was a widower; and with him resided a Miss Briers, a young lady whom he had brought up from childhood, and of whom he is called the brother-in-law. She persuaded him that a young lady, worth 47,000*l.*, whose name is concealed, had fallen in love with him, but could not see him, as her

family would never consent to the match. This anonymous lady was totally unacquainted either with Mr. Wooley or Miss Briers. Mr. Wooley was not inexorable; he consented to wait for an interview; and a tender correspondence was carried on—the lady's part, of course, being fabricated by Miss Briers. A friend to whom Mr. Wooley mentioned the circumstances aroused his suspicion; and to allay them, he wrote a letter to the lady, gave it to Miss Briers to take, and actually accompanied her to the house. He waited below. Miss Briers went up stairs, pretended to have come on a missive of charity, and asked the lady to administer religious consolation to a poor sick woman. The lady recommended her to write to the clergyman of the parish, and produced the materials. Miss Briers wrote a note, but in the name of the lady, and addressed to Mr. Wooley, to whom she took it down stairs. Mr. Wooley was afterwards invited to exchange watches with the unseen affianced; and Miss Briers gave him the watch which formed the subject of the charge against him, receiving his own in return. Matters went on: he refurnished his house, procured a licence, appointed the day for the ceremony with the clergyman, and ordered the wedding-cake. The confectioner mentioned the order to the brothers of the young lady, and they tried to see Mr. Wooley to convince him that he was hoaxed; but Miss Briers made him believe that they were only trying to prevent the match, and he refused to see them. Miss Briers even improved the occasion offered by their intrusion, and procured the daughter of a neighbour, of the same name, to join in her scheme; the young lady actually came to Mr. Wooley's house as if flying from her family. At the suggestion of Miss Briers, in order that the brothers might not interrupt the ceremony, he gave up the idea of being married at St. Mary Radcliffe Church, and brought his bride to London; where they were united. They visited the Isle of Wight, travelling in high style; and on his return to Bristol, Mr. Wooley introduced his wife to a friend, who told him that Mrs. Wooley was not the person he had supposed. She pacified him by promising to go next day to her brother, and bring away the title-deeds of her property, (half of which he had agreed to settle on herself;) but next day both Mrs. Wooley and Miss Briers decamped. They were however subsequently apprehended, and brought before the magistrate at Union-hall; and the victim, Mr. John Wooley, appeared to prosecute his sister-in-law for felony and his wife for forgery. He restated the main facts of the case; with the addition that Miss Briers once obtained 20*l.* from him, and that the name of the lady whom he supposed himself to have married was Louisa Poole King. The fictitious Miss King could not write; but that difficulty was none to the fertile invention of Miss Briers; when the bride had to sign her name at the marriage, she was of course "agitated," so much so that it was necessary for Miss Briers to guide her hand. After the elopement of the ladies he met them in the City, and gave them into custody. He supposed another woman at Bristol, named Allen, to be implicated in the conspiracy. The prisoners were remanded, without

throwing any further light on the motives of the chief conspirator, or Mr. Wooley's most extraordinary readiness to be deceived.

30. Arrests of Chartist Leaders.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor was arrested in London on a charge of sedition, and after an examination before Mr. Hall, was admitted to bail. On the same day ten Chartists were also apprehended at Manchester on a like charge. One of them is the Rev. Mr. Scholfield, in the yard of whose chapel a tablet was erected on the 19th of August last (the anniversary of the "Peterloo massacre") to the memory of Hunt. He was taken into custody for an inflammatory harangue which he delivered over the body of Lyons, who was killed in Manchester during the recent outbreaks, and whose remains were interred in Mr. Scholfield's burial ground. At Leeds, on the same day, Mr. William Hill, editor of the *Northern Star*, and minister of the Swedenborgian congregation of Dissenters at Hull, and Mr. J. B. Smith, a chartist pamphlet seller and lecturer, were taken into custody. M'Douall, the Chartist patriot has escaped to America.

— Special Commission at Stafford.—The Stafford Special Commission for the trial of persons concerned in the late riots was opened. The judges, Sir Nicholas Tindal, Sir James Parke, and Sir Robert Mounsey Rolfe, were met by Earl Talbot, the Lord-Lieutenant, and other local authorities, at the Railway station; and they were ushered into the town in state. After going through the usual forms, the Court was adjourned till the 3rd of October.

OCTOBER.

3. Trials at Stafford.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered his charge to the grand jury. He explained the law relating to illegal combinations, and expressed an earnest hope, that the administration of criminal justice under the special commissions would teach the guilty that punishment would follow crime; would teach those who were inclined to subvert the law, that it was too strong for them, and that the honest part of the community, the lovers of peace and order, would unite with the authorities to put down the evil-doers with a strong hand. He would, in conclusion, further suggest, that the effectual, and only effectual method of counteracting the attempts of wicked and designing men to undermine the principles of the lower classes and to render them discontented with the established institutions of their country, was the diffusion of sound religious knowledge (in which there can be no excess) among those classes who are the most exposed to their attempts, and the educating their children in the fear of God, so that all might be taught that obedience to the law of the land and to the Government of the country is due, not as a matter of compulsion, but of principle and conscience.

The counsel retained by the Crown for these trials, were, besides the Solicitor-general, Sergeant Ludlow, Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Godson, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Talbot.

In the first case, which occupied the Court for three days, twenty-nine prisoners, mostly young men, or even mere boys, were tried for

riotously and tumultuously assembling on the 15th of August last, and beginning to demolish the dwelling-house of the Rev. Benjamin Vale, at Longton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. The first witness was Mrs. Mary Ann Vale; who described the attack on the house. On the 15th of August, she saw a mob approaching the house, and immediately proceeded to close the shutters. The mob, however, reached the house before she was able to do so. She was greatly alarmed, her husband not being at home. They demanded money and drink; which at first she refused; but she afterwards gave them her purse, containing about 5*s*. or 6*s*., and desired the servant to give them some drink. They then proceeded to the study, and commenced destroying and burning the books and furniture. Some of them went up stairs and set fire to several of the rooms; others followed the servant to the cellar with a sheet, which they sat on fire; and they then commenced drinking whiskey. Witness fled as soon as she saw the whole house in flames, and took refuge in an adjoining cottage; when Jabez Phillips, one of the prisoners, came up and said, "They were going to London to burn, and bring all things to their proper level."

Dr. Vale returned while the house was burning; but a friend prevented his entering it. The mob made a bonfire of the furniture in front of the house, and were with difficulty stopped in their rough sport.

When I saw the house on fire, (said George Bailey, a bricklayer,) I went to fetch the engine, and helped to work it and put out the fire. I saw Richard Wright, William Cartledge, John Williams, and Joshua Hurst, among the mob when I came up with the engine. Williams came to stop us from working the engine. He first set his foot on the hose, and then he borrowed a knife from Cartledge to cut the hose; but he was taken into custody before he could do it by Mr. Richard Cyples. I afterwards went into the house with the hose. I saw Hurst in one of the upper rooms throwing out the furniture to the mob to break up. I spoke to him, and asked what he was doing; but he made no answer. He and the others in the room continued to break up the furniture and throw it out. I saw Wright put a bed upon the fire in front of the house. I had known him before. I also saw Joseph Whiston, who was known by the name of Joco. I saw him take a piano and put it on the fire. He said the Lord was at his side, and the flames would not hurt him.

At this time there were about four or five hundred persons present. One of the prisoners was detected in pilfering small articles, caps, scissars, and the like, and putting them in his pocket. The people who brought the engine were putting out the fire, when the military came to the spot, and several of the rioters were taken into custody. There was no evidence against two of the prisoners, Hollins and Jackson, boys; and they were acquitted at once. Various counsel appeared for the prisoners; and the general endeavour of each was to show, that the evidence was vague and did not bring the charge home to his clients—impugning the character of the witnesses as themselves heedless spectators of the destruction. The

counsel who defended Whiston and Codclough, two of the most active rioters, without justifying their conduct sought to extenuate the charge. It was shown that these persons were most of them in a state of intoxication. That there was a barrel of whiskey found in the cellar; and when they considered the ghastly, and he would almost say ghostly, countenances of the half-starved wretches at the bar, they could easily imagine that such a stimulus applied to persons who were on the verge of starvation must have driven them into a state of temporary madness, rendering them in a great measure unaccountable for their acts. Unless they were satisfied that the evil intention existed beforehand, that the mischief was premeditated, the acts committed through egregious folly, or in a moment of temporary madness, could not be rendered punishable under the present indictment.

The advocate of three others, appealed to the mercy of the jury. He called upon the jury to consider the appalling position in which the unhappy men at the bar were placed; many of them were the fathers of families, who would be left in a state of utter destitution and misery by the conviction and banishment of these unfortunate men from their homes, their families, and their country for ever. [The learned counsel here became deeply affected, and several of the prisoners burst into tears and wept long and bitterly.] The prisoners were all found guilty except one.

5. Cheshire Special Commission.—The special commission issued for the trial of the prisoners charged with the commission of offences in various parts of Cheshire, during the recent turn-out in the manufacturing districts, was opened this afternoon with the customary formalities at Chester Castle. The judges appointed to try the prisoners were Lord Abinger, Sir E. H. Alderson, and Sir C. Cresswell. They arrived at Chester, about four o'clock this day, by railway, and having been met by the sheriff of the county, Mr. E. D. Davenport, proceeded to Chester Castle, and opened the commission, after which the Court was adjourned until half-past ten o'clock on the following day.

9 Funeral of the Marquess Wellesly at Eton College.—According to the desire expressed by the Marquess Wellesly in his will, that his remains should be deposited within the precincts of this ancient seminary, where he received his early education, the funeral took place in the chapel of the college. The ceremony was of a very imposing character. The coffin, which was covered with rich crimson velvet, brilliantly ornamented, and emblazoned with the banner and the armorial bearings of the late Marquess, bore the following inscription upon a brass plate:—"Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquess Wellesley, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Garter, &c., died 26th September, 1842, in the eighty-third year of his age." The pall was supported by Lord Burghley, Lord Belgrave, Lord Henley, Lord Darnley, Lord Dunkellin, and Lord Cecil. The Earl of Mornington followed as chief mourner, supported on the right by Mr. Alfred Montgomery, the late noble Marquess's private secretary, and on the left by the right hon. R. R. Blake. The other mourners were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., the right hon.

Lord Cowley, Lord Hatherton, the Marquis of Douro, the hon. and rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Mr. Charles Curling Smith, the rev. Henry Wellesley, the hon. Gerald Wellesley, Mr. R. Wellesley, and some other intimate friends and dependants of the deceased. The coffin, upon being taken into the choir, was set in the centre aisle upon trussels, upon which was placed the coronet of the deceased, the illustrious relatives of the late Marquess taking their seats in the stalls appropriated for them near the coffin. The whole of the Etonians (between 600 and 700) had previously entered the chapel and taken their places, with the numerous friends of the college authorities, who were admitted by tickets, and by whom the chapel was nearly filled. At the conclusion of the lesson from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, the body was removed to the vault (in which were deposited the remains of the deceased's old and esteemed friend the late Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton for upwards of thirty years) prepared for its reception in the ante-chapel. As soon as the mournful cavalcade had left the chapel, the whole of the Etonians who were present during the sermon in the choir, proceeded to the grave to take a last farewell of the remains of one of the brightest and most illustrious sons of old Etona. Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony the whole of the illustrious members of the Wellesley family, and the other mourners and attendants, left the college for their respective residences in town, proceeding to Paddington by the Great Western Railway from Slough. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late illustrious Marquess, Her Majesty commanded that neither the military nor the Queen's private band should perform at the Castle in the evening. During the whole of the morning, all the shops near the college and the shutters of the private houses were closed, and remained so until after the funeral.

— Quarterly Account of the Revenue.—The revenue for the last year, as compared with the year preceding, presents an increase of 335,981*l.*; the last quarter, as compared with the quarter ending October 10, 1841, a decrease of 67,473*l.* The heads of increase and decrease upon the quarter are as follow:—

Increase.—Customs	£206,760
Post-office	52,000
Miscellaneous	5,593
Add Property Tax, new	313,844

This, with imprest monies and repayments, to the amount of about 71,000*l.* makes a total increase on the several heads stated of 649,305*l.*

Decrease.—Excise	£434,831
Stamps	101,224
Taxes	142,723
Crown lands	38,000
Total	716,778

The total increase of 649,305*l.* deducted from which leaves the deficiency of 67,473*l.* upon the quarter.

10. Opening of the Newport Dock.—The new dock formed at Newport, county of Monmouth, was publicly opened. A want of proper accommodation for the vessels which crowd that port, for the purpose of taking cargoes of the staple commodities of the place —iron and coal, has been long experienced. To obviate this inconvenience, many of the principal proprietors of the coal and iron works came to the resolution of

forming a capacious dock; and a company was formed, to consist of 170,000 shares at 100*l.* each to carry the plan into operation. In 1835 the dock was commenced. The area it occupies is twenty-four acres, a portion of which is to be laid out with warehouses, &c. The dock is 795 feet by 240 feet, and is capable of affording accommodation to upwards of fifty vessels of the largest size; a reservoir of the same dimensions adjoins it, and it is intended, should the expectations of the company be realized, to convert that into a second dock, or to throw it into the first. The depth of water is thirty-seven feet, and the gates are sufficient to admit a ship of any size, being sixty-four feet in width; the length of the lock is 200 feet from gate to gate. The Dock Committee, headed by the chairman, R. Blakemore, Esq., M.P., and accompanied by Sir C. Morgan, Bart., Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Lord-lieutenant of the county, the Corporation of Newport, and all the public bodies and associations, formed a procession through the town, and it is supposed that more than 20,000 persons were present, the ground being kept by the 73rd regiment.

11. Lancashire Special Commission.—Liverpool.—The special commission for the trial of the rioters and Chartists connected with the late outbreak in the manufacturing districts was opened by the three learned judges, Lord Abinger, Baron Alderson, and Sir C. Creswell. Their lordships attended Divine service in the morning. The calendar contained the names of 117 prisoners, thirty-seven of whom were charged with riot and putting out fires under steam-boilers; four with riot and turning out workmen; eight with riot and conspiracy; seventeen with riot and assault; twenty-eight with riot; eighteen with seditious libel; three with assault; and five with riot and plug-drawing.

12. The fine steamer the *Brigand* was lost on the Scilly Islands. She was one of the largest and most beautiful iron steamers ever yet built, being of 600 tons burthen, and 200 horse power, and was remarkable for the beauty of her workmanship, the splendid fittings of her saloon, and her extraordinary speed. She cost in building 32,000*l.* Having taken in upwards of 200 tons of coals, and a large quantity of patent fuel for her consumption on the voyage to St. Petersburgh, she sailed from Liverpool for London, and proceeded safely on her voyage until near St. Agnes Head, when, owing to the haziness of the weather, she ran on a rock. The weather, fortunately, was particularly moderate, and the crew were landed at St. Mary's, Scilly, without the loss of a single life.

14. Trial of a Chartist Leader.—In the Stafford Special Commission Court, Thomas Cooper, a Leicester Chartist, was arraigned, on a charge of conspiracy and sedition. He traversed to the following assizes. He was arraigned on a third indictment, charging him with seditious language, and with inducing the people to cease from labour. Being asked whether he was guilty or not, the following colloquy took place—

Cooper: "If I am charged with inciting persons to cease from labour until they obtain the Charter—if that is illegal, and if that be a breach of the peace—then I am

bound in honour to admit that I did urge them to do so, and that I am guilty."

The Solicitor-General requested that some legal gentleman would advise Cooper. Some person here made a communication to him in a whisper.

Cooper (in a loud voice): "No; I shall not tell a falsehood."

The Chief Justice: "You will use your own discretion as to whether you will plead guilty or not."

Cooper: "My Lord, on this charge I say 'guilty.' I *did* urge the people to cease labour until they obtained the Charter."

Mr. Waddington: "That is only a part of the charge; there are three other counts in the indictment."

On that statement, he pleaded "Not guilty," and traversed to the next assizes.

Joseph Cappur, described as "the well-known Tunstall blacksmith," was tried on a charge of sedition. The first witness against him was William Smallwood, a grinder, of Smallhouse, near Henley. He described the nature of Cappur's language: — "The prisoner is a blacksmith, living at Newstall. On the 28th of February, I remember seeing a number of persons in Pepper's house. It was on a Monday night. I heard first a hymn, and then Cappur stood up next the window. I was looking through the window from the street. He said, "the words of my text to-night shall be, 'To your tents, O Israel!' The meaning of that is, to be ready in your own houses.'" He twice cried out, 'Are you ready—are you sure you are ready?' Some cried out, 'Yes, yes.' He said, 'Have you got your guns, your swords, or bayonets?' Some people laughed at him; and he said, 'I suppose you think Cappur is come with his physical force again: it is no laughing matter; we shall have a severe fight, but it shall be a short one. What will you do when you have got the Charter? As I am to be one of your leaders, I'll tell you what I should recommend: we shall take the bishops and clergy and hypocritical Dissenters, and put them into a vessel and transport them into *Affinger*, or something like that, to be assassinated among the Hindoos.' I have seen him two or three times at that house and in the open air addressing the people. I heard him speaking to a number of women in the same house, on another occasion. There were men also present. He said, 'If you can't fight you can torch. You see what they have done elsewhere by clamming the people and starving them, and driving them to madness.' He then referred to the firing of several cities and houses; and, as far as I can recollect, he mentioned Nottingham and Bristol."

Smallwood admitted in cross-examination, that Cappur had sued him for a debt. Other witnesses, however, deposed to similar language at other meetings.

Cappur called evidence in defence. His first witness, James Nixon, spoke thus:—"I was chairman of the meeting on the 24th June. I know you (Cappur) these twenty years. I often heard you speak. You are a very unconnected speaker. Your phraseology is not the most polite, but I never heard you use any violent language. I heard the people say you were an old fool, and that your conduct was harmless. (*Great laughter.*) They used to say, 'It's only old Cappur.'" (*Renewed laughter.*)

Cappur was convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Stafford Gaol.

15. Close of the Stafford Special Commission.—The trials of the persons concerned in the late riots in Staffordshire terminated after a fortnight's duration. The following is a summary of the results. Of the whole number of prisoners tried, no fewer than fifty-four were sentened to be transported. Out of these, eleven were to be transported for life, thirteen for twenty-one years (among them William Ellis, one of the most dangerous men in the Potteries), nine for fifteen years, eighteen for ten years, and three for the term of seven years. A very large proportion of the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour. There were in all 146 prisoners who had to undergo this kind of punishment: nine of them were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for the term of two years, one for twenty calendar months, nine for eighteen calendar months, six for fifteen calendar months, thirty-three for one year, three for nine calendar months, seven for eight calendar months thirty-three for six calendar months, eight for four calendar months, fourteen for three calendar months, fifteen for two calendar months, one for one calendar month, six for fourteen days, and one for ten days. Eight were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment without hard labour; and among these were Linney and Cappur, the Chartist agitators, the former of whom would have to remain in prison two years and three months, and the latter two years. Fifty-five prisoners were acquitted, two were discharged on entering into recognizances, six were discharged by proclamation, and three traversed till the next assizes—these three being O'Neill, Cooper, and Richards. The whole number of prisoners for trial was 274.

17. Female Politicians.—A meeting of female Chartists was held at the National Charter Association Hall in the Old Bailey, to form a female Chartist Association to co-operate with the original society. On the motion of Miss Susanna Inge, seconded by Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. Carey was called to the chair. A Mr. Cohen created some dissatisfaction by speaking *against* the interposition of women in political affairs: he "put it to the mothers present, whether they did not find themselves more happy in the peacefulness and usefulness of the domestic hearth, than in coming forth in public and aspiring after political rights?" Miss Inge asked Mr. Cohen, did he not consider women qualified to fill public offices? it did not require much "physical force" to vote! Mr. Cohen replied with an *argumentum ad fœminam*:—He would, with all humility and respect, ask the young lady, what sort of office she would aspire to fill? ("Order, order!") If she would fill one, she would fill all? He was not going to treat the question with ridicule. But he would ask her to suppose herself in the House of Commons as Member for a Parliamentary borough, and that a young gentleman, a lover in that House, were to try to influence her vote through his sway over her affection: how would she act? whether, in other words, she could resist, and might not lose sight of the public interests?" ("Order, order!") He wished to be in order. He was for maintaining the *social* rights of women: *political*

rights, such as he understood that meeting to aspire to, she could never, in his opinion, attain. This drew forth an energetic speech from Miss Mary Anne Walker: she "repudiated, with indignation, the insinuation, that if women were in Parliament, any man, be he husband or be he lover, would dare be so base a scoundrel as to attempt to sway her from the strict line of duty." Miss Walker was much applauded; and after the business of the evening she received the thanks of the meeting.

18. Singular Case.—At the Leicestershire Quarter Sessions, Louisa Wykes, a rather good-looking girl, about nineteen years of age, respectably attired in black, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing fifteen sovereigns, the property of John Taylor, at Belgrave; a second indictment charged the prisoner with stealing a pair of breeches, leggings, and other male attire, the property of Henry Smith. Prisoner pleaded guilty to both indictments, but the Court, being unacquainted with the circumstances, requested Mr. Taylor to give a relation of them, when it appeared that the prisoner entered the service of the prosecutor about ten months since, during the whole of which time she conducted herself with propriety. A few weeks since Mr. Taylor had occasion to remain at another of his houses in Leicester, leaving the prisoner and three men in charge of his house in Belgrave. During the night the prisoner proceeded to a bureau, in which she had seen her master place some gold, and whence she took sixteen sovereigns out of a sum of fifty; she then cut her hair off so close as to resemble that of a man, after which she proceeded to the men's room, and dressed herself in Smith's clothes, when she left the house. Being overtaken by the carriage of Mr. Hunter, of Brooksby Hall, his lady ordered the coachman to stop, as she perceived that the prisoner had a singular appearance, and was crying very much. Upon some questions being put to her, she acknowledged that she had committed the robbery, and disguised herself in men's clothes to avoid detection. The mother of the prisoner, having been put into the witness-box, said she could account in no other way for her daughter committing the robbery than that she was pregnant, and stole the money with an intention of providing herself during her confinement, and thus avoiding the exposure to which she would otherwise have been subjected. The chairman, Mr. W. Meyrick, said it was one of the most unheard of cases that had come within his experience; and had not the prosecutor recommended her to mercy, and some alleviating circumstances appeared in her favour, he should inevitably have passed a sentence of transportation upon her. The prisoner was afterwards sentenced to twelve months hard labour, three weeks solitary.

— A terrible boiler-explosion occurred at Middlesborough, near Scarborough. At a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning, the steam-boiler of Messrs. Bulcho and Co.'s iron railroad manufactory burst, and blew off the roof of the building; which fell upon a great number of men who had just returned from breakfast. Two (Michael M'Ewan and Philip Kelly) were killed on the spot; the latter having been blown under the fire, was literally roasted be-

fore he could be extricated. Two others, Daniel Martin and James Thompson (both boys), afterwards died from the injury they sustained. There were 21 others much scalded. An inquest was held over the four bodies, and a long and strict investigation took place, but no evidence was given to prove that more than ordinary pressure had been used, or that there had been any inattention on the part of either masters or workmen. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 10*s.* on the boiler.

— Strange and Dreadful Accident to Sir William Geary.—An accident of the most terrible kind, and which had nearly proved fatal befel Sir William Geary, at Oxenhoath. It appears that the hon. baronet, on entering his dressing-room, fell over a glass screen, which was broken to pieces, and a large fragment, presenting a very sharp tapering point, inflicted a frightful wound on the right side of Sir William's neck, behind the lower jaw, within the smallest possible distance of the carotid artery, and dividing one of its principal branches. Lady Geary, who was in the next room, instantly ran to Sir William's assistance, with her maid, and the sight that presented itself to her agonized gaze may be more easily conceived than described. Sir William was stretched on the floor, his life's blood gushing out with fearful violence. In this dreadful extremity, the presence of mind and fortitude both of Lady Geary and her attendant, were the means of preventing the unfortunate gentleman's instant dissolution. At her ladyship's suggestion her maid, a Swiss, courageously seized the wound and tightly compressing it with her hands, stayed the frightful effusion of blood. In the mean time messengers had been despatched for the family surgeons. On their arrival it was found that the only chance of saving the patient was by performing the important and difficult operation of tying the carotid artery in order to prevent hemorrhage, the least renewal of which must have been fatal. The operation was most skillfully performed by Mr. Starling, assisted by his partner, Mr. Vine, and Dr. Taylor. It was unattended by the slightest additional bleeding, a point of the highest importance in this extreme case, and was borne with extreme fortitude by the previously well-nigh exhausted sufferer.

20. Death of the celebrated Grace Darling.—Grace Darling expired at Bamburgh in her twenty-fifth year. She had been in a delicate state of health for a considerable time past, and her medical attendant recommended her removal from the sea. She in consequence went to reside with a friend at Wooler; and afterwards removed to Alnwick, accompanied by her sister, where lodgings were engaged for them by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, by whom the greatest attention was paid to the amiable girl. Her complaint having assumed the form of decided consumption, and all hope of her recovery being abandoned, her father anxiously desired that she should return among her family; and she was accordingly removed from Alnwick to Bamburgh only about ten days before her death.

— Special Commission at Lancaster.—The following were the results of the various trials of persons concerned in the recent

disturbances in Lancashire:—For fifteen years transportation, five; seven years ditto, six; eighteen months imprisonment, six; fifteen months imprisonment, one; one year's imprisonment, sixty-three; for periods varying from three to ten months' imprisonment, forty-five; acquitted, twelve; discharged upon recognizances, twenty-eight; traversed to the next assizes, twenty-nine. Among the latter were Feargus O'Connor, and two persons described as the Rev. James Scholefield, and the Rev. Mr. Hill, both dissenting preachers.

— Effects of Prison Discipline.—An inquest was held at the Cheltenham Union Workhouse, on the body of Charles Beale, lately a prisoner in the Northleach House of Correction, whose death was supposed to have been accelerated by the treatment which he experienced in the prison. Much interest was excited about the case: a great many witnesses, several of them having been fellow-prisoners of the deceased were examined. The mother of Beale stated:—"On the Thursday before he died, he despaired for the first time of his recovery. On the following evening, after Mr. Hollis called, my son asked me if I knew where that gentleman lived; I told him I did not. He said he was fearful that Mr. Hollis had misunderstood him as to the number of hours he was in the potato-cellar, which was very shortly after the first time I went to see him. He said it was wrong what he told Mr. Hollis; he was not down in the potato-cellar fourteen hours in one day: he wished to correct this, as he wished to put all straight before he died. His head wandered at times. On the Saturday before he died, when he was quite sensible, he said—'Mother, when I was in the potato-cellar, I found my blood run cold; my hair stood on end on my head; I pulled off my cap and kneeled upon it; I think that caused me my death. The starvation of the prison that I suffered, mother, no tongue can tell.' I did not hear my son say in the presence of the governor and turnkey that he was perfectly satisfied; he said, 'Don't make yourself uneasy, mother; the turnkey has been very kind to me.' His satisfaction was confined to Curtis. [He had complained of the brutality of the under-turnkey.] He was always of a delicate constitution, until he was grown a man, when he became strong and healthy."—James Churm, a gardener, imprisoned four months for trespass, was Beale's companion in the potato-cellar. Under cross-examination by Mr. Curtis, the turnkey, he said—"The potatoes were turned several times, as they were continually making shoots and beginning to grow, it was so damp. The other days that I saw Beale coming from that direction, his hands were dirty, as if he had been among the potatoes. He had not been on the wheel, as he was taking medicine. When I was there the first day with Beale, no one else was in the potato-burv except us. No food was brough to us there. We went out to dinner. We both ate some of the raw potatoes; I dare say I ate half a peck. I had a good bellyful that day, and I don't think I had another all the time I was there. I am sure Beale ate a quartern. The wet used to run down the walls. The place was damp altogether. I recollect deceased taking his cap off his head to kneel upon, on account of the dampness of the

floor. I gave him a board I was kneeling upon, and did without it myself. I knelt upon my cap. Beale put his cap on the board to kneel upon. When he told me his blood was struck quite cold, and he had no feeling in him, I said, 'Then take the board.' I did it out of good-will. He had the jaundice then, and it struck in, I suppose. I never heard him complain to any one but me."—Mr. Curtis opposed the statements of the other witnesses, sometimes by positive contradictions, sometimes by qualification: for instance—"Beale went into the potato-bury at his own request. He asked me to employ him at any thing I had to do. I said I wanted the potatoes turned. He said, 'Very well, sir, I will go.' That was the time he was in with Churm, and the only time he was there. I don't recollect whether Churm went by his own request. Beale was always a very well behaved man, and I gave him what indulgence I could. If he had not asked, I should have sent some one else to do it. I can state positively that deceased was not in that bury a second time picking potatoes. He was in the other bury several times. What Churm has stated about their going there together on a subsequent day is not correct. Deceased has been several times in the room under the committee-room along with me. Potatoes are kept there also. I never saw him eat any raw potatoes. I did not hear from Beale or Churm when they had been out of the potato-bury that they had been eating any there. He never complained to me of hunger during the whole term of his imprisonment. Deceased had half-a-pound of mutton allowed him from the 31st of May to the 30th of June, when it was discontinued, and again from the 15th of August until the time he left the prison. He always ate it. I took it to him. I cooked it any way he preferred. I always asked him in the morning how he would have it done. He sometimes liked it boiled, sometimes fried, and sometimes made into broth. Whichever way he wished it was done. I have seen him eat it at times. I never saw any left on the trencher, or in the can when it was broth."

Mr. Curtis said that dry shirts were provided for the men at the tread-wheel who were overheated; Beale used not to ask for one, nor did he seem to need it. His health did not appear to be good when he entered the prison. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That Charles Beale died of disease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the punishment and mode of treatment he received whilst a prisoner in Northleach House of Correction; and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the Governor Townsend, the Surgeon Bedwell, and the Under-Turnkey, Harding." A memorial to the Secretary of State was signed by all the jurors, praying him to order an investigation into the treatment of the prisoners at the Northleach House of Correction, and into the discipline of that prison.

21. Legal Appointments under the New Bankruptcy Act.—The following are the names of the gentlemen who have been appointed commissioners of bankruptcy under the act of the late session, with the districts to which they have been respectively assigned. Birmingham; Mr. Balguy (Q.C.) and Mr. Daniell. Liverpool; Mr. Skirrow (Q.C.) and

Mr. Charles Phillips. Manchester; Mr. Sergeant Ludlow and Mr. Jemmett. Leeds; Mr. M. J. West and Mr. Montague Bere. Bristol; Mr. Sergeant Stephen and Mr. Stevenson. Exeter; Mr. Sergeant Goulburn. Newcastle; Mr. Ellison.

— DREADFUL STORM AND DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING.—A storm of unusual violence visited these coasts, raging for upwards of two days, and producing the most calamitous effects at sea. The loss of life and property was immense, as will be observed by the subjoined particulars detailing the wrecks that occurred in the course of the storm; but it is feared many vessels foundered that never will be heard of, the unhappy crews perishing with them. At many of the ports on the night of the 20th, the storm was foretold by the appearance of the moon, a large halo being observed around it, which, amongst mariners, is considered a forerunner of hurricanes and bad weather, although at the time the atmosphere was clear and frosty, with a gentle breeze blowing from the south-west. Upon it being discovered, several steamers bore away out to sea, as did numerous small sailing vessels, in order to render assistance to ships in distress. They were not long out before the horizon became darkened with heavy black clouds, which subsequently sent forth torrents of rain, and by three o'clock it blew a complete hurricane. Shortly after, the ship *Hope*, from Quebec, had struck on the Goodwin Sands, on the 21st, two brigs, heavily laden, the *Mandingo*, Captain Burgin, bound for Jamaica, and the *Felice Rosso*, for Pernambuco, were driven by the force of the storm on the shore under Deal Castle. They remained in a most perilous situation for many hours, both vessels beating violently on the sands, and surrounded with a tremendous sea, which defied all attempts to get at them from the shore, although they were within 200 yards, and plenty of assistance at hand. One Deal boat, in attempting to reach the *Mandingo*, was capsized by the waves, and one of the crew was drowned, the others saving themselves by clinging to the bottom of the boat. At length a steamer arrived from Margate, the *Royal George*, and a rope being thrown on board of the distressed vessels, they were towed off, but not before they had sustained such serious damage that the pumps were obliged to be kept in active operation to prevent them from sinking. At Dungeness, the first burst of the storm drove a large fishing-boat on to the hard sands near the middle battery, where she instantly became a wreck. The crew, consisting of six persons, were washed ashore alive. Directly afterwards, the *Beverley* (a brig), of and belonging to Guernsey, master William Hall, and another brig called the *Rebecca and Eliza*, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, laden with ballast, on her passage to Rouen, became unmanageable, and were driven on shore within a short distance of each other. Within a few minutes after, the *Beverley* struck, her decks blew up from the effects of the heavy sea, which made a complete breach over her, and the crew, to save themselves, took to the rigging. In this situation they remained many hours, and at last were taken off by a party of the coast-guard service, who put off in a lugger. They were in a dreadful state of ex-

haustion, and were all but dead. Both vessels, as the hurricane increased, became wrecks. Their loss is described as being nearly 2,000*l.* At Ilfracombe the storm was severely felt. About four o'clock, A. M. on the 22nd, a large brig, called the *Wilberforce*, from Sandefiord, was totally lost three miles up the beach by striking on the rocks under the cliff. The whole of the crew, ten in number, including the master (Mr. Nixon), perished with the ship. At daybreak the beach was found covered with spars and pieces of wreck belonging to the ill-fated craft. In the course of the day, the bodies of the captain and one of the seamen were washed ashore, shockingly disfigured about the head and face by coming in contact with the rocks. The *Wilberforce* and cargo are valued at 1,200*l.* About the same time a large bark, name at present unknown, was observed to go down between four and five miles off Cromer lighthouse. Her crew (supposed to consist of sixteen persons) sank with her and perished. The catastrophe was witnessed by a fishing coble belonging to Whitby, but the violence of the hurricane prevented them getting near her to render assistance. On the 22nd shortly before six o'clock, A. M. the schooner Watt, of Plymouth, was wrecked on the Boulder Bank, off Eastbourne, near Hastings. The vessel, which was valued at 1,600*l.*, was laden with timber, on her homeward voyage from Quebec. Four hours after she struck, the crew were taken off the rigging by the Eastbourne life-boat. On the 23rd, early in the morning, a vessel was lost near Eyemouth by breaking from her moorings and driving upon the beach. She proved to be the *Betsy*, a schooner belonging to Dundee, laden with a cargo of coals, which had been shipped at Newcastle. There were twelve passengers on board besides the crew, consisting of three men and three females and six young children, and their escape from a watery grave was truly miraculous. After the vessel struck, a line was thrown from the beach, by which they were dragged one by one through the breakers to the shore. The poor creatures, particularly the children, were in a shocking condition by the time they landed; but through proper treatment they shortly recovered. The vessel was insured for 800*l.* During the night she broke up, and her cargo was washed partly ashore. In the course of the same day the *Emma*, of Swansea, was driven on the rocks at Sker Point. Amongst the numerous vessels that were driven ashore in various parts of the coast, and in the same situations, were the following:—The *Burmah*, of Bergen, at Whitby; the *Elizabeth*, of South Shields; the *Union*, of Yarmouth, on the rocks off St. Michael's Mount; the *Ann* and *Ellen*, of London, on the Sherrington Shoal; the brig *Timbuctoo*, of Bristol, and twenty more. At Bideford, the loss of life was dreadful in the extreme. A great many vessels were lost; two of them were known to be the *Auspicious*, from Laurvig, and the *Thomas and Eliza*, of Neath. On the 21st, a brig called the *Morgan*, of Tenby, from Hayle to Llanelly, laden with copper ore, foundered in St. Ive's Bay, and all on board met with a watery grave. Another vessel, the *Friends*, of Cardiff, in Wales, went down in the course of the same morning in the Channel—those on board perishing with

her. Many other vessels were known to have been wrecked, but their names and fate of their crews were unknown.

27th. Miraculous Escape.—A most alarming accident occurred on the Brandling Junction Railway—a whole passenger train having been thrown off the line, and the carriages tumbled topsy-turvy over an embankment eight or nine feet high, and yet the passengers, of whom there were between forty and fifty, escaped without having sustained the slightest injury. The particulars of this occurrence are briefly these:—The seven o'clock train from Sunderland to Newcastle started as usual, and proceeded to near where the railway crosses Cleadon-lane, where the engineer felt some slight interruption, and immediately turned off the steam. The train was then moving at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. The sensation was but momentary, but the direction of the engine was suddenly changed, it having left the line, and was approaching diagonally the edge of a formidable precipice, formed by the embankment of the railway, about eight or nine feet in height. The engineer and his assistant maintained their positions on the engines with the greatest composure, which in the end proved most fortunate, for had they leaped off they would, in all probability, have lost their lives. On the engine went, followed by its tender, over the embankment, through a quickset hedge at the bottom, into the adjoining field, and was finally brought to a stand-still several yards from the railway. The engine maintained its erect position the whole time, and sustained no injury, with the exception of the pipe which carries the water from the tender to the boiler, and which was broken asunder. The engine-man instantly opened the safety valve, to allow the escape of the steam, and then descended from his perilous position. In the meantime the most heart-rending cries were heard from the carriages, which were thrown together in a state of indescribable confusion. There were five carriages, two of them being first-class and three second-class, attached to the engine. Fortunately, the connecting rod between the tender and the first carriage broke, and thus separated the engine from the train. The first carriage remained upon the line; the next, being dissevered from its companions, was thrown over the embankment; the next, a first-class carriage was crushed against the following one, and all the others were partially overturned, some of them having been thrown over the embankment, against which they rested obliquely at the bottom. The scene at this moment was horrifying in the extreme. Some of the passengers were escaping by the windows which were uppermost; others crept out below; men, women, and children were seen scrambling over, round, and beneath the vehicles, anxious to secure their own safety. On proceeding a few yards down the line, the cause of the accident was soon discerned. There lay the mutilated remains of a horse, which had evidently strayed upon the line from one of the adjoining fields. It was cut completely in pieces. Intelligence of the catastrophe was soon conveyed to the next station, and also to Sunderland, and assistance was instantly despatched. Happily, medical aid was not required. The engine and

carriages did no injury to the way, and the eight o'clock train traversed it as though nothing had occurred.

— New Law Appointments in Ireland.—The Queen's letters-patent arrived in Dublin, appointing Mr. Blackburne, Master of the Rolls, Mr. Smith, Attorney-general, and Sergeant Greene, Solicitor-general. Mr. Blackburne was sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor; and on the same day Mr. Litton, the new Master in Chancery, took the oaths of office. The vacant coif was conferred on Mr. R. Keatinge; Mr. Brewster retaining his office of Law Adviser at the Castle, by the express desire of Lord de Grey and Lord Eliot.

31. Remarkable Trial. — At the Central Criminal Court, Alice Lowe, described as a spinster, nineteen years of age, was indicted for stealing two miniatures, three gold snuff boxes, a gold toothpick-case, a gold box, a smelling-bottle, and a variety of other articles, the property of Lodge Reymond Viscount Frankfort, Baron Montmorency. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution: Mr. Adolphus defended Alice Lowe. Mr. Clarkson stated the case; and in doing so, to exonerate Lord Frankfort from the charge of having first seduced a girl and then prosecuted her, he was about to enter into a statement respecting Lowe's previous character; but he was stopped by her counsel, and Mr. Justice Erskine affirmed the objection, that such a statement would be irrelevant. Mr. Clarkson persisted in stating that the prisoner had been "a gay woman." Mr. Adolphus rose to object; and at the same moment, Alice Lowe, who had from the first looked ill and wept much, fell from her chair in an hysteric fit.

Lord Frankfort was then called into the witness-box, and examined by Mr. Bodkin.—He said, I am an Irish Viscount—Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency. I reside in Southwick-terrace, Paddington, and did so at the time the transaction in question occurred. I have lived there since the month of October or November last. I am a married man, but have been for some time separated from my wife. I first saw the prisoner on the evening of the 26th of May last. She came to my house on that occasion, accompanied by a female of the name of Mitchell. It was about ten o'clock at night when they came. Miss Mitchell came to see me upon business, and I remained in conversation with her about six or seven minutes. That conversation took place in the upper and lower halls, and in the drawing-room. The lights in the drawing-room had been put out, and I was about retiring to bed. After the conversation I have alluded to, they both went away together. I had no conversation with the prisoner on that occasion. She did not speak to me, neither did I speak to her. To the best of my belief, I never saw the prisoner before that evening.

Mr. Bodkin.—When did you next see her?—Witness.—On the evening of the 28th of May.

Mr. Bodkin.—Have the goodness to tell the court under what circumstances you then saw her.—Witness.—About the same hour at night, or perhaps a little later, the prisoner came to my house in a cab. She was then quite alone. I was at the time in my bed-room, and on being called down I found her in the drawing-room, where I saw her before. There was no light in the room, but there was on the

landing. Upon seeing her I asked her what she wanted, or what she came there for, to which she replied that she came to see me, and intended to stop. I at first said it would be better for her not to stop, as her friends might not know where she was, or what had become of her, and might feel alarmed at her absence. She, however, said she did not care for that, she intended to stop, and would do so. I kept the cab waiting till nearly one o'clock, and then, when I saw that she was determined to stop, I sent it away.

Mr. Bodkin.—How long did she remain with you?—Witness.—Till the 22nd of July.

Mr. Bodkin.—Whilst she remained she slept in the same room with you, I believe?—Witness.—She did.

Mr. Bodkin.—Why did she leave.—Witness.—I had no idea that she was going to leave; she went without saying any thing to me upon the subject. We had had no quarrel whatever. Whilst she was with me I had in my possession two miniatures in gold frames, which cost me, the one 16*l.*, and the other 10*l.*; three China snuff boxes, upon which I cannot set a value, as I had always been told they were matchless. I believe they would fetch 20*l.* each at a pawnbroker's. I cannot say what they cost me, as I have been in the habit of purchasing large quantities of such property. I had also a costly toothpick-case, upon which I cannot set a value; a gold snuff-box, worth 20*l.*; a valuable gold enamelled watch-hook, which I believe I gave 50*l.* for; an opal-box, worth upwards of 20*l.*; a gold smelling-bottle, valued at 25*l.*; two gold-mounted *etui* cases, worth upwards of 20*l.* each; all of which I missed after she had left, besides other property.

Mr. Bodkin.—Did you ever give the prisoner any of those articles.—Witness.—I never did.

Mr. Bodkin.—Or did you ever authorise her to pawn or dispose of them in any manner whatever?—Witness.—Never.

Mr. Bodkin.—Where were they kept?—Witness.—In a drawer in a wardrobe, in which I also kept my clothes. That was in the room where I slept. The prisoner had access to that drawer, as it was always open when I was in the room, but when I went out I always locked it. I made the prisoner many presents whilst she was with me. I gave her a great number of things. When she came she did not bring any clothes with her, but I had plenty of clothes supplied for her.

Mr. Bodkin.—Then, when she went away, she left entirely without your knowledge?—Witness.—She did.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Adolphus, the Viscount said, that he had been married in 1835, but he and Lady Frankfort had been separated for four years, and Lady Frankfort lived in Chapel-street. He valued the two miniatures at 16*l.* and 10*l.* respectively; three China snuff-boxes, "very rare," at 20*l.* each; a gold-box, 9*l.*; gold enamelled watch, 50*l.*; an opal-box 20*l.*; a smelling-bottle, 24*l.* or 25*l.*; an *etui* box, 5*l.*; another, certainly more than 20*l.* In answer to further questions Lord Frankfort said, my present house is only partly furnished. The establishment consisted at this time of two female servants and a boy, commonly called a 'tiger.' These servants went away about three weeks after Alice Lowe left. The

property that was stolen was taken from a drawer of the wardrobe in the room where we slept.

Mr. Adolphus.—Were not some of the prisoner's clothes kept in the same drawer?—Lord Frankfort.—No.

Mr. Adolphus.—Are you sure of that?—Lord Frankfort.—There were no clothes of hers in the drawer except a hair-brush.

Mr. Adolphus.—Was the drawer kept locked?—Lord Frankfort.—It was always locked when I went out.

Mr. Adolphus.—Do you mean to say that you locked up her hair-brushes?—Lord Frankfort.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Adolphus.—Did the prisoner leave your house at all from the time she first entered it until she finally left?—Lord Frankfort.—She never went out on any occasion.

Mr. Adolphus.—Now, my Lord, will you tell us what took place when Miss Mitchell first came with the prisoner to your house?—Lord Frankfort.—Nothing whatever was said.

Mr. Adolphus.—Do you mean to say the name of the prisoner was not mentioned?—Lord Frankfort.—I do: Miss Mitchell is an actress, and she brought me some benefit-tickets to circulate for her, and I did so.

Mr. Adolphus.—Have you been in the habit of circulating benefit-tickets for Miss Mitchell?—Lord Frankfort.—I have done so three or four times.

Mr. Adolphus.—Then are we to understand, that when this strange young woman was brought to your house you made no inquiry who she was or what she was?—Lord Frankfort.—I had not time: the whole transaction only occupied five or six minutes.

Mr. Adolphus.—Then you made no inquiry about her?—Lord Frankfort.—I don't inquire who comes to my house.

Mr. Adolphus.—Then, whether she came from the Rookery or from Spring-gardens you were equally ignorant?—Lord Frankfort.—I asked no questions, and she did not give me any information herself.

Mr. Adolphus.—Was there any agreement as to what the prisoner was to have or receive from you?—Lord Frankfort.—No: I merely told her that I was not going to keep her to run about the streets; and if she left my house at all she was to keep away altogether. I told her, she was welcome to go out, but if she did so, she must stay out.

Mr. Adolphus.—Have you ever seen the prisoner wear a pair of diamond ear-rings that belonged to you?—Lord Frankfort—She did: I gave her some rings and brooches.

Mr. Adolphus.—Has she not worn the miniature also?—Lord Frankfort.—She has on some occasions.

Mr. Adolphus.—You have said that the prisoner had very few clothes when she came to your house: will you tell us how she obtained them afterwards?—Lord Frankfort.—I ordered the mantua-makers and milliners to come to the house to measure the prisoner and I paid for the things; I did not go myself to order the things, and I have never said that I did.

Evidence was given that various articles had been pledged, some of them a month before the prisoner left Lord Frankfort's house; some by the prisoner, and some by two other women. For the defence, Mr. Adolphus maintained that the

things had been given to the prisoner by Lord Frankfort. He commented strongly on Lord Frankfort's calling no evidence as to what passed in his own house; himself being the only witness. "Could any one doubt that he was determined to get back the jewels, which he repented having given to her?" "It had been proved, that for two whole months this young creature was kept almost a prisoner from the light of heaven; and he put it to the common sense of the jury, whether she would for two months have endured such a condition unless his Lordship had given her some equivalent." And for two months after the prisoner left his house, no steps were taken to apprehend her or to trace the property. Mr. Justice Erskine summed up, and after about ten minutes consultation, but without retiring, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict was received with shouts of applause in the court, echoed by the crowd without; and for several minutes order could not be restored. A second indictment was withdrawn; and Alice Lowe was discharged. She left the court in a cab; her appearance outside being greeted by loud shouts, and several well-dressed persons pressing forward to shake hands with her.

NOVEMBER.

2. Funeral of the Chief Rabbi of the Jews.—The obsequies of the late Dr. Herschell, Chief Rabbi of England, were performed with great solemnity. Precisely at ten o'clock the corpse, in a plain deal coffin, covered with black cloth (in which it had been deposited by the express desire of the deceased), was removed from his late residence in Bury-court, St. Mary-Axe, to the chief Synagogue, Duke's-place, supported by Sir Moses Montefiore and twenty-three other leading members of "the Bethdin." During the progress from the door of the synagogue to the ark, an appropriate service was chaunted by Mr. Asher, the principal reader; and after the bier had been placed before the ark, an impressive ceremonial in accordance with the Jewish faith was gone through. The ark was covered with black cloth, the numerous windows were darkened, the Synagogue was illumined by wax tapers, and the whole arrangements had a sombre and most impressive effect. This portion of the religious observance having been completed, the procession was formed to convey the mortal remains of the much-respected and deeply-lamented deceased to their last resting-place, in the Jews' Burial-ground, North-street, Mile-end. The procession comprised the children of both sexes belonging to the Spanish, German, and Portuguese charity schools, the youths training up for the priesthood, the readers of the various metropolitan Synagogues, the hearse conveying the corpse, and the carriages of the leading Jewish laity.

The cavalcade comprised upwards of 100 carriages. The deceased left orders that no mourning coaches should attend his funeral. The principal mourner was his grandson. On arriving at the ground in North-street, the body was carried into the Hall, and placed in the centre; and the reader taking his position at the head of the coffin, repeated the

usual burial service in a very impressive manner. At the conclusion of the prayers the corpse was borne to the grave. Several brown paper parcels, sealed with wax, containing papers and documents, were thrown into the grave, by order of the deceased; and a large box, containing one of the laws of Moses, written by himself on parchment, was also consigned to the grave, by special orders of the deceased. The shops of the tradesmen of the Jewish faith in the line where the procession passed were all closed. The ceremony lasted from ten in the morning until near three in the afternoon. The deceased had not been able to attend the Synagogue since he met with an accident about two years ago, on which occasion his thigh was dislocated. He was eighty-two years of age, and officiated as Chief Rabbi upwards of forty-two years, and was universally respected.

4. Destructive Fire in Manchester.—A shocking fire broke out at the extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Pooley, Mill-street, Ancoats, about two hours before the time at which the place usually closes for the night. The fire originated near the centre of the building called the New Mill, the only portion of the premises not fireproof, and such was the fearful rapidity with which the flames spread, that a portion of the hands had not time to escape. Hence, in addition to the destruction of property which followed the calamity, it was attended with a fearful loss of life. It may be necessary to mention, that the fire broke out near the grand staircase by which access was obtained to the different rooms; and this will explain the reason why the escape of some of the workpeople was cut off. The fire speedily illuminated the whole town; and the town fire-engines were immediately at work, but a great portion of the New Mill was soon a mass of ruins; and the flames had spread along the roof of what is called the fire-proof mill, before its progress was arrested. Some of the hands whose escape was cut off, were seen clinging to the windows during the progress of the fire; and some attempts were made at rescue, but the risk was too great, and they were buried in the ruins.

7. The Times Testimonial.—A meeting of the Committee appointed by the public meeting to arrange the *Times* Testimonial, was held, to receive the report of the auditors of the accounts. Lord Mayor Pirie took the chair. Mr. H. Hughes, as Honorary Secretary, reported, that since the last meeting of the Committee, contributions to the amount of 36*l.* 10*s.* had been received, including ten guineas from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland, 5*l.* from Mr. William Cotton, Governor of the Bank of England, and seven sums of two guineas, and six sums of one guinea each; making the total amount subscribed 2,702*l.* 1*s.*, every shilling of which had been received. He laid before the meeting the following summary of the subscriptions:—

Number.		Amount. £.	*s.*	*d.*
1	Sir John Pirie, Lord Mayor (Chairman and Treasurer)	10	10	0
38	Public companies	330	5	0
	Carried forward . .	340	15	0

Number.		Amount. £.	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	340	15	0
64	Magistrates, &c. of the City of London .	194	6	0
58	London bankers, and joint-stock banks .	518	9	0
129	London merchants, manufacturers, traders, &c.	790	1	0
116	Country bankers, merchants, public companies, &c.	429	10	0
21	Foreign bankers, merchants, public companies, &c.	127	7	0
128	Individuals and anonymous . . .	301	13	0
555	Total . . .	2,702	1	0

The subscriptions from "foreign merchants, bankers, public companies," &c. were from Alexandria, Antwerp, Cadiz, Calcutta, Cologne, Dantzic, Florence, Geneva, Hamburg, La Guayra (in South America), Macao, Malta, Messina, Naples, Newfoundland, Ostend, Paris, Venice, Vevay, and Wisbaden. And Mr. Hughes knew for a certainty, that they would have been much more considerable and numerous, but for the great losses (in many cases ruinous) sustained by firms all over the Continent of Europe, through the very conspiracy afterwards brought to light and exposed by the *Times*.

The sum of 2,000*l.* had been devoted to establishing two scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, in connexion with Christ's Hospital and the City of London School. A tablet is to be set up in the new Royal Exchange, and another in the *Times* office. The report was affirmed, and thanks were passed to the several honorary officers of the Committee.

8. Installation of the New Lord Mayor. — Mr. Alderman Humphery was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies, at Guildhall.

9. Birth-day of the Prince of Wales.—The first anniversary of the Royal heir-apparent's birth was marked by manifestations of rejoicing — bell-ringing, cannon-firing, and some illuminations at night, in Windsor and London. There was a review in the Home Park; and the Duchess of Kent went to the Castle to pay a congratulatory visit. Her Royal Highness composed a piece of music in honour of the day, which was performed by the band of the Grenadier Guards in the evening.

10. Visit of the Queen to Walmer Castle.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, left Windsor for Walmer Castle, near Deal, the official residence of the Duke of Wellington as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. They were loyally welcomed in the several towns through which they passed, particularly at the City of Canterbury. Her Majesty arrived at the Castle in a close travelling carriage and four, with outriders, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and escorted from Sandwich by a detachment of the 7th Hussars. The Duke of Wellington, who had met Her Majesty at Sandwich, and escorted her to within a short distance of Walmer, arrived at great speed at the Castle a few minutes before the Queen,

for the purpose of receiving the Sovereign upon alighting at the fortress. Her Majesty was driven over the drawbridge, when the Duke who wore the riband of the Garter and several orders, received the Queen, and handed her from the carriage. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and appeared in excellent spirits as she ascended the grand staircase, leaning upon the arm of the Duke. Soon after the Queen's arrival, Her Majesty (it being a moonlight night, and the rain having ceased), walked out upon the ramparts, and enjoyed for some minutes the fine view which presented itself. Upon Her Majesty arriving within sight of the Castle, the battery outside of the moat, consisting of eight 36-pounders, fired a Royal salute. This was immediately returned by the *Thunderer* man-of-war, then lying just off the Castle. In the carriage which immediately followed that of Her Majesty were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

12. Death of the Bishop of Cashel—Ireland.—The Bishop of Cashel, who had for some time been in a very precarious state of health, died, in his sixty-fourth year. Dr. Sandes was for many years a senior Fellow and burser in the University. In 1836, he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, whence he was translated to Cashel, in 1839. He met with a severe accident whilst travelling in England some years ago, by the upsetting of a coach, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He enjoyed the esteem of all parties.

— Dreadful Shipwreck and Loss of Life. — The *Reliance* East Indiaman was wrecked in a dreadful storm on the coast of France about thirty miles to the west of Boulogne. She was bound to London from China, with a cargo of 27,000 chests of tea; having left Canton on the 7th May. There were on board 122 persons: seven seamen only were saved. The ship came on shore at two o'clock in the morning, during a tremendous gale; and was driven with such impetus as to be at once firmly imbedded in the sand. It is supposed that the light near the port of Boulogne was mistaken for that of Dungeness. Another supposition is, that the haziness of the weather prevented any lights being seen; and that the gale and current both setting towards the French coast, the vessel made more way than was at all suspected, and was on the coast when she was supposed to be many miles from it. The boats were hoisted out: the long-boat was immediately swamped, and the others, being overloaded, went down within a short distance of the vessel, which broke up at four o'clock. Many of her crew had been washed overboard before; and now there was the final sweeping away. The names of those saved were Robert Dixon, the carpenter, W. O'Neill, of Kingston in Ireland, Johan Anderson of Lauzry in Norway, Charles Batts of Dantzic: the remaining three are Malays. Mr. Green, the commander, is said to have been a careful and intelligent officer; and the three mates, Mr. Walsh, Mr. T. Green, and Mr. Griffin, who perished, are also described as steady and experienced sailors. The ship was owned by Messrs. Mann and Tomlyn, of Swan-alley, Cornhill. Upwards of 2,000 chests of tea were col-

lected along the strand, but all more or less damaged.

14. Visit of the Queen to Dover Castle.—The Queen and Prince, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Anson, went in an open carriage and four to Dover Castle. Upon Her Majesty arriving within view of the Castle, the Royal Standard was raised upon the Keep Tower. The Queen entered the outworks of the Castle by "the old entrance," about half-way down the hill leading from Deal into the town. Her Majesty, upon alighting from her carriage, was received by Colonel Jenkinson, the Lieutenant-governor of the Castle, Colonel Jones, the Commandant, and other official personages connected with the fortress. The Queen upon entering the gateway (through which Her Majesty and the Prince walked, from the danger of attempting to get the carriage over the drawbridge), was received by a guard of honour, composed of the dépôt of the 19th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Captain Beckham. Her Majesty and the Prince first proceeded to the residence of the Lieutenant-governor, and, after remaining there a few minutes, walked arm-in-arm followed by the Royal suite, and attended by the Lieutenant-governor, Colonel Jones, and several other officers connected with the Castle, through the Keep-gate to the Chapel. The Queen then proceeded along the summit of a high and extensive mound, by the ruins of the old Saxon church, to a point which commanded a splendid view of the numerous shipping in the Roads, and the harbour and town of Dover. As soon as it was known to the shipping lying off the town, by the Royal Standard being displayed from the Keep Tower, that the Queen was at the Castle, many of the vessels were speedily decorated with numerous flags, and the yards manned, in honour of the Sovereign. By this time the hill leading from the town to the Castle was crowded by thousands of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, who lined the road on either side to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign. Hundreds of horsemen and carriages, as soon as it became known that the Queen had so unexpectedly honoured Dover with a visit, crowded every part of the route leading from the town to the fortress. Her Majesty, after remaining for about half an hour at the Castle, was escorted to her carriage by the Lieutenant-governor, the Commandant, and the Royal suite in attendance, and proceeded, amidst the acclamations of the thousands assembled, through the town. At this time the scene was most animated; the windows of the houses in every street through which Her Majesty traversed were filled with elegantly-dressed females, who evinced their affection and loyalty to their Queen, by the waving of handkerchiefs and the display of numerous flags, while the host of persons on foot and in carriages rent the air with their loyal shoutings. Her Majesty, who could proceed but at a very slow pace from the crowded state of the streets, drove down Castle-hill, through the Market-place, and along Snargate-street, over the Sluice-bridge, into Union-street; thence the Queen proceeded up Waterloo-crescent, along the Marine Parade, through Woolcombers'-street, to Castle-hill, *en route* to Walmer.

— Afflicting Destitution. —Lambeth-street.—A case of

deep distress, occasioned by illness and the low prices given by slop-sellers for making up their goods, was brought under the notice of Mr. Norton. That magistrate received a letter from Miss E. Reynolds, of No. 9, Oxford-street, Stepney, which induced him at once to despatch Andrews the messenger to the house, to make enquiries relative to the condition of the writer and her sister. On his return Andrews stated, that the apartment occupied by the sisters betokened the greatest distress, but that still the few articles that were in it were particularly clean. Their bed, which was placed on the floor, was a very scanty one, and from all he had seen and learned, he felt satisfied their case was one of the deepest distress, and deserving much commiseration. Mr. Norton, on learning this, sent for Miss Reynolds, who attended and made a statement, of which the following is an outline:—She stated that her father had been a Major in the 5th West India Regiment, and after serving for many years with his regiment, was returning home in 1807 for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired, when he, her mother, and three children, were taken by a French privateer, and carried to France, where he was made a prisoner of war, and detained there until the peace of 1814, in consequence of which, and being continually moving from place to place with his family, he became much involved with his agents, Messrs. Cox, Greenwood, and Co. On his arrival in England, he was ordered to the West Indies to join his regiment, which compelled him to get a further advance from his agents, to enable him to pay his expences, and he was not long there when the regiment was disbanded, and he was put upon half-pay. In the year 1819 he was appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, and after serving some time in Ireland and Scotland, was compelled to take advantage of the privilege given to old officers to sell his commission to liquidate his debts, and in the hope of being able to obtain some situation to provide for his family. In the latter, however, he was disappointed; and he died, leaving his family without a single shilling. She (Miss Reynolds), having received an excellent education, obtained a situation as governess in the family of a gentleman going to reside in the West Indies, and this situation she filled for some years, and it enabled her to assist her two sisters; but she was obliged to relinquish it from long-continued ill health, and return to England. Since her arrival, and with continued ill health, she had to struggle with her sister through the greatest possible privations, and even to fast whole days, rather than trouble any one, much more the parish, for assistance.

Mr. Norton, on hearing her statement, which was in a great measure confirmed by the information obtained by Andrews, gave her half a sovereign out of the poor-box, and some silver from his private purse, for which she expressed the deepest gratitude.

Soon afterwards, Mr. Norton again sent for her, and on her appearing in court, said he had received half-a-sovereign from a benevolent friend of his, to whom he had mentioned the unfortunate particulars of her case, which he then wished to present to her. The worthy magistrate, at the same time, addressing the reporters, said, he had strong hopes that if the

case got publicity—and it was one, in his opinion, calling forth deep commiseration—many benevolent persons would be found to assist in bettering the condition of Miss Reynolds and her sister, whose present state was the result of sheer misfortune.

In reply to the question of the magistrate, Miss Reynolds said, she and her sister had latterly been employed in making shirts at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ each; and the very utmost they could earn at the work, for ten hours, was $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ each!

Mr. Norton thought it a shame that any tradesman should expect articles made at such a price. He had an additional hope, that publicity would procure her more lucrative employment.

Miss Reynolds, who expressed herself most grateful, replied, that this was all she would require.

Subscriptions to the amount of nearly 300*l.* were afterwards received from benevolent persons, which were appropriated to the relief of these unfortunate ladies.

15. Singular Circumstance.—While some boys were playing in Albany-street, North Leith, they heard a hissing noise proceed from the side of the road; as they approached nearer, they discovered to their horror a serpent, firmly twined round the lamp-post. They killed it by striking it on the head. It measured two and a-half feet in length, and was beautifully speckled with black, gray, and green colours. It was at first supposed that the creature might have escaped from the Zoological Gardens in Broughton Park; but, upon inquiry, it was found that no reptile of the same species is in this repository; and moreover, the animals there are too well secured to admit of any such accident. The next, and most probable conjecture is, that it might have found its way to this country in a tobacco-laden ship then in the harbour, and thence crawled to the place in which it was found.

17. Desperate Outrage and gallant Resistance.—At Ballygraigue, in the vicinity of Nenagh, a number of men broke into the house of James and John Power. James, who was in the act of reading a religious book for his infirm mother, had a pistol pointed at his head by a miscreant, who swore that he would soon change his devotion, and ordered him to go on his knees until he shot him. The young man, notwithstanding the pistol being presented at him, sprung, lion-like, on his intended murderer, and wrung the pistol from his grasp, exclaiming at the same time, "That if he was to die, it would not be on his knees." Two more ruffians rushed in to the rescue of their accomplice, beat Power to the ground, and deprived him of the pistol. John Power now joined his brother; and having knocked down one of the fellows, who was trampling on his brother, a pistol was presented at him, with an oath, that his brains would be blown out if he stirred a hand. Henry Power, who had been in bed, now came to the assistance of his brothers, armed with a shovel, and cleaved the head of the ruffian who held the pistol; the miscreant fell, and while down, he gave him three blows of the edge of the shovel. Seven or eight men broke into the house, every second man of whom was armed with a pistol. The candle being extinguished, the conflict became general and desperate, and there can be no doubt but it was the fear of shooting

some of their own party, that prevented the discharge of the pistols.

Patrick Power, a young man who is blind, groped out and seized one of the fellows by the throat, and would have choked him, had it not been that the wretched being cried out for mercy; and the young man from a religious feeling, let the miscreant go unstrangled. So desperate was the resistance the Powers made, that they cleared the kitchen of their assailants, and barred the door against them. While taking other measures to secure the place, they heard a bustle in the room, and turning in they found that they had two of the fellows inside. Of these they determined to make prisoners; but they calling out, "5th Regiment, will you leave us to be murdered?" —the doors and windows were all smashed in with large stones, the gang re-entered, and the terrific struggle recommenced.

The Powers fought for life and death, and owe their escape to the number of their opponents, who, in many instances beat each other, in an unmerciful manner, through mistake. It being understood by them that one of the women had escaped out of the house, and was giving the alarm, they retreated, bearing one of their comrades almost lifeless on their shoulders, and leaving behind them a loaded pistol, with the lock broken off, two hats, and a clan-alpine.

They were not long gone, when the Ballinaclough Police, and Ballygraigue boys, armed with pitchforks and other missiles, surrounded the house, under the impression that the gang were inside; but, on finding their disappointment, they scoured the country, but without any effect. There were traces of blood round the haggard of the Powers; and in one spot there was nearly a basinfull, and the straw about it was saturated.

— Election of the Lord Rector of Glasgow. — Mr. Fox Maule was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, by a majority in all the "nations;" his opponent being the Marquess of Bute. Mr. Maule was supported by the Nonintrusionists, the Marquess by the Moderates.

18. Lord Frankfort and Alice Lowe. — At Bow-street, Mr. John Vaughan, a pawnbroker, of the Strand, appeared in answer to a summons to show cause why he refused to deliver up to Alice Lowe two China snuff-boxes which had been pledged at his shop, after the duplicates, principal, and interest had been tendered. They formed part of the property for stealing which from Lord Frankfort she had been tried and acquitted, (of which an account has appeared in our pages.) Lowe came to the Police-office in a carriage, attended by a servant in livery! Mr. Montague stated for Mr. Vaughan, that he had been served with a notice, calling upon him to deliver up to Lord Frankfort's solicitor the boxes, under the threat of an action. Mr. Vaughan was willing to deliver the boxes to the pledger, but he demanded an indemnification against the consequences. Mr. Adolphus insisted that the defendant had no legal right to detain property after principal, interest, and the duplicates relating to it had been tendered, unless he had previously received notice from the person *who had pledged* it to the contrary. Mr. Twyford, the magistrate, demanded proof that the action threatened by Lord Frankfort was *bonâ fide;* which was promised. Mr. Adolphus said,

that in that case, he should advise Alice Lowe to bring another action against Mr. Vaughan. Mr. Twyford said, that would be the fairest way to dispose of the whole matter; and, under such circumstances, he would adjourn the case until the action could be decided.

— ANOTHER SHIPWRECK. — This morning between three and four, A. M., the ship *William*, Captain Houston, on her passage from Gloucester was totally wrecked at Kilchattan Bay, Isle of Bute, while in the act of wearing, during a heavy storm. When the vessel struck, her owner, Mr. T. Hamlin, a gentleman of extensive nautical experience, told the alarmed crew to keep calm and collected, in which case there was a fair prospect of their lives being saved, whereas, should their terrors lead to confusion, their dangers would be greatly increased. The advice was attended to by the major part of the crew; but two of them, in spite of every remonstrance, lowered themselves overboard on what seemed from the ship to be dry rocks; but by this step, they only met the fate they sought to shun, the boisterous surge into which they dropped having washed them back, and carried them under the ship's bottom, where no assistance could be rendered them by those on the wreck. The rest of the crew, after remaining on board with great difficulty till the morning broke, the sea during the night washing over them, and the ship rapidly going to pieces, were enabled to land on the receding of the tide. By the time they had left her she was a complete wreck, little remaining but the deck. The master was a good deal bruised, and the mate had his hand seriously injured. Mr. Hamlin and the crew were much exhausted by the severity of the weather, but were, with one exception, uninjured. One old man was saved with much difficulty, as from the cold he had become quite benumbed. Mr. Hamlin, his officers, and crew, experienced very kind attention from Mr. M'Dougall, a farmer, in the vicinity of where the wreck took place, and he afforded them ready aid, which was the means especially of saving the life of the old man above alluded to. He also sent his carts to save any property of value which might come ashore. The severity of the gale which proved fatal to the *William*, may be judged of by the fact, that she was blown from Pladda to Cumbrae, a distance of twenty-one miles, under bare poles, in somewhat less than two hours.

— A WHALE IN THE THAMES. —A huge fish of the whale species recently caught by some fishermen off Deptford-pier, was purchased by three individuals residing at Deptford, where it was exhibited for some time, and was afterwards shown as a public curiosity at the Half Moon Inn in the Borough. To the latter place, nearly 2,000 persons were admitted in one day. Mr. Baker, the chief naturalist of the British Museum, having purchased the fish for that institution, he and four of his assistants attended at the Half Moon Inn, for the purpose of dissecting it, previously to its removal. The operation occupied the greater part of the day, and was performed in the presence of a number of naturalists. The skin was nearly two inches in thickness, and of the texture of India rubber. The flesh closely resembled beef. The backbone was three inches and a half

in diameter. It was sixteen feet long, and upwards of two tons in weight. After the flesh had been removed by the operators, the head, tail, bones, and the skin were conveyed to the British Museum.

21. First Anecdote of the Princess Royal.—During Her Majesty's stay at Walmer Castle, Mr. William Hulke, a surgeon of Deal, was daily employed in attendance on the Royal infants. The wife of that gentleman during the same period was confined of a son, and the Queen graciously commanded that the child should be named Victor, after the Princess Royal, whose name is Victoria. To day upon Mr. Hulke visiting, professionally, the Princess Royal, as usual, Her Royal Highness, in a most graceful and artless manner, presented Mr. Hulke with an elegant gold pencil-case set with precious stones, and containing beautiful medallion portraits, in bas-relief, of her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, entwined with the Garter. The Princess rose from her chair, (being at breakfast at the time,) and addressing Mr. Hulke, said, "I have something to present to you, Mr. Hulke, (handing the pencil-case)—I beg you will give this to Victor as a present from me."

— Sittings of the Income-tax Commissioners.—The commissioners appointed for the City of London under the Property and Income-tax Act commenced their sittings, for the purpose of hearing appeals against the assessments on account of the tax. The chambers where the commissioners sat, were crowded during the whole of the day by persons anxious to be heard against the assessments, and amongst whom loud complaints were raised about the complication of the papers submitted to them — the excessive amount to which they had been assessed, notwithstanding the returns they had made, and the great inconvenience and trouble they had been put to in dancing attendance from day to day, in order to get their claims of reduction allowed, or the assessment altogether set aside.

24. Royal Benevolence. — During a heavy gale of wind which prevailed in the night of the 22nd, four Deal boatmen, in attempting to board a foreign ship in the Downs, in a distressed and hazardous state, were unfortunately drowned. This circumstance having reached the ears of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the hon. C. A. Murray received her Majesty's command to wait upon Mr. Darby, the Mayor of Deal, for the purpose of ascertaining from that gentleman the situation of their bereaved families, and whether they were considered proper objects for the exercise of the benevolence of the Queen and His Royal Highness. The Mayor reported most favourably of the unfortunate families who had been deprived of the succour and aid of their relatives, four of the "brave boatmen of Deal." Mr. Darby shortly afterwards received the following communication:—

"*Walmer Castle, Nov.* 24.

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, I forward to you herewith a draught for 20*l.*, to be divided (in four equal sums of 5*l.* each) between the four poor women recommended as worthy objects of the Royal bounty in your memorandum herein enclosed. Will you have the goodness to

take charge of the distribution of the abovenamed sum, and also acknowledge to me its having safely reached your hands?

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"C. A. MURRAY.

"*The Worshipful the Mayor of Deal.*"

The Mayor, immediately, upon the receipt of Mr. Murray's gratifying communication, distributed the Royal benevolence to the grateful recipients of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's bounty, by whom it was received with the most lively joy and humble acknowledgments.

25. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN A PAPER-MILL.—A shocking fatality occurred at the paper manufactory of Mrs. Mary Crompton, at Collyhurst, Manchester. The sufferers were Eliza Jenkinson, twenty-eight years of age, house-servant to Mrs. Crompton, who was killed on the spot, her body being literally torn in pieces, and Mrs. Crompton herself, who lost her left arm. It appears, that Mrs. Crompton was at the time engaged in "putting in" to one of the calendars, for Ann Horrocks, a female in her employ, who had just gone to dinner; the deceased servant came into the room to deliver a message. The room is nearly filled with the machinery. On the left of the entrance was a large water-wheel, and on the right was the calender at which Mrs. Crompton was employed, a narrow avenue, only sufficient for a person to pass, being left between them. Up to this avenue came two cog-wheels, and in passing the cog-wheels the deceased's clothes were caught by the teeth of the lower wheel. The wheels going at the rate of twelve to fifteen revolutions in a minute, the poor creature was instantly drawn into the hole under the wheel. Mrs. Crompton perceiving her danger, ran to render what assistance she could, but she also became entangled. The assistance of some of the men being procured, the wheels were reversed, and Mrs. Crompton, who was found laid upon the deceased, was extricated. She was severely injured, and her left arm was torn from her body, She was conveyed home, and efforts were then made to release the poor girl. The body presented a most frightful spectacle; she was lying under the hole of the wheel; all her clothes were torn off; her body was literally cut in two, from the lower part to the head; her entrails were torn out, and lay upon the floor; part of her face was torn away, and almost every bone in her body was broken. One of her legs was found on the opposite side of the wheel. The body, thus shockingly mangled, was conveyed to the Andrew's Arms, where an inquest was held on the same day before the borough coroner. Evidence of the occurrence was given, but there was no proof of blameable neglect, except that the cog-wheels might have been partitioned off. The jury found that the deceased "died from lacerations and fractures accidentally received from a cog-wheel," stating that had it not been for the injuries received by Mrs. Crompton in trying to extricate the deceased, they should have imposed a very heavy deodand on the machinery.

— DEATH FROM THE ATTACK OF A RAM.—An inquest was held by Mr. Hosty on the body of Eleanor Varley, at Larragan, who came by her death from several frightful wounds inflicted on her head and body by a ram, the property of Patrick Walsh, which at-

tacked her when crossing a field. The owner of the ram having undertaken to destroy him, the jury did not impose a deodand. The ram's head, breast, and shoulders were covered with the blood of the unfortunate woman.

27. Desperate Affray with Poachers.—A gang of poachers who had lately been in the habit of pursuing their nocturnal depredations in the preserves adjoining Warkworth, were guilty of an unprovoked and brutal attack upon the occupant of a neighbouring estate, and a gentleman who was with him, under the following circumstances: — On the night in question, information was brought to Morwick-hall, the residence of Mr. S. G. Barrett, that a party of poachers were upon the estate, and that gentleman immediately went out, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the Rev. H. Bell, vicar of Longhoughton, for the purpose of warning them off. Shortly after leaving the house, and being a short distance from each other, Mr. Barrett heard Mr. Bell call out as if for aid, and on proceeding to the spot he found the rev. gentleman attacked by the whole gang, five in number, who had knocked him down, and were beating him unmercifully with the butts of their guns and bludgeons. After defending himself Mr. Barrett, who in turn was attacked, succeeded in getting out his pistols, when the villains fled. Mr. Bell was conveyed to Morwick-hall, with one of his arms broken by a desperate blow from the butt of the gun, which was also broken by the blow, the butt end being afterwards found on the spot; he was also severely beaten about the head by the cowardly villains when on the ground.

28. Robbery by a Bank-Clerk.—A good deal of consternation was created by the announcement of the decamping of Mr. E. J. Jordan, one of the clerks of the London Joint-Stock Bank. The property he had in his possession was under 20,000*l.* in Bank of England notes of 1,000*l.*, 500*l.*, and 200*l.* each, which it appears he received in the cashing of checks and bills in his collection on Saturday. Not returning to the bank at the usual time, inquiries were on the instant made, but nothing could be gleaned satisfactorily to account for Mr. Jordan's absence. These have been followed up with the greatest activity, but without success. He has, however, written to a friend, in reply to an advertisement from that friend, expressing his penitence, and has returned 19,415*l.* of the notes which he embezzled. There remains a deficiency of 300*l.* unaccounted for.

30. Closing of Prisons for Debt.—The Fleet and Marshalsea prisons have been closed during the past month. There were seventy prisoners in the Fleet, and only three in the Marshalsea; and their removal took place to the Queen's prison, under an act passed during the last Session, authorising Lord Denman to issue his warrant for their passage from one gaol to another. Some of the prisoners had been confined a very long period, and a few upwards of twenty years! An eccentric character, named Jeremiah Board, had been an inmate of the Fleet twenty eight years, having been committed in 1814. At the present period there are in the Queen's prison about 280 persons, a very few in the rules, and those who had the privilege when the act consolidating the prisons was passed, were allowed to remain twelve

months. Day-rules have already ceased, and the other privilege will be denied at the time mentioned. There are 228 rooms in the prison; and in some of these apartments, by the recent increase, "chums" have been placed, that is to say, two have been lodged in one room. Some alterations have been expected in the classification of prisoners, which will now probably take place. In Whitecross-street prison there are about 360, and 120 in Horsemonger-lane gaol. The total number of prisoners for debt in London may be now stated at about 760. Some years ago there were as many in one prison.

DECEMBER.

1. The Bishop of New Zealand.—Sydney papers arrived in England, contain an account of the reception of Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Rev. William Cotton, of Christ Church, Oxford, his lordship's chaplain, by the bishop and clergy of the Church of England within the diocese of Australia, previously to their departure for the scene of Bishop Selwyn's future labours. The scene must have been one of peculiar interest, for, at the conclusion of an address made by the Bishop of Australia in the name of the whole body of clergy, Bishop Selwyn knelt down at the feet of the elder diocesan, and received his parting benediction, the solemnity of which, added to the occasion, moved the auditory to tears. Bishop Selwyn made an eloquent reply, replete with feelings of fervent piety and ardent zeal, assuring those present that so far from considering it a sacrifice to leave his native country and his dearest connections in such a service, he deemed it a high privilege to be permitted to do so on such a mission; and that the sacrifice would rather have been to have remained at home in comparative ease when so much and of so important a nature remained to be performed by the church and its members in far disdant and hitherto neglected countries. The Bishop and Mr. Cotton sailed for New Zealand on the 19th of May; the remainder of the clergy and attendants were to follow in June.

3. Her Majesty's Departure from Walmer Castle and Return to Windsor.—At a quarter past seven o'clock this morning Her Majesty left Walmer Castle in a close travelling carriage and four, *en route* for Windsor. The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert were escorted by a detachment of Hussars, and preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal followed in another carriage and four, and were attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton and Miss Skerrett. In a third carriage were Viscountess Canning, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, and Mr. Anson. The Grenadier Guards were drawn up near the drawbridge and saluted the Queen as Her Majesty entered the carriage, and the *Thunderer*, at anchor off the Castle, fired a royal salute. At twenty minutes past four o'clock, Her Majesty and suite arrived at Windsor Castle, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, having travelled from Paddington to Slough in the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company. Her Majesty was escorted from the Slough station by a detachment of

the 2nd Life Guards. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and but very slightly fatigued by her lengthened journey. The loyal inhabitants of the town assembled in very considerable numbers in the High-street, and on Castle Hill, to greet Her Majesty upon her return from Kent.

5. The Charter.—Miss Mary Anne Walker, the head of the female Chartists, pronounced an address on the points of the Charter at the National Association Hall, High Holborn. The lady lecturer, who was dressed in a mourning suit, is about the middle height, slightly formed, with pleasing features, dark eyes and hair, and a cast of countenance decidedly intellectual. Her natural powers are of no slight order, but her acquirements have evidently been narrowed to a very limited range; as her only reading appears to have lain amongst the crude political tracts which form the staple of a Chartist library. Her voice is low and sweet in many of its intonations, but, probably from want of practice, deficient in modulation. Miss Walker's oratorical powers and style of ratiocination will sufficiently serve the purpose of confirming the Chartist faith in those who make the six points their creed; but it is by no means calculated to make new converts from the thinking and intelligent.

— Gambling Transactions.—In the Court of Exchequer, a gambling transaction formed the foundation of an action between a person named Smith and one Bond, the keeper of a gaming-house. The game played was usually "French hazard;" and persons of rank were in the habit of staking large sums against the "bank" held by Bond; to whom reverted all the profits of the game: in one evening they amounted to 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* Considerable losses were sustained, on various occasions, by Mr. Bredell, Captain Courtney, Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Cantalupe, and General Churchill. The action was brought under the act of the 9th Anne, c. 14, to recover from Bond the sums alleged to have been unlawfully won. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned on five out of ten counts, with damages, including the treble value of 3,508*l.*, the sum lost. Half the damages go to the parish.

7. Blasphemous Publications.—At Bow-street, Thomas Patterson, a vender of cheap publications in Holywell-street, appeared on a summons obtained by the police, which charged him with exhibiting a profane paper in his window. Mr. Thomas, the defendant's counsel, took an objection *in limine* to the jurisdiction of the magistrate; and also objected that the New Police Act related to public thoroughfares; and gave the police no authority to enter any man's house. The case, however, was entered upon: but a new difficulty arose. A paper was produced as a copy of the one that formed the subject of the prosecution; but it was found to be a copy of a copy taken in pencil; and further it came out that the defendant had not been served with a notice to produce the original paper. The case was dismissed; and a summons against another person, serving in the same shop, was dropped.

8. A trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, upon an action brought by Mr. Carpue, the eminent surgeon, to recover damages from the Brighton Railway

Company for the injuries which he had sustained through the negligence of their servants, at the time of the accident on the 2nd of October, 1841. The Attorney-General led for the plaintiff, the Solicitor-General for the defendants. There was a good deal of evidence on either side, to show that the train had gone too fast, or that it had been prudently retarded in descending the gradient. Sir Frederick Smith, Inspector-General of Railroads, expressed an opinion that it is not a safe practice to put two engines to one train: the train had better be divided, and the second part despatched fifteen minutes after the other. Several medical gentlemen stated that Mr. Carpue, who is seventy-two years of age, was before the accident quite capable of practising in his profession, but now he is quite incapable. The jury awarded 250*l.* damages.

12. Murderous Attack and Attempted Suicide.—About a quarter before one o'clock this morning a most determined, and, as it would appear, a long premeditated attempt at murder, was perpetrated on a female named Elizabeth Magnus, forty years of age, barmaid at the Auction Mart Tavern, Throgmorton-street, by the potman at the same house, of the name of William Cannell, aged twenty-one. At the time above-mentioned loud screams of murder were heard to issue from the area in front of the tavern, and on policeman Chapman, 648, who was close at hand, proceeding to ascertain the cause, he saw a female making her escape out of one of the windows, who implored his assistance, saying that murder had been committed in the house. He lost no time, in company with a young man who was passing at the instant, in climbing over the railings and forcing his way into the house. They then proceeded up one flight of the stairs, when they saw a female lying on the landing apparently dead, and Cannell close by her in the act of cutting his own throat. On the approach of the officer, the miscreant was observed to put something into his pocket, which proved to be a razor, he no doubt thinking that he had effected his purpose. He also had a clasp-knife, which, as well as the razor, was covered with blood, and he had evidently first used that, but finding it not answer his purpose had recourse to the razor. The officer, however, seized him in time to prevent the infliction of any mortal injury on himself, although he had already made an incision in his throat from which a great quantity of blood had flowed. It was then discovered that prior to the attempt on his own life he had discharged a pistol at the barmaid (Elizabeth Magnus), the ball from which had entered her side. Cannell was taken to the station-house in Bishopsgate-street, and a surgeon sent for, who dressed his wounds, and he was then sent to St. Thomas's Hospital in a very exhausted state from loss of blood. Other medical gentlemen were called in to attend the unfortunate woman, when it was found that the charge had penetrated her side, just below the shoulder, and had passed out at the opposite hip, fracturing a rib in its progress. On lifting her up the bullet dropped on the floor. The pistol with which the murderous act was committed is a small pocket one, which the prisoner stated he had kept about him loaded for six weeks past, together

with the razor and knife above alluded to, and from the fact of having before held out vague threats to the barmaid, it would seem that he had long contemplated his murderous intentions. It appears that in the evening Mr. Baker, the landlord, had gone to the theatre, leaving the house in charge of the barmaid, with another female servant and Cannell. The premises, as usual, were closed a little before twelve o'clock, and they all three retired to a back parlour to await Mr. Baker's return. They had been there but a few moments when the prisoner began to accost Mrs. Magnus, but apparently in good humour. She rebuked him for his folly, which seemed to make a considerable impression on him, and he then went along a passage to fasten a door, having done which, and while in the act of turning away, the wretch discharged the pistol at her (the report of which was heard by the policeman before he entered the premises) and struck her as before described. She then ran up stairs, and only proceeded to the first landing before she fell, and the other female gave the alarm. Mrs. Magnus, it is stated, is a widow, having a daughter nearly as old as the prisoner. She was a handsome woman, and of a lively disposition. She had held the situation of confidential servant for a long time at the tavern, and was much respected by every one who knew her. Her connections also are respectable tradespeople in the city. Cannell has been in his situation about six months, and was looked upon as a very steady young man. Shortly after coming to the place he appears to have imbibed an ardent attachment to his intended victim, although nearly twice his age, and he soon made her acquainted with his passion. No encouragement, however, was given to him, but, on the contrary, he met with repulses only; and it is supposed, that while smarting under this rejection, he first conceived his deadly intention. On Monday evening he took an opportunity again to press his suit, when he met the same reception as before, and then it was he determined upon carrying out his purpose. On being taken to the station-house, Cannell at first resisted the attempts of the surgeon to dress his wound, and appeared quite inconsolable; but on being told that Mrs. Magnus was still alive, he submitted, but afterwards attempted to remove the bandages. A policeman remained with him all the night in the ward at St. Thomas's, where he frequently expressed his regret for the cruelty he had shown to the woman he so much loved.

13. Blasphemous Publications. — Bow-street, Mr. Lewis Knight Bruce, a son of Sir James Knight Bruce, the Vice-Chancellor, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with having wilfully broken two squares of glass, value 4*s*. each, in a window in Holywell-street, Strand, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

George Clarke, an errand-boy in the service of a person named Patterson, whose house in the above-named street has of late become somewhat notorious, in consequence of certain blasphemous placards being exhibited in the shop-window, stated that he was inside the shop about one o'clock in the day, in the act of serving a customer, when he saw the defendant standing outside and smear-

ing the glass with the dirt, which he picked off the street with his stick. He instantly went out to desire him to desist, when he smashed one of the panes, against which a paper was exhibited, with the stick he held in his hand, and then took out the paper, at the same time telling witness to remove another placard from another part of the window, or he would smash that also.

The defendant here said, he unfortunately did not succeed in possessing himself of the second placard.

Witness then took the second paper from the window, which the defendant tried to snatch from him, but did not succeed, and tracing him to a pastrycook shop in the Strand, he called a constable and gave him into custody.

The defendant said, he had merely retired to the pastrycook's to give a gentleman some refreshment, who had expressed his disgust at the abominable exhibition.

Witness, in continuation, said his master was from home at the time, and the defendant told him, if he (witness) was a little taller, he would smash him with his stick. Each pane was worth 4*s*., which was the price paid for them when they were broken on a former occasion.

Pierce Rice, a fruit-seller, 52, Holywell-street, proved he saw a mob round the opposite window in consequence of the defendant talking about the blasphemous placards, which he said he would have taken down; but upon the last witness saying his master was not at home, the defendant said, "Then I shall take them out myself," at the same time lifting up his stick. He then deliberately gave the window a good tap, so as to break it, without, however, doing any further injury; and having torn down the placard, he handed it to another person in the street, but the defendant subsequently tore it up. After remaining for some time asking for the police, that the boy might give him in charge, as no constable was at hand, he walked away into the Strand. The boy accordingly followed to look for a constable, and witness having seen the occurrence, he thought it his duty to come forward and give evidence.

The defendant said he would feel much obliged if the magistrate would read the placard.

The chief clerk, having placed the fragments together, laid them on the bench for the magistrate's inspection.

The defendant assured the Court that the contents of it were mild, compared with the others which were exhibited in the other parts of the window and in the interior of the shop, for they were of such an awful character as to make the hair stand on end of any person who read them. He was actuated by a laudable disgust in the part he had taken in the matter, and he had no hesitation in declaring he would have threshed the master of the house had he met with him. He was glad at what had happened, as it would bring the matter to an issue, and particularly as he saw some poor ignorant persons drinking in such putrefaction; and he considered he was but doing a duty he owed to the public in destroying such exhibitions. He was passing by chance on his way to his father's, and not being able to restrain his feelings before he committed the act, he was not prepared with any witness. Whatever the damage was he would

willingly pay, if the Court thought proper; but he would again assure the magistrate that the placard produced was holy and righteous compared with the others that still remained in the shop.

Mr. Jardine, having read the placard, said he was not at all surprised at the course the defendant had taken, and for which every excuse might be made. He was exceedingly glad Mr. Bruce had acted in such a manner, because it helped to bring the matter immediately into court, for which the public ought to thank him, as through him there would be no difficulty in bringing the case home to the parties who published such placards. He hoped Mr. Bruce would have no objection to lend his assistance in following up the prosecution, and for what he had done he would inflict no fine, but direct that he would pay for the damage he had done.

13. Dangerous Hunting.—The Cheltenham stag-hounds, had a narrow escape of adding another item to the long catalogue of "dreadful railway accidents." The meet had been the Rising Sun, and the stag having given its pursuers a smart run thence in a circuit round the town, crossed the railroad near Badgeworth, just as one of the Gloucester trains came up. The foremost dog was instantly crushed beneath the carriages, and had the train been a few seconds later, the whole of the pack must have shared the same fate, as the hounds were at that moment coming full speed down the bank, but the engine being at full speed also, the train had passed before they crossed in pursuit, followed by such of the field as were up at the time. The stag was captured at Badgeworth.

14. Attempt at Robbery.—The following most violent outrage was committed at Beckingham Manor-house, the residence of Mr. C. G. Milnes, within five miles of Newark, on the Sleaford-road. Mr. Milnes, it appears owns considerable property in the neighbourhood, and had only received his rents yesterday, and it was known that he carried his money about his person. Two ruffians (disguised), one having on a mask, and the other having his face blacked, entered Mr. Milnes' room, while he was asleep, threw a cord across the bed, and proceeded to tie his hands. The tightness of the cord soon awoke him, and he shouted so lustily that the ruffians retreated into the kitchen, to which place he followed them, and then returned, and closed and fastened his door. The butler, John North, then got up, and brought his master a pistol, that had been in possession of the robbers. On the following day, there was an inquiry set on foot, and it appeared that William Bradshaw, of Newark, and William North, had been secreted in Mr. Milnes' hay chamber, and that the butler planned the robbery, and kept them in the hay chamber till all were asleep, and then conducted them to the door of his master's room. It had been previously agreed to shoot him had he resisted. The butler, it appeared, planned the robbery, and found them drink while secreted on the premises; and he (the butler) was to have been tied to his bed to prevent suspicion. The butler and William Bradshaw were committed to Lincoln Castle for trial at the assizes; and William North was committed to Falkingham gaol to be further remanded.

What makes the case of the butler worse is, that his master was exceedingly kind to him, granted him every indulgence, and had even taken out a certificate for him to shoot upon the lordship.

14. Dreadful Fire.—Seven Lives Lost.—At a late hour at night the vicinities of the Minories and Goodman's-fields were thrown into a most painful state of excitement by the outbreak of a dreadful fire, accompanied by fearful sacrifice of human life, in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-yard, Minories. The premises in which this deplorable event originated, were situate at the west side of the street, within a few yards of the Blackwall Railway. They consisted of a dwelling-house four stories high, the property of Mr. Cook, a soap-boiler, in Goodman's-fields, who lets them out to numerous families—to the number, it was reported, of no fewer than twenty-five individuals. The ground-floor was tenanted by a green-grocer named Shackleton; the first-floor front room by a foreigner (a manufacturer of Dutch drops); the third floor by Mrs. Holland and her four daughters; and the remainder of the rooms by other persons, the names of whom could not be obtained. The discovery was made at about a quarter past ten o'clock, and the first alarm was made by some of the inhabitants, whose attention was attracted by the smoke and sparks issuing from the room over the shop front, tenanted by the Dutch-drop maker.

They instantly commenced knocking violently at the street-door, whilst others endeavoured to arouse the inmates, by throwing stones at the windows; but for a length of time none of them made their appearance. At last the front-door was opened, and two females rushed out across the street, in a state of nudity. By this time police-constable Thomas Rutledge, 192 of the H division, came up, in company with other constables, when an attempt was made to force a passage up the staircase, but it was found impracticable, in consequence of the smoke and heat, which were intense. A few minutes afterwards two females made their appearance at the windows of the second floor, in a dreadful state of alarm. It was evident the window was their only means of escape; and the mob, which had now increased to nearly 100 persons, shouted out to them to hold on until some ladders were brought, while others called to them to jump out. One poor creature got one of her legs over the sill of the window, and after remaining in that position a second or two, threw herself out, and fell with awful violence upon the pavement, smashing, apparently, every bone in her body, the height being upwards of thirty-five feet. Directly afterwards the other precipitated herself in a similar manner; but, fortunately, her fall was in a slight way broken, by alighting on the lead-front of the shop window. Before being picked up, she was proved to be dreadfully injured; and as soon as the stretcher could be procured, she was forthwith conveyed to the London Hospital.

The other unfortunate sufferer proved to be dead: she was recognised to be Julia Holland; and the other (her sister), Nancy Holland, young women, under the age of three-and-twenty.

In the interval, the terrible element had made rapid progress; it had extended up the staircase to the rooms above, and shortly shot

forth from the roof, attracting an immense concourse of persons to the spot. A body of the H. division of police had previously blocked up the different avenues leading to the burning building, under the direction of Mr. Pearse, the Superintendent, assisted by Inspector Norman, thereby affording ample space for the operations of the firemen, who speedily came up from the stations of the brigade in Jeffery-square, Wellclose-square, Watling-street, and other parts of the city. Immediately after the firemen reached the scene, they used every effort to ascertain whether any person remained on the premises, but such was the consternation which prevailed, that they were utterly unable to obtain the slightest information upon the subject. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the force, accompanied the Watling-street station engine, which, with the rest, were brought into active operation, the supply of water being plentiful. In consequence of the dilapidated state of the premises, fears were apprehended that the flames would be communicated to houses that adjoined; but ultimately, through the strenuous exertions of the firemen, they succeeded in stopping their extension further than that in which the fire commenced, which was nearly gutted ere it could be checked, which was not till twelve o'clock.

Shortly after the fire had been somewhat got under, Mr. Braidwood directed several of his men to discover whether any person was missing, and shortly they learned from a poor man named Proudfoot, who tenanted a room on the second floor, that three of his children were not to be found. He said he had saved his wife and two children, but whether any one had preserved the rest he was unable to say. The poor man was running about in all directions in quest of them, and appeared almost distracted. Upon this information, Mr. Braidwood ordered two of his men to ascend the scaling-ladders, which had been placed against the wall of the premises, and if the ruins would permit, to search among them.

At one o'clock in the morning, the bodies of two children were found by Carter, and another of the brigade, among the rafters of the flooring on the second floor, shockingly burnt and disfigured. These proved to be poor Proudfoot's children. Shortly after another body of a child was found on the same floor, apparently a girl of about six years.

The firemen, in further searching the ruins, discovered three other bodies, namely, that of an elderly female and two children. It was impossible to identify them, nothing remaining but their trunks, which were burnt almost to a blackened cinder.

17. A Political Duel.—At an early hour a hostile meeting took place between Mr. J. P. Stanfield, of Marsford-house, Surrey, and Sir R. Cardington, of Wilford. The parties, accompanied by their respective seconds and a medical gentleman, met on Westwood-common, and an exchange of shots took place without effect. The seconds then interfered, but failed in effecting any adjustment of the affair, and the principals were again placed in a hostile position, the distance being twelve paces, and the firing simultaneous. At the second discharge, the ball from Mr. Stanfield's pistol took effect on the right arm of his opponent,

severely shattering the bone near the elbow; whilst the ball from Sir Robert's pistol, glancing across the left shoulder of Mr. Stanfield, passed completely through the collar of that gentleman's coat, without inflicting any injury. The affair then terminated. The misunderstanding arose at a late Anti Corn-law meeting held at Wilford, and at which the two gentlemen took opposite views of the question.

19. Funeral of Lord Hill.—The funeral of Lord Hill, and, by a mournful coincidence, the death of Mrs. Hill, the mother of Sir Rowland (now Viscount Hill), took place on the same day. This additional bereavement, as might be expected, deeply affected the chief mourner. The ceremony was strictly private, but the day throughout Shropshire was signalized as one of general sadness. The shops in Shrewsbury, in compliance with the request of the mayor, were closed, and this example was followed in most of the towns of the northern division. Besides several members of the family, a large number of mourners, composed of clergymen, military officers, and private gentlemen, followed in the funeral procession, as well as the tradesmen of the family; and an immense concourse of people attended. The body was deposited in a vault beneath the tower of Hadnal Church, and the funeral service was impressively read by the rev. W. Olives, minister of Hadnal and Astley. The property of the deceased Lord has been very judiciously distributed among his relatives. Annuities of 100*l.* a-year each are left to the children of his late brother, Colonel Noel Hill. A sum of 2,000*l.* is given to the eldest son of Sir Francis Hill; and to his other numerous nephews and nieces, 1,500*l.* each He has left 2,000*l.* to his aid-de-camp Colonel Egerton; and the estate and mansion of Hardwicke to his nephew, the present Viscount.

20 The Holywell-street Nuisance—Bow-street.—Mr. Philip James Green, of No. 4, Dorset-place, Marylebone, a merchant, was brought up in the custody of the police, and placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a written paper from the shop-window of a person of the name of Patterson, described as a bookseller, No. 8 Holywell-street, Strand.

George Clarke, a youth, stated that he was in the service of the prosecutor as errand-boy. About two o'clock that afternoon, whilst standing in his master's shop, the prisoner entered and requested him to remove a placard which was exhibited in the window. Witness told him, that he could not think of doing so without the sanction of his master. The prisoner repeated the request two or three times, and upon his (witness) still refusing to comply with it, the prisoner jumped upon the counter, drew back the window, and pulled down the placard in question, which he delivered to a young person, whom he has since understood to be his son, who was standing by his side at the time. Witness then called a constable, and gave him into custody for the robbery.

Mr. Jardine inquired what became of the placard?

Constable F 27 produced the paper which was given to him by the prisoner. It was a copy of the placard taken from the window a few days since.

The witness Clarke further stated, that many gentlemen had been to the shop to inquire the price of the placard, and that when he informed his master of the circumstance, he desired him to get 5*s.* for it if he could.

Mr. Green said, that when at the station-house, the witness was asked what he valued the paper at, and his reply was "nothing."

In answer to the charge Mr. Green said, that as he was passing through Holywell-street that morning, on his way to his office in the city, he saw the witness Clarke taking down the shutters of the shop-window, and he then observed that placard produced as well as others in the window. On arriving at his office he consulted with his son upon the subject, and they came to the determination to go to the shop and pull down the placards unless they were removed upon a request to that effect being made. They accordingly went to the shop, and, as the boy had very correctly stated, tore down the placard, but not before the boy had refused several times to remove them.

Mr. Jardine inquired of the witness Clarke, who placed the placards in the window?—Witness.—I put them there myself.

Mr. Jardine.—Now I wish to know who ordered you to do so?—Witness.—I shall decline answering that question.

Mr. Twyford, who happened to be present, observed that the witness had already said he could not remove the papers without the sanction of his master.

Mr. Jardine said, it might be easily inferred, from that observation, by whose order they were placed in the window.

Mr. Jardine again put the question to the witness, when he replied that his master desired him to put the papers in the window.

Mr. Jardine.—Why did you decline to answer the question when it was first put to you?—Witness (after some hesitation).—My master told me not to answer any such questions.

Mr. Jardine said, there could be no difficulty whatever in disposing of the case, because it was quite evident that Mr. Green had no intention whatever to commit a robbery. The object he had in view in taking the paper was perfectly clear. There could be no doubt, that it was for the purpose of bringing the question, with respect to the exhibition of such a placard, to an issue. If the prosecutor had anything to complain of, or if he felt himself injured by the proceeding, he had his remedy by bringing an action against Mr. Green for trespass. He should at once discharge Mr. Green, it being quite evident that he did not intend to commit a theft, and he ought never to have been taken into custody on such a charge.

Mr. Green was accordingly discharged.

— Norfolk.—Strange Story.—Messrs. Culley, of Cossey, lately built a didling boat, and employed men to take the soil from the bottom of the river in front of their mills. While so engaged the men found a human skeleton, and a coroner's inquest has since been held. It appears that about nine years ago a Jew, whose name was said to be Abrams, visited Taverham in the course of his trade, sold some small articles, for which he gave credit to the purchasers, and left the public house there in the evening, on his way to the Lion, at Drayton (the next vil-

lage), with, as now reported, a sum of 90*l.* in his possession. At Drayton he disappeared, nor did he ever again come to claim the amount due to him at Taverham. Some time afterwards a man named Page was apprehended for sheep-stealing, tried, and sentenced to be transported for life. During his imprisonment he told divers stories of robberies and crimes, most of which turned out to be false. But, amongst other things, he wrote a letter, promising that if he were released from gaol and brought to Cossey, "he would show them that from under the willow-tree, which would make every hair in their heads rise up." The man was not released, but the river was drawn, and some sheep's skins and sheep's heads were found, which were considered to be the objects Page alluded to. From under this willow-tree, however, the skeleton has been fished up by the didlers, and it is said there is proof that the corpse was fixed down by a muck crome. The common belief in the neighbouring villages is, that these are the bones of the missing Jew, and that Page knew of the murder, if he were not an accomplice.

22. Destructive Fire at Liverpool.—This morning, about six o'clock, it was discovered that the tar and rosin-works of Messrs. Platt and Son, at the south end of Liverpool were on fire. These works are very extensive, and have fronts to four streets—namely, Parliament, Greenland, New-hall, and Jamaica-streets. They occupy a space of nearly 700 square yards. The tar and rosin-works are in the centre, and front to Parliament and Greenland-streets. At each end are ranges of lofty warehouses, one range fronting Jamaica, the other New-hall-street, and are generally filled with merchandise. The fire, from the extremely combustible nature of the materials on the works, soon got head, defying all the exertions of the fire-police, under the able management of Mr. Whitby, as well as of the West of England engine, under the direction of Mr. Whitehouse not merely to subdue, but even to arrest its destructive progress. The state of the wind greatly contributed to fan and to spread the flames. There was a strong breeze from the south-east, which, blowing right across the river, carried the flames in a body from the tar and rosin works to the range of warehouses at the east end, while the intense heat fired those at the west end. The result was, that by eight o'clock the whole was one mass of ruin. Meanwhile, the dwelling-houses on all sides of the burning pile were exposed to imminent danger, from the direct flames in one direction, and from the intense heat in every other. The neighbourhood is densely inhabited, and the alarm of the inhabitants was great. While they were removing their furniture, the fire police, despairing of arresting the career of the fire in the tar and rosin works, played on the houses. The whole of those in New-hall-street were, however, utterly destroyed, and others in Greenland-street were seriously damaged. A school belonging to the congregation of Great George-street Chapel was held in the lower room of one of the warehouses in Greenland-street, and was, of course, consumed, with all its books and furniture. The fire was, it appears, caused by the boiling of turpentine early in the morning. Two men in one of the

warehouses escaped from burning, by descending the stairs before on fire, by the jigger-rope. The loss from this disastrous event was estimated at from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*

22. Interesting Anecdote.—At the triennial meeting of the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Society at Salisbury, the Lord Bishop of the diocese said, there was an anecdote connected with the building of the church at Whitchurch Canonicorum which he could not forbear relating:—"The first proposal for this undertaking (said his lordship) was made to me soon after I became bishop, by a farmer in that neighbourhood, of the name of James. He was a man, not of the more opulent, rather, I believe, of the humbler class; nor did either his appearance or manner indicate any thing superior to that ordinarily found in his sphere of life; but he felt deeply the privation under which he and his neighbours laboured in their separation from the house of God, and the means of grace provided therein. He lamented to see many around him falling into ungodliness and disregard of all religion—others supplying the want for themselves in an irregular manner, by forming conventicles of one or other denomination of dissent. His heart was stirred within him to endeavour if by any means this want could be removed. He exerted himself among those with whom he was connected and his neighbours generally, and obtained promises of assistance to a considerable extent. He came to me at Salisbury from the further part of Dorsetshire, bringing with him a map of the parish and of the neighbouring district, drawn by himself very clearly and accurately, in order to demonstrate the want, and a subscription list amounting to 400*l.*, raised by his almost unaided efforts; and, indeed, in the face of the opposition of some from whom he might naturally have expected encouragement and help; and to this he had himself contributed the sum of 50*l.* I think I am stating these things correctly, but I am speaking only from memory, and after the lapse of some years. There were greater difficulties to be surmounted than I have ever known to occur in a similar case—legal and technical objections of various kinds, consents necessary to be had, but impossible to obtain—so that, in spite of my best efforts, the business made no progress for nearly two years; but still this earnest-minded man was not disheartened. He wrote to me from time to time. He came once to London to see me on the subject. He said he would draw stone, and begin building himself, if I would only promise to consecrate the building when raised. At length all obstacles were overcome, and the building was commenced, and advanced rapidly towards its completion; but in the mysterious providence of the Almighty it was not to be permitted to its zealous projector to see the labour of his own hands, to rejoice in his work. He was taken ill, and died a short time, I believe a few weeks only, before the termination of that work which he had so long and so earnestly desired to behold. But were his efforts therefore thrown away? No, rather was his work finished, and he was taken to his reward; and if he was not allowed to worship in the courts of God's tabernacle on earth, may we not humbly trust that he joined in purer worship, and in more joyful strains, in the blessed

company of the saints who rest in the Lord?"

— An Emeute at Norfolk Island.—An Hobart Town paper brought the following account of a daring attempt made by a boat's crew, employed in unloading a ship called the *Governor Philip* at Norfolk Island. On the morning of the 21st of June, at seven o'clock, the boat's crew were let out of the prison for the purpose of stowing the cargo of the launch, which was hanging to the stern of the brig. On reaching the deck, and seeing only two soldiers and the sergeant there, the crew took advantage of the absence of the other ten, of which the guard consists, and rushed on the two sentries and threw them overboard. The sergeant immediately shot one of them, named Kelly, when he was knocked down by the others and severely wounded with a belaying pin. One of the soldiers was drowned, and the other saved by a prisoner named Wolfe. The seamen were then ordered into the launch, except two, who were told to remain on deck, and one of them was placed at the wheel, with a prisoner of the name of Moss, to assume the command. The captain, with his officers, happened to be below, and before they could proceed on deck the companion-hatch was put on, the fore and main hatches were also battened down on the rest of the guard and crew, and the mutineers were thus in complete possession of the vessel, but without any arms, except the pistols and cutlasses taken from the two sentries. Shortly after they had taken the vessel, one of the party proposed to Captain Boyle to furnish them with provisions, water, arms, &c., on obtaining which they would give up the vessel to him and proceed to sea in the Island launch; but he refused to comply with their proposals, as he knew that the vessel must ultimately fall into his hands again, the prisoners being without provisions and water, to obtain which they must necessarily expose themselves to the fire of the crew and military, who were well armed, and only waiting for an opportunity to get on deck. Captain Boyle then broke the cabin skylight, and watched for an opportunity of shooting the man who was at the wheel; and, by a well-directed shot, he at length succeeded, and killed him on the spot. On the fall of the two master spirits, the others told the seamen who were on deck that the ship was theirs again. The hatch was taken off, and the ship's crew and the military rushed on deck; the latter fired on the surviving mutineers, killed three and wounded two mortally. The sergeant of the guard shot the corporal in the scuffle, mistaking him for one of the prisoners. The bodies of the killed presented a dreadful spectacle; one man's head was covered with blood and brains, and, but for the interposition of Captain Boyle, the whole of the prisoners would have been killed. The guard and crew consisted of twenty-eight men, exclusive of officers; and it certainly says little for their vigilance or prowess that such an attempt could have been made with any chance of success by a handful of unarmed men. The total number of killed and wounded are—military, one drowned, and two wounded; seamen, one wounded; prisoners, five killed, and two severely wounded. The seven remaining mutineers were fully committed to take their trial for murder and piracy.

25 Awful Catastrophe and loss of lives—Galway.—A melancholy accident occurred in this town this morning. At early mass, in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of people; the gallery, as is usual on Christmas mornings, was crowded to excess. One of the rails of the staircase, by the pressure of the multitude, was broken, and some persons in the vicinity having heard the crackllng noise, gave the alarm, and cried out that the gallery was giving way. The consequence was, that a tremendous rush was made towards the stairs—numbers were thrown down the stairs and trampled to death by others getting into the street. Upwards of thirty persons were discovered to have been crushed to death. There were a great many, besides, maimed; all of the lower class, such as poor tradesmen, labourers, and servants. There was no danger at all of the gallery giving way; it was very strongly built, and would bear four times the weight that was on it at the time. There must have been between 4,000 and 5,000 people in at the time.

29. Extraordinary Mildness of the Season.—Within the last few days Covent-garden market has had a display of flowers unprecedented for the season. Tulips, narcissuses, rhododendrons, azalias, and camellias, have been exhibited in full bloom, as well as mignonette. Amongst other flowers were violets in very great profusion, heaths, bignonias, luculias, poinsellias, and camellias, all in excellent variety. The mildness of the weather is shown in the forwardness of every description of vegetation in the gardens, and the excellent supply of produce at the markets. From a meteorological register kept at Lambeth during the last week, the lowest point of the thermometer was 33° Fahrenheit on the night of the 23rd; and the highest 56° Fahrenheit at noon on the 22nd. From the meteorological register kept at the Horticultural Society's garden, at Chiswick, during the last sixteen years, as compared with the present week, it appears that the highest temperature was the 30th of December, 1833, when the thermometer was 56° Fahrenheit, and the lowest the 25th of December, 1832, when the temperature was 12°. From these observations it also appears, that the night of the 25th of December averages 27° Fahrenheit, being the lowest temperature in the year.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the meeting of Parliament, Feb. 3rd, 1842.

The Cabinet.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.	*First Lord of the Treasury.*
Lord Lyndhurst	*Lord Chancellor.*
Lord Wharncliffe	*President of the Council.*
Earl of Haddington	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury	*Lord Privy Seal.*
Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.	*Home Secretary.*
Earl of Aberdeen	*Foreign Secretary.*
Lord Stanley	*Colonial Secretary,*
Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci	*President of the Board of Control.*
Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge	*Secretary-at-War.*
Earl of Ripon	*President of the Board of Trade.*
Right Hon. Henry Goulburn	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bt.	*Paymaster-General.*
Lord Eliot	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*
Duke of Wellington	(Without Office.)

Not of the Cabinet.

Lord Lowther	*Postmaster-General.*
Lord Granville Somerset	*Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster.*
Earl of Lincoln	*First Commiss. of Land Revenue.*
Right Hon. Sir George Murray	*Master-General of the Ordnance.*
Colonel Jonathan Peel	*Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.*
Captain Boldero	*Clerk of the Ordnance.*
F. R. Bonham, Esq.	*Storekeeper of the Ordnance.*
Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone	*Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.*
J. Milnes Gaskell, Esq.	*Lords of the Treasury.*
H. B. Baring, Esq.	
Alexander Pringle, Esq.	
J. Young, Esq.	
Sir G. Clerk	*Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.*
Sir T. Freemantle	

Sir G. Cockburn	*Lords of the Admiralty.*
Admiral Sir W. Gage	
Sir G. F. Seymour	
Hon. Captain Gordon	
Hon H. T. L. Corry	
Hon. Sidney Herbert	*Secretary of the Admiralty.*
Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton	*Home Under-Secretary.*
Viscount Canning	*Foreign Under-Secretary.*
G. W. Hope, Esq.	*Colonial Under-Secretary.*
Hon. W. B. Baring	*Secretaries of the Board of Control.*
J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.	
Sir Frederick Pollock	*Attorney-General.*
Sir William Webb Follett	*Solicitor-General.*
Dr. Nicholl	*Judge Advocate.*
Lord Ellenborough	*Governor-General of India.*
Sir C. Bagot	*Governor-General of Canada.*

Ireland.

Earl De Grey	*Lord Lieutenant.*
Sir Edward Sugden	*Lord Chancellor.*
Lord Eliot	*Chief Secretary.*
Right Hon. Francis Blackburne	*Attorney-General.*
Joseph Devonshire Jackson	*Solicitor-General.*

Scotland.

Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart.	*Lord Advocate.*
Duncan M'Neil, Esq.	*Solicitor-General.*

Household Appointments.

Lord Chamberlain.—Earl De Lawarr.
Vice-Chamberlain.—Lord Ernest Bruce.
Mistress of the Robes.—Duchess of Buccleuch.
Lord Steward.—Earl of Liverpool.
Treasurer of the Household.—Earl of Jermyn.
Comptroller of the Household.—Colonel the Right Hon. D. Damer.
Captain of the Gentleman at Arms.—Lord Forester.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Earl of Beverley.
Master of the Horse.—Earl of Jersey.
Clerk Marshal.—Lord C. Wellesley.
Master of the Buckhounds.—Earl of Rosslyn.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1842.

Bedfordshire	Robert Lindsell, of Fairfield House, Esq.
Berkshire	H. M. Bunbury, Marlston House, Esq.
Bucks	John Palmer, of Dorney Court, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon	John Linton, of Stirtloe, Esq.
Cheshire	E. D. Davenport, of Copesthorne, Esq.
Cumberland	Fretchville Lawson Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, Esq.
Derbyshire	James Sutton, of Shardlow, Esq.
Devonshire	F. Lousada, of Peak House, Esq.
Dorsetshire	H. K. Seymer, of Hanford, Esq.
Durham	R. E. Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth Park, Esq.
Essex	J. F. Fortescue, of Writtle Lodge, Esq.
Gloucestershire	T. H. Kingscote, of Kingscote, Esq.
Herefordshire	J. L. Scudamore, of Kent-church Park, Esq.
Hertfordshire	G. G. Morgan, Brickendonbury, Esq.
Kent	H. Hoare, of Staplehurst, Esq.
Lancaster	Thomas Richard Wilson France, of Rawcliffe Hall, Esq.
Leicestershire	J. B. Story, of Lockington, Esq.
Lincolnshire	Sir J. Nelthorpe, of Scawby, Bart.
Monmouthshire	J. E. W. Rolls, of the Hendre, Esq.
Norfolk	W. H. Windham, of Fellbrigg, Esq.
Northamptonshire	Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, of Evenley Hall.
Northumberland	E. Riddell, of Cheeseburn Grange, Esq.
Nottinghamshire	F. Wright, of Lenton Hall, Esq.
Oxfordshire	J. S. Philips, of Culham House, Esq.
Rutlandshire	R. W. Baker, of Cottesmore, Esq.
Shropshire	Henry Justice, of Hinstock, Esq.
Somersetshire	R. C. Tudway, of Wells, Esq.
Southampton	George Henry Ward, of Northwood Park, I. W. Esq.
Staffordshire	J. E. Piercy, of Warley Hall, Esq.
Suffolk	E. Bridgman, of Coney Weston, Esq.
Surrey	Charles Barclay, of Bury Hill, Esq.
Sussex	George Wyndham, of Petworth, Esq.
Warwickshire	John Little, of Newbold Pacey, Esq.
Westmorland	Earl of Thanet.
Wiltshire	F. W. Rooke, Lackham House, Esq.
Worcestershire	Edward Holland, of Lenchwick, Esq.
Yorkshire	William St. Quintin, of Scampston Hall, Esq.

SOUTH-WALES.

Breconshire	H. J. Williams, of Colt y Mawr, Esq.
Cardiganshire	F. D. Saunders, of Tymawr, Esq.

Carmarthenshire	William Phillips, of Waun-iago, Esq.
Glamorganshire	Henry Lucas, of Uplands, Esq.
Pembrokeshire	R. F. Gower, of Glandofan, Esq.
Radnorshire	David Oliver, of Rhydoldog, Esq.

NORTH-WALES.

Angleseyshire	J. Sandeson, of Aberbraint, Esq.
Carnarvonshire	J. G. Watkins, of Plas Llanfair, Esq.
Denbighshire	T. M. Williams, of Penbedw Hall, Esq.
Flintshire	Edward Dymock, of Penwick Hall, Ellesmere, Esq.
Merionethshire	The Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd, of Mochras.
Montgomeryshire	Sir John Roger Kynaston, of Hardwick Hall, Bart.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Alexander H. Halladay, of Clifton, Esq.
Armagh	James M. Caulfield, of Horkley, Esq.
Carlow	Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, of Woodfield.
Cavan	James Waring, of Newry, Esq.
Clare	William Fitzgerald, of Adelphi, Esq.
Cork	Robert D. Beamish, of Castleview, Esq.
Donegal	Wybrants Olpherts, of Ballyconnell, Esq.
Down	Robert E. Ward, of Bangor Castle, Esq.
Dublin	Arthur B. Crofton, of Roebuck Castle.
Fermanagh	Hon. John Cole, of Florence Court, Enniskillen.
Galway	Denis Daly, of Dunsandle, Esq.
Kerry	Arthur L. Saunders, of Flesk.
Kildare	Marquess of Kildare.
Kilkenny	Robert Neville, of Marymount, Esq.
King's County	Thomas Bernard, of Castle Bernard, Esq.
Leitrim	Coote Mulloy, of Hughstown, Esq.
Londonderry	Henry Richardson, of Somerset, Esq.
Limerick	Michael Furnell, of Cahirelly, Esq.
Longford	Hon. L. H. King Harman, of Newcastle, Ballymahon.
Louth	Viscount Jocelyn, of Dundalk.
Mayo	George V. Jackson, of Carramore, Esq.
Meath	Henry C. Singleton, of Aclare, Esq.
Monaghan	John B. Kernan, of Cabragh Lodge, Esq.
Queen's County	Edmund Staples, of Dunmore, Esq.
Roscommon	Richard Irwin, of Rathmill, Esq.
Sligo	Richard Gethin, of Craig, Esq.
Tipperary	Richard W. Gason, of Richmond, Esq.
Tyrone	Joseph Goff, of Hall House, Esq.
Waterford	Richard Chearnley, of Salter's Bridge, Esq.
Westmeath	Capt. Hercules Robinson, of Rossmead.
Wexford	Stephen Ram, of Ramsfort, Esq.
Wicklow	Joseph P. Tynte, of Tynte Park, Esq.

BIRTHS.

1842.

JANUARY.

2. At Brighton, the wife of the Hon. C. Hanbury Tracy, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, of Ardnamurchan, a son.

3. At Larkhill, near Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. Rich. Denman, a son.

8. At Holne Park, the Hon. Mrs. Laurence Shawe, a son.

— At Covamore, the Countess of Listowel, a son.

— In St. James's-square, the Lady John Thynne, a daughter.

9. In Great Coram-street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael Smyth, C. B. Bengal Light Cavalry, a son.

13. At Ickworth, Lady Arthur Harvey, a daughter.

14. At Chartley Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Henry H. Tracy, a son.

16. The wife of Joseph Arden, esq. of Hickmansworth-park, a daughter.

17. At Aston Hall, Derby, the wife of Edw. A. Holden, esq., a daughter.

20. At Porth-Mawr, Crickhowel, the wife of the Rev. Thomas J. Ormerod, a daughter.

21. At Heatham Lodge, Twickenham, the Lady of W. K. Ashford, esq., a son.

— At Tours, the lady of Thomas Drake, esq., a daughter.

22. At Stratton Rectory, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Forster, a daughter.

— At Southdown House, Devon, the Lady Mary E. Haworth, a daughter.

— In Duke-street, Portland-place, the lady of Dr. Gamble, a son.

23. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. Milnes Gaskell, esq., M.P. a son.

25. In Chesham-place, the lady Arthur Lennox, a son.

26. In Upper Wimpole-street, the lady of F. H. Mitchell, esq. a daughter.

28. In Lower Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a son.

— At Beckett, the Viscountess Barrington a son.

30. At the Rectory, Solihull, the lady of the Rev. Archer Clive, a son and heir.

31. At Regent's Villa, Avenue-road, the Lady Anna Maria Tollemache, a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Rowde, the wife of John Locke, esq. a daughter.

2. In Belgrave-square, the Countess of Clanwilliam, a son.

4. At Knole, Sevenoaks, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a daughter.

5. At Lacock Abbey, Wilts, the wife of H. Talbot, esq. a son and heir.

9. At Hempnall Vicarage Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. R. R. Rolfe, a daughter.

13. At Sulby Hall, Northamptonshire, the Duchess of Montrose, a daughter.

— In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Colchester, a son.

— Lady Mary Vyner, a son.

— In Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, the Lady Pearson, a son.

16. In Park-street, Westminster, the lady of Sir W. W. Follett, a son.

17. The lady of the Rev. Josiah Bateman, Vicar of Huddersfield, a son.

18. At Hardwick, Derbyshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Jewdwine, a son.

19. At Burnham Vicarage, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Nutting, a son.

21. At Sudbrooke, Hall, the Lady of Colonel Allix, late of the Grenadier Guards, a son.

22. In Connaught-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cecil Curzon, a daughter.

23. At Belgrave-square, Lady Fanny Howard, a daughter.

24. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-sq., Lady Duff Gordon, a daughter.

— At Oldbury Rectory, Salop, the lady of the Rev. J. Purton, a daughter.

25. In Hamilton-place, the Countess of Home, a son.

— At the Rectory, Cuxton, Kent, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Shaw, a daughter.

MARCH.

1. At Milton House, the Viscountess Milton, a daughter.

2. At Chudleigh, the Lady Catherine Parker, a daughter.

5. At Mandon, near Plymouth, Devon, the lady of the Rev. J. H. Parlby, a daughter.

7. At Boxley House, Kent, the Lady Margaret Marsham, a son and heir.

BIRTHS.

8. At Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Winbolt, a son.

— At Shipton le Moyne, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Capes, of a son.

9. At Spencer House, St. James's-place, the Lady of the Hon. Richard Watson, a son.

— At Hinckley, Leicestershire, the lady of Captain Pearson, 16th Lancers, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Sir John Thorold, Bart., a son and heir.

10. At Lyddial Rectory, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Charles Maxwell, a son.

— In Arlington-street, Lady Mary Stephenson, of a daughter.

11. At Shenley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William R. Hall, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the Lady Agnes Byng, a daughter.

12. The lady of the Rev. Percival Frost, of St. John's College, Cambridge, a son.

— At Biggin House, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. M. W. Watts Russell, a daughter.

13. At Linton, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. C. Grain, a daughter.

— At St. Helier's Jersey, the lady of William Ditmas, esq., a son.

— At Hill-place, Hants, the wife of Charles Millett, esq., a son.

14. At Glasnevin House, near Dublin, the Lady Mary Lindsay, a daughter.

16. At Formosa Cottage, the lady of Capt. Sir G. Young, Bart., R. N., a son.

20. At York, Lady Harriett Duncombe, a daughter.

21. In St. James's-street, the wife of Charles Phelips, esq., of Briggins-park, Herts, a son.

22. At Aix-la-Chapelle, the wife of H. B. G. Whitgreave, esq., a son and heir.

23. At Aqualate, Lady Boughey, a son.

24. At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.

27. At Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, the lady of George Walker, esq., a daughter.

28. In Carlton-gardens, Lady Marian Alford, a son and heir.

— In Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of John Shawe Lefevre, esq., a daughter.

29. At Rome, the wife of Arthur H. Elton, esq., eldest son of Sir Charles Elton, Bart. of twin daughters.

30. At Alveston, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Aug. W. Noel, a son.

31. At Fernick Castle, N. B., Lady Macgregor, of Macgregor, a son.

Lately. At the Rectory, Mitchelmersh, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice, a son.

— At Exmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Osborne, a daughter.

— The wife of A. C. Fleming, esq., county Clare, late of King's Dragoon Guards, a son and heir.

— At Ardbraccan Glebe, Ireland, the lady of Hon. Archdeacon Pakenham, a daughter.

— In Portman-square, the Hon. Lady Stirling, a daughter.

— At Charleville, the seat of her father the Earl of Rathdowne, Lady Georgina Croker, a son.

APRIL.

1. At Walford House, near Taunton the wife of R. King Meade King, esq. a son.

2. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, wife of H. J. Baillie, esq., M.P. a son.

— At Teaninich, Ross-shire, the lady of the Hon. George Spencer, a son.

— At Champton Grove, the wife of Frederick Cousens, esq., a daughter.

— At the Master's-lodge, St. Peter's College Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, a daughter.

4. At East Sheen, the wife of Francis Ommanney, esq., a son.

— At Funchal, Madeira, Mrs. Calverley Bewicke, a daughter.

— At Coolegegan, King's co. Ireland, the wife of John Gatchell, esq., a son and heir.

6. At Ogwell House, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, a daughter.

— In Baker-street, the wife of Lieut-Col. Griffiths, a son.

— At Castlecotle, the Countess of Belmore, a daughter.

7. In Hyde-park-street, the wife of Major-Gen. Caulfield, a son.

8. In St. James's-sq., Lady Georgiana E. C. Grey, a son.

11. In Curzon-street, Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.

— The Countess of Harewood, a daughter.

12. In Berkeley-square, the wife of T. Peers Williams, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Elm Grove, Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.

16. The wife of William Sandcroft

Holmes, esq., of Gawdy-hall, Norfolk, a daughter.

18. At Croxteth, the Countess of Sefton, a son.

20. At Cambo House, the wife of Capt. Fielden, late of the 17th Lancers, a son.

22. At the Rectory, Stoke Hammond, Bucks, Lady Julia Bouwens, a son.

— At Milsted House, Kent, the wife of John Dixon Dyke, esq., a son.

— At Lischam Rectory, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Wodehouse, a son.

— In Brook-street, the lady of Sir George Baker, Bart., a daughter.

25. The lady of Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Bowater, a daughter.

26. At Kirklees-park, Yorkshire, Lady Armytage, a son and heir.

Lately. At Swords Vicarage, county Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, a son.

— In Hanover-square, Lady Cremorne, a son and heir.

— In Ireland, Viscountess Mountmorris, a daughter.

— At Altyre, Lady Gordon Cumming, a son.

— At Woodcote, the Lady Louisa Cotes, a daughter.

— In Scotland, Lady Gordon, a daughter.

— At Plymouth, the lady of Sir G. Sartorius, a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, the wife of James Morrison, esq., M.P., a son.

— At York-place, Portman-square, Mrs. James de Saumarez, a son.

MAY.

2. At Woodside, Lymington, the wife of William W. Rooke, esq., a son.

— At Upper Berkeley-place, Mrs. Martin H. Hodges, a son.

3. At Long Ditton, the Hon. Mrs. Eyre Evans, a daughter.

— At Renishaw, Lady Sitwell, a daughter.

4. At Eaton-place, the lady of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., a daughter.

5. At Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, a son.

— At Boulogne, the wife of William Gore Ouseley, esq., Secretary of Legation in Brazil, a son.

6. At Frampton House, Dorset, the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., a son.

— At Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorgan, the wife of R. F. Jenner, esq., a son.

7. At Leamington, the wife of Christ. Musgrave, esq., a son.

8. At Umberslade, Warwickshire, Mrs. Bolton King, a daughter.

9. At Sandwell, the Countess of Dartmouth, a son.

— In Devonshire-street, Lady Lacon, a son and heir.

— At Great Chesterfield, Essex Lady Harriet Harvey, a daughter.

10. At Grosvenor-place, Viscountess Villiers (daughter of Sir R. Peel), a daughter.

11. At Wollaston House, Dorchester, the wife of A. H. D. Acland, esq., a son.

— At the Vicarage, Barking, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Liddell, a son.

12. At Seend, Wilts, the wife of W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq., a daughter.

13. In Portman-street, Lady Emily Seymour, a son.

— At Abbott's Ann, Hants, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, a son.

14. At Over Court, Gloucestershire, the wife of R. Cann Lippincott, esq., a daughter.

15. At Cholterton Lodge, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, a son.

— In Hereford-street, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Cavendish, a daughter.

16. At Bramshott House, Liphook, the wife of W. Chalcraft, esq., a daughter.

19. At Bedford, the wife of the Rev. Charles Brereton, B.C.L., a son.

24. At Winkton House, Ringwood, the wife of Edward Weld, esq., a son.

28. At the residence of her father, Sir Charles Elton, the wife of the Rev. E. D. Tinling, a son.

— At Wanlip Rectory, Leic. the wife of the Rev. C. A. Palmer, a son.

Lately. At Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. H. Ramsden, a daughter.

— At Broadstairs, Lady Mary Stephenson, a son.

— At Addlestrop House, Lady Eleanor Cathcart, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, the lady of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., a daughter.

— In South-street, Lady Kilmaine, a daughter.

— In St. James's-place, the wife of William Cripps, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In St. James's-place, Lady Lubbock, a son.

— Lady Jane Ogilvy, a daughter.

— In Mount-street, Berkeley-square,

BIRTHS.

the lady of Sir G. E. Pocock, Bart., a son.

— In Hereford-street, the wife of Col. Newberry, a daughter.

— In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Scott, a son.

JUNE.

1. On her pasaage to Sydney, the wife of Henry Harper, esq., of Sydney, a son.

2. At Kew, the Lady Mary Hope, a daughter.

— At Naples, the wife of Thomas Brabazon Aylmer, esq., a son.

4. At Leamington, Priors, the wife of Andrew Wight, esq., of Ormiston, a son and heir.

7. At Blackhall, Devon, the wife of James Cornish, esq., a daughter.

8. In Devonport-street, Hyde-park, the wife of W. R. Browne, esq., of Chisledon, Wilts, a daughter.

11. At Otterington House, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. Hampton, of Henllys, Anglesey, a daughter.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of W. Bowyer Smyth, esq., a daughter.

13. The lady of Capt. Sir H. Loraine Baker, Bart., C.B., of Dunstable House, Richmond, a son.

— At Montague-place, the wife of Edmund Barker Ray, esq., a daughter.

14. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a son.

— At Easton House, Corsham, the wife of P. Hooper, esq., a daughter.

15. In Whitehall-place, Mrs. Swynfen Jervis, a daughter.

— At Tisbury, the wife of William Turner, esq., a son and heir.

17. At Bridge House, Hendon, the wife of P. C. Toker, esq., a daughter.

20. The wife of T. Duffield, esq., M.P., a daughter.

22. The wife of Wakehurst Peyton, esq., of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, a son.

26. At Woburn-park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a daughter.

29. At Weybridge, the wife of Capt. Lushington, R.N., a daughter.

Lately. At Portland-place, Madame Van de Weyer, a daughter.

— At Hartfield-park, the wife of E. B. Curties, esq. a daughter.

— At Tichborne House, the wife of John Bennet, esq., a daughter.

— At Paris, the wife of C. J. Kemeys Tynte, esq., late M.P. for West Somerset, a son.

— In Upper Seymour-street, the wife of R. Cobden, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Naples, lady Headley, a son and heir.

— At Glynn-lliffon-park, Lady Newborough, a daughter.

— At Matfin Hall, Northumberland, Lady Blackett, a son.

— At the Provost Lodge, Eton College, the Hon. Mrs. Hodson, a daughter.

— At Southam House, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. H. S. Law, a daughter.

— At Tunbridge, the wife of John Jervis, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Southampton, the wife of F. Jerningham, esq., a son.

— In Upper Wimpole-street, the wife of W. Marshall, esq., M.P., a son.

— At North Berwick, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.

JULY.

1. The Hon. Mrs. Lee Lee, of Dillington House, Somerset, a daughter.

4. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, a daughter.

— At Hardington Park, near Frome, the wife of Edw. Jeffries Esdaile, jun., esq., a son and heir.

5. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, the wife of Sir R. V. Huntley, a son.

7. At Clapham, the wife of Edw. Thornton, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Easton, near Wickham Market, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Henry-Brown Longe, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a son.

— At Hamptworth Lodge, the wife of Robert Duncombe Shafto, esq., a son and heir.

9. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. A. M. Macdonald, a daughter.

10. At Shabden, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, a daughter.

12. At Leeds Castle, the wife of Charles Wykeham Martin, esq., M.P., a son.

13. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of the Hon. Henry Gage, a daughter.

16. The wife of T. D. Acland, esq., M.P., a son.

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18. At Ashfield Lodge, Midhurst, the wife of George Gibson, esq., a daughter.

— At Weymouth, the wife of Col. Melville Browne, a son.

20. In Piccadilly, the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, a son.

21. At Holme, the wife of the Hon. Philip Stourton, a son and heir.

24. At Brighton, the wife of Samuel Greatheed, esq., of Landford Lodge, Wilts., a son.

— At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Yaldwyn, Madras army, a son.

25. At Kingweston, the wife of F. H. Dickenson, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Grafton-street, the wife of Edward Jekyll, esq., a son.

— The Lady Ashley, a daughter.

— At Boxley House, Kent, the Lady Margaret Marsham, a son.

— At Limpsfield Rectory, Surrey, Mrs. Walpole, a son.

Lately. In Hyde-Park-square, the wife of J. W. Bosanquet, esq., a son.

— In Upper Harley-street, the wife of Sir Gregory Lewin, a daughter.

— The wife of the Hon. H. T. Stanley, a daughter.

— In Harley-street, Lady de Tabley, a son.

— The wife of Capt. Morier, R.N., a son.

— At Lodge-place, Regent's-park, Lady Louisa Rabett, a son.

— At Halton, Lady Pollock, a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, the wife of E. Pepys, esq., a son.

— At Broseley Rectory, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Orlando Forester, a son.

— In Cavendish-square, the Marchioness of Hastings, a son.

— At Earle's Croome, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.

AUGUST.

1. At Norwood, the wife of George Hankey, esq., a son.

— At Rochester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, a daughter.

2. In Bruton-street, the Viscountess Newry, a son.

— At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Sir Keith Jackson, Bart. a son.

4. In Portman-square, the wife of George C. Courthope, esq., of Whiligh, a daughter.

6. At Florence, the wife of Morgan Thomas, esq., of Gatehouse, Sussex, a son.

7. At Gosford, near Ottery, the wife of Sir Henry A. Farrington, Bart., a son.

11. At Blackheath, the wife of James Farquhar, esq., of Haligreen, co. Kincardine, a son.

13. At Brighton, the wife of Allan Maclean Skinner, esq., a daughter.

14. At North Mymms Park, the wife of the Rev. Edward Thompson, Minister of Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, a daughter.

— At Yeovilton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a son.

16. At Datchet, the wife of Luke Trapp Flood, esq., a son and heir.

— At Syston Park, the Lady of H. R. Yorke, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

17. At Linden-hill, Berks., the seat of J. Bulkeley, esq., Mrs. Charles Bulkeley, a son,

— At Nether Seale Hall, co. Leicester, the Lady of the Rev. Sir. W. Nigel Gresley, Bart., a daughter.

18. At Milford Highclere Park, the Countess of Carnarvon, a daughter.

19. In Devonshire-place, the wife of Wm. Selby Lowndes, esq., of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, a daughter.

20. At Claverton Manor, Somersetshire, the wife of George Vivian, esq., a daughter.

21. At Clewer House, near Windsor, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a daughter.

23. At Everingham Park, the wife of Wm. Constable Maxwell, esq., a daughter.

— At Bower Wood House, Hants, the wife of S. Nixon, esq., a son.

28. At Exeter, Mrs. Herman Merivale, a daughter.

30. In Baker-street, the wife of T. G. Symons, esq., of Mynde Park, Herefordshire, a son and heir.

— At Haccombe, Lady Carew, a daughter.

Lately. The Hon. Mrs. James Norton, a son.

— The wife of H. J. Nichol, Esq., D.C.L., a daughter.

— Lady Vivian, a daughter.

— Lady Louisa Whitmore, a son.

— At Glevering Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, a son and heir.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Cooke, a daughter.

— At Innox-hill, near Frome, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Aitchison, a daughter.

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— At Notting Hill, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Stopford, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Anstruther, a son.

— In Upper Brook-street, the wife of Richard Hodgson, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Wookey House, near Wells, the wife of T. A. Pearson, esq., a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

2. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Lady of the Hon. Augustus Moreton Macdonald, a daughter.

3. In Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the Lady of Frederick J. Prescott, esq., a daughter.

— At Highclere Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. R. M'Donald Caunter, a daughter.

— At Waltham Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. G. E. Gillett, a son.

4. At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burton, Royal Marines, a son.

5. At Stamford-hill, the Lady of the Rev. James Williams, a daughter, still-born.

6. In Wimpole-street, the Lady of J. C. Burgoyne, esq., a daughter.

— At St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. James Norton, a son.

7. At the Vicarage, Stretton Grandison, the Lady of the Rev. John Graves, a daughter.

8. At Florence, the wife of Andrew Buchanan, esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Tuscany, a daughter.

— At the Vicarage, Potterspury, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. William Haughton, a son.

— In Grafton-street, the Lady Emma Vesey, a daughter.

— In Clarendon-place, Hyde Park-gardens, the Lady of Philip Melvill, esq., a son.

9. In Portland-place, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, a son.

11. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Lady of Dr. Henry Newmarch, late of the Bengal Medical Service, a daughter.

12. At Plasgyn, co. of Anglesea, Lady Vivian, a daughter.

13. At Carrigaholt Castle, co. Clare, the Lady of Henry Stuart Burton, esq., a son.

14. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the Lady of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, M.P., a daughter.

15. At Northfield House, Bath, the Lady of the Rev. Sidney Henry Widdrington, Rector of Walcot, a son.

16. At the Parsonage, Bognor, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Edward Miller, a daughter.

— At Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent, the Lady of Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., a daughter.

18. At the Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, near Bath, the Lady of the Rev. T. Kearsey Thomas, M.A., a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Black, 53rd Regiment, a daughter.

— In Beckenham-place, the Lady of William Peters, esq., a daughter.

19. At Poddington, Bedfordshire, the Lady of the Rev. J. Brereton, a son.

21. At Flam, in Staffordshire, the Lady Jane Ram, a son.

— At Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Winbolt, a daughter.

23. At the Priory, near Bishop Stortford, the Hon. Mrs. Wall, a daughter.

— The Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a daughter.

24. At Brixton Hill, the Lady of the Rev. George Allen, a son.

— The Lady of the Rev. J. Corbett Turnbull, of Cheltenham, a son.

— At Thickett Priory, Yorkshire, the Lady of the Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, a daughter.

25. At All Cannings Rectory, Wilts, the Lady of Thomas Plumptre Methuen, esq., a son.

— In Curzon-street, May Fair, the Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter.

27. At Pocklington, Yorkshire, the Lady of E. R. Strickland, esq., a son.

— At Sheffield, the wife of Richard Solly, esq., a son.

OCTOBER.

1. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Richard Shilleto, of Trinity, and Tutor of King's College, a son.

— In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. Thos. N. Hunt, a son.

3. At Thorpe House, Surrey, the wife of J. S. Robinson, esq., a son and heir.

— At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence Palk Welland, a son.

BIRTHS.

4. At Melton Mowbray, the wife of Capt. Bernard Granville Layard, 39th Regiment, a daughter.

6. At Babraham, Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Mrs. Adeane, a daughter.

9. At the residence of her father, Dr. Monro, Harley-street, the wife of the Rev. C. L. Cornish, of Great Longstone, Derbyshire, a son.

10. At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, the Lady of Capt. Edward Darnall, 57th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, a daughter.

— At Longford Castle, near Salisbury, the Viscountess Folkstone, a son.

— At Chetnole, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hope, a daughter.

11. At the Pentre, Monmouthshire, the wife of James Greenfield, esq., a daughter.

12. At Tackley, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. L. A. Sharpe, a son.

— At Myrton Cottage, Wigtonshire, the Lady of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Montreith, a son.

14. At Dartford Vicarage, Kent, the Lady of the Rev. F. B. Grant, a daughter.

15. At Bowden Hall, Gloucestershire, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Hutchinson Swinny, a daughter.

— At Huntsmore Park, near Uxbridge, Lady Sophia Tower, a daughter.

18. At St. Peter's Vicarage, Thanet, the Lady of the Rev. George Hodgson, a daughter.

20. In Upper Harley-street, the Lady of John Labouchere, esq., a son.

21. At Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, a son.

— At Ealing, the Lady of Warren Hastings Lendon, esq., a son.

— In Dublin, the Lady of Major Franklyn, of the 37th Regiment, a daughter.

— At Pendell, Blechingley, the Lady of the Rev. Percey Smithe, of Patteswick, Essex, a daughter.

22. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Baroness de Cetto, a son.

— In Grosvenor-street, the Lady of Dr. Latham, a son.

24. In Grafton-street, the Lady Walpole, a daughter.

— The Lady of Dr. Dickson, Clarges-street, a son.

— At Leonard Villa, Regent's-park, the Lady of S. Nouaille Rudge, esq., a son and heir.

— At Milford House, Godalming, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Webb, a son.

— At Wargrave, Berks, the wife of Wm. H. Cresswell, esq., a son and heir.

26. At the Grove, Harrow, the Lady of the Rev. T. H. Steel, a daughter.

27. At the residence, St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Langton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Robert Farquharson, a daughter.

3. At Shirley House, near Southampton, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sleigh, C.B. a son.

5. At the Vicarage, Huish Episcopi, Somerset, the Lady of the Rev. E. P. Henslowe, a daughter.

— At Dyrham Park, Barnet, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.

— At Ashford Hall, near Ludlow, the Lady of Major-Gen. Lechmere Russell, C.B., a daughter.

6. At Leicester, the Lady of the Rev. Robert Barnaby, of St. George's, a son.

7. At Ridlington, Norfolk, the Lady of the Rev. John Webb Flavell, a son.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Hillsborough, a daughter.

9. At Kensington, the Lady of the Rev. Berkeley Addison, a daughter.

10. At Weston-super-Mare, the Lady of the Rev. J. Hamilton Forsyth, a son.

— At Leamington, the wife of the Rev. J. Lincoln Galton, a son.

13. In the Close, Salisbury, the Lady of George B. Townsend, esq., a daughter.

— At West Malling, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Timins, a son.

— In Willow-walk, Kentish Town, the Lady of Assistant-Commissary Gen. Dinwiddie, a daughter.

14. At Vine House, Old Brompton, Mrs. John Llewellyn, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, a daughter.

— At Kensington-square, the Lady of Major John Campbell, 41st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, a daughter.

15. At Dover, the Lady of Edward Rice, esq., M.P., a daughter, still-born.

17. At Rome, the Lady of William

BIRTHS.

Lowten Jones, esq., of Woodhall, Norfolk, a son.

18. At Malta, the Lady of Captain Fitz-Herbert, of the Rifle Brigade, a son.

20. At Alfred-place, Alexander-square, he Lady of W. Peyton, Esq., of Castle Carrow, Leitrim, twin sons.

22. At Carins, on the Lake of Geneva, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Frederick Pelham, R.N., of a daughter.

25. At East Deane, Isle of Wight, the Lady Jane Swinburne, twins.

26. At Meppenhall Rectory, Beds., the Lady of the Rev. H. Howarth, a daughter.

— At Holmes House, Ayrshire, the Lady of James Fairlie, esq., of Holmes, a daughter.

27. At Bendeleben (in Prussia), the seat of the Baron Von Bendeleben Uckermann, the Lady of Arthur Beresford Brooke, esq., a daughter.

— At Long Wittenham, Berks., the Lady of the Rev. Robert R. Hurle, a son.

29. The Lady of Col. Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, a son.

30. At Gayton House, Northamptonshire, the Lady of the Rev. G. Kennard, a daughter.

— At Morris Hall, North Durham, the wife of Thomas Hodgson, esq., a son.

DECEMBER.

1. At Sheffield, the Lady of Capt. F. Sutton, 11th Hussars, a daughter.

2. At Colzium, Kilsyth, N.B., the Lady of Capt. Edmonstone, a daughter.

— In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Dr. Harris Dunsford, a daughter.

3. In Montagu-street, the Lady of Melvin Wilson, a son.

4. In Wilton-crescent, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a son.

— At Walton, Lady Mordaunt, a son.

— At Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, the Lady of J. S. Wood, esq., a son.

6. At Dalmahoy, the Countess of Morton, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Spennithorne, the Lady of the Rev. Robert Pulleine, a son.

7. At Florence, the Lady of Alexander Gibbon, esq., of Johnston, Kincardine, a daughter.

9. At Tunbridge Wells, the Lady of Captain Wetherell, H.S.M., a daughter.

— The Lady of the Rev. R. A. W. Considine, Perpetual Curate of Alveley, Salop, a son, still-born.

— In Hertford-street, Mayfair, Lady Clay, a son.

— At Voelas, Denbighshire, the Lady of Charles Wynne, jun., esq., a son.

10. At Chesham-place, Lady John Russell, a son and heir.

— At Orsett House, Orsett, Mrs. George Maconachie, a daughter.

11. At Olton Hall, the Lady of W. H. Wilson, esq., of a son.

— At the house of her father in Guildford-street, the wife of the Rev. William Parkes, a daughter.

— At Lauderdale House, Highgate, the Lady of Richard Bethell, esq., Q.C., a son.

14. In Quebec-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a daughter.

15. In Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, a son.

— At Heckfield, Hants, the Lady of Francis Pigott, esq., a son.

16. In Bryanstone-square, the Lady of Frederic Thesiger, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Minterne, Lady Theresa Digby, a daughter.

17. In Park-street, Westminster, the Lady of John Dennistoun, esq., M.P., a son.

19. At Stisted Rectory, the Lady of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, a son.

21. At Wardour Castle, Wilts., the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell, a son.

23. At St. Nicholas Rectory, Worcester, the Lady of the Rev. H. J. Stevenson, a daughter.

— At Clonbrock Castle, Lady Clonbrock, a son.

— At Willington Hall, Cheshire, the Lady of Col. Tomkinson, a son.

24. At Coombe Abbey, the Countess Craven, a daughter.

25. At Albyn-place, Lady Gordon of Drimnin, a son.

— At Brisley Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. E. J. Ash, a son.

28. The Lady of R. J. Eaton, esq., M.P., a son.

At a Cottage on Penygraig Farm, near Tregaron, Wales, the wife of David Jones, miner, of four male children, who appeared to be healthy and strong, but all died the following day.

MARRIAGES.

1842.

JANUARY.

1. At Woolwich, F. Davies, esq., to Mary Gay, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne, of the Royal Artillery.

5. At St. Leonard's, Percy Dickinson, esq., to Eleanor, daughter of Lieut. B. Shepherd, R.N.

6. At Portsmouth, the Rev. J. P. Prescott, C.B.R.N., to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Parke, R.M.

10. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, T. H. Keeble, esq., to Julia, only daughter of Joseph Morris, esq., of St. James's-place.

12. At Tiverton, the Rev. Francis Jones, M.A., Vicar of Moreton Pinckney, co. Northampton, to Maria Georgina, only daughter of Peter Robertson, esq., late Lieut.-Col. 8th reg., and granddaughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, Bart.

— At Devizes, the Rev. Charles W. Edmonstone, Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, to Susan Mary D'Oyley, eldest daughter of the Rev. P. H. Douglas.

13. At Naples, Charles Romilly, esq., son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, to the Lady Georgiana Russell, daughter of the late Duke of Bedford.

13. At Darley Dale, Edw. Woollett, third son of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden and Brighton, to Emma-Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir F. S. Darwin, of Sydnope, Derbyshire.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Edward Bagot, 60th Royal Rifles, son and heir of the Bishop of Oxford, to Mathilde, relict of the late Oswald Perkins, esq.

— At the residence of her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Frankfort, the Rev. Charles T. Arnold, to Susanna Magdalena Mays, only daughter of the late J. H. Mays, esq., of Heidelberg.

18. At Castle, Strathallan, George Drummond Græme, esq., of Inchbraakie, Major in the Hanoverian Service, to the Hon. Marianne Jane Drummond, only daughter of the Viscount Strathallan.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Boulger, esq., of Dublin, Barrister-at-law, to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Nasmyth, Bart., of Posso, Peebleshire.

— At Trinity Church, Montreal, the Rev. Frederick Broom, Missionary and Officiating Chaplain to the Forces at Laprairie, to Catherine Elizabeth, Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Lieut.-Col. Napier, Secretary for Indian Affairs.

— At Youghall, George Roche Smith, esq., 99th reg., eldest son of the late Samuel Poyntz Smith, esq., of Smithvale, in the county Kilkenny, to Grace Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major Hedges Maunsell, of Plassy, Limerick.

20. At King's Walden, the Hon. and Rev. Philip York Savile, third son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Emily Mary Brand, eldest daughter of William Hale, esq., of King's Walden.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Hamilton Forsyth, M.A., of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, to Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lord Edward O'Bryen.

22. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Luigi Perret Sagrini, esq., to Margaret Mair, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Paterson, K.C.H., of Exeter.

— At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Robert H. Dolling, esq., only son of the Rev. Boughey W. Dolling, of Maghoralin, co. of Down, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Joseph Dupre Alexander, esq., of Stone House, Kent, and Grosvenor-place.

25. At Bramdean, Hants, the Rev. J. B. Bourne, Rector of Colmere and Prior's Dean, to Margaret Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry Wood, esq., of Bramdean House.

— At St. Ewe Church, Cornwall, John Salusbury Trelawny, esq., eldest surviving son of Sir William Trelawny, Bart., of Horewood, to Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of J. H. Tremayne, esq., of Heligan.

27. At Gorleston, Suffolk, Arthur F. Thompson, second son of the late Edward Thompson, esq., of Great Yarmouth, to Mary Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Badingham and Cransford.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. H. Biedermann, Vicar of Egham, Surrey, to Jemima, only daughter of Rear-Adm. Carden.

— At Dublin, Mr. C. Kean to Miss Ellen Tree.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Chelsea, the Rev. Martin John Lloyd, Rector of Depden, Suffolk, to Mary Ann, relict of Kenrick Collett, esq., of Fulham.

— At Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the Rev. S. Tenison Mosse, A.M., to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the late George Buckston, esq., of Bradenham Hall, and cousin to Lord Hatherton.

— At All Souls, Langham-place, the Rev. Francis Ballard Wells, Rector of Woodchurch, Kent, to Jane Rose Fanny, eldest daughter of the late E. S. Hardisty, esq., of Hampstead.

2. At St. George's Church, Rear-Adm. James Noble, to Jane Anne, widow of Edmund Spettigue, esq.

— At Plympton, St. Mary, the Rev. E. F. Coke, B.A., of Brasennose College, Oxford, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Symons, Hereford.

3. At Portsea, Capt. Woodford J. Williams, late in command of the Stromboli, at Acre, to Anne, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard.

— At St. George's Church, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, to Clara Elizabeth Latouche, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Vicars, Royal Eng.

14. At Dover, George R. Stevenson, esq., 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late John Stevenson, esq., of Binfield-place, Berks, to Anna Maria Denham, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Burrell Cookes.

15. At the French Catholic Chapel, and afterwards at Marylebone Church, Joseph Ferdinand Count de Taaffe, Knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Member of the States of Moravia and Bohemia, nephew to the late and cousin to the present Viscount Taaffe of the peerage of Ireland, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late P. M. Lucas, esq., of Nottingham-place, and of Elm Wood, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, W. Peyton, esq., of Castle Carrow, Leitrim, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Major-Gen. Yates, of Brockhurst Lodge, Hants.

22. At Maid's Mouton, Bucks, Richard William Selby Lowndes, esq., third son of the late W. Selby Lowndes, esq., of Wheddon Hall, to Mary Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Fletcher, Rector of Foscott, in the same county,

24. At St. Clement's Church, Hastings, James Phillips Kay, esq., of the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, to Janet, only child of the late Robert Shuttleworth, esq., of Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire.

— At Perth, Western Australia, Lieut. Edward Corbett, 72nd Highlanders, second son of Panton Corbett, esq., of Longnor Hall, Shropshire, to Elizabeth Ann Theresa, only daughter of the late Robert Scholl, esq.

Lately, at Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Jacob Henry Brooke Mountain, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Blonham, Bedfordshire, and Vicar of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

MARCH.

1. In Bangor Church, co. of Down, David Stewart Kerr, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Anna Dorothea Blackwood, youngest daughter of Hans Lord Dufferin and Clancboyne.

9. At Parsonstown, Captain Sutton, 47th reg., son of the late Adm. Sutton, to Mary Ogden, second daughter of Major-Gen. T. Evans, C.B.

— At St. Mary's Church, Melcombe Regis, James Douglas Moffat, esq., Bengal Cavalry, only son of William Moffat, esq., of Harperton, Roxburghshire, to Jeanette Jane, youngest daughter of William Moffat, esq., Weymouth.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Douglas, of Prince Albert's Hussars, only son of Archibald Douglas, esq., of Glenfinart, Argyleshire, to Rosa, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B.

11. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Earl of Abingdon, to the Lady Frederica Augusta Kerr, fifth daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Lord Mark Kerr.

14. At St. Giles's Church, George William Dunsford, esq., of Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, to Ann Hale, Widow of the Rev. Richard Duncan Mackintosh, B.A., of Childwall, Lancashire, and only daughter of James Monro, esq., of Lymington, Hants.

MARRIAGES.

— At Kellington, Yorkshire, the Rev. Charles Peers, M.A., of Donhead St. Mary's, Wilts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Mann, of Clapham, Surrey.

15. John Gurney, esq., of Earlham, near Norwich, to Laura Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Pearse, of Norwich.

— At Charlton, Kent, John Charles, of the Inner Temple, third son of James Templer, esq., of Bridport, to Hannah Frances, eldest daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Thomas Langharne, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, to Eliza Catherine, third surviving daughter of James Wintle, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Lansdowne Crescent, Bath.

16. At Stratton St. Michael's, Norfolk, Edward Howes, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. George Howes, of Spixworth, to Agnes Maria, eldest daughter of Richard Gwyn, esq., of Stratton St. Michael.

— The Rev. T. Price, Rector of Llanrothal, Hereford, to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. T. Rogers, of Stourbridge.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, Captain John Fordyce, of the Bengal Artillery, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, esq., of the island of Barbadoes.

19. At Twickenham, the Rev. George Brown, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to Miss Aldridge, of Twickenham Common.

20. In Albemarle-street, Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart., to Margaret, Widow of the late Robert Alger, esq., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Andrews Kesteman, of Brenchley, Kent, and Rector of Bermondsey in Surrey.

23. At St. Andrew's, Robert Maidstone Smith, esq., M.D., Oxon, to Jane Anne, only daughter of Dr. Mudie, St. Andrew's.

29. At Escrick, Constantine Yeoman, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Crigan, Rector of the above place.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. Edward Moore, son of the Rev. George Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury, to the Lady Harriet Montagu Scott, youngest sister of the Duke of Buccleuch.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Archibald Robertson, esq., son of the late George Robertson, esq., of Benholme Castle, North Britain, to Mary daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.

— At Chatteris, William Robert Chapman, esq., youngest son of Aaron Chapman, esq., M.P., to Caroline Sarah, eldest daughter of John Fryer, esq., of the former place.

— At Gloucester, William Wiggin, second son of T. Wiggin, Esq., of Harley-street, London, to Frances Emma Rice, daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.

— At St. Marylebone, Richard Luther Watson, esq., of Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, to Louisa Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Francis Hawkins Cole, of Peterley House, Bucks.

30. At St. Pancras Church, Henry Johnson, esq., of March, Cambridgeshire, to Lucy Carolina, eldest daughter of William Henry Pollard, esq., of Avranches, Normandy.

— At Northiam, Sussex, Edward Younge, of the Middle Temple, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Collins, LL.D., of Northiam.

— At St. Margaret's, Rochester, the Rev. Allen Cooper, M.A., Minister of St. Mark's, North Audley-street, to Harriet Grace, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., of Kenward, Kent.

31. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Jacob North, M.A., Vicar of Carbrooke, to Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of Benjamin Dowson, esq., of Yarmouth.

— At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, M.A., Vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, and Private Chaplain to Viscount Ferrand, to Lucy Mary, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., to the Lady Emily Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor.

— At St. James's Church, Wilbraham Taylor, esq., fifth son of Edward Taylor, esq., formerly of Bifrons, Kent, to Janetta Anne, youngest daughter of Sir William Gossett, K.C.H., &c. &c.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL.

2. At Clapham, Howard Fletcher, esq., of Walsall, Staffordshire, to Ann, only daughter of the late Richard Urwick, esq., of Walton, Radnorshire.

5. At Charlton King's, Henry Monro, esq., second son of Dr. Monro, of Harley-street, and Bushey, Hertfordshire, to Jane Eliza; and also Theodore Monro, esq., third son of the same, to Emma, both daughters of the late Sir William Russell, Bart., and of his wife, the present Lady Prinn, of Charlton Park.

— At Freefield, Aberdeenshire, Alexander Innes, esq., of Cowie, eldest son of William Innes, esq., of Raemsin, to Anne Katherine, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, of Freefield and Glenkindie.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Bath, Charles Robert des Ruffieres, esq., only son of the late James Joseph des Ruffieres, esq., to Margaret Frances, eldest surviving daughter of the late Henry Best, esq., of Sowerby Park, Yorkshire.

6. At Cranford, Capt. St. V. W. Ricketts, Royal Scots Greys, second son of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Ricketts, Bart., to Georgina Mary, only daughter of the Hon. Augustus Berkeley.

— At Gunnersbury Park, Baron Chas. de Rothschild, eldest son of Baron de Rothschild, of Naples, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late N. M. de Rothschild.

7. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Marcus John Slade, son of Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., of Mansell House, near Bridgewater, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Hon. A. Ramsey, of Cheltenham.

8. At Shotover, John Hotham, esq., to Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Henry Thompson, esq., of Burton, Yorkshire, and niece of George V. Drury, esq., of Shotover House, Oxfordshire.

— At St. Giles in the Fields, George Freere, esq., jun., to Marg. Ann, third daughter of Edgar Corrie, esq.

11. At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Alexander Blackett, Vicar of Hendon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland, to Anne Jane, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton.

12. At Donnington, the Rev. Watson Johnston, Rector of Llanwarne, second son of the late Henry Johnston, esq., M.P., to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Webb, esq., of Donnington Hall, Herefordshire.

13. At Barnack, Northamptonshire, the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, Rector of Poltimore, Devon, and Prebendary of Worcester, to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Nevile, of Cottesmore, Rutland.

— At St. David's, John Cam Thackwell, esq., of Wilton-place, Gloucestershire, and Birtsmoreton Court, Worcestershire, to Charlotte Eleanor, daughter of the late John H. Polston, Prebendary of Exeter.

14. At Chumleigh, Devon, John Cole Cole, esq., of Upper Bedford-place, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Preston, esq., of Lee House, near Chumleigh.

15. At Leatherhead, Capt. William Warren, R.N., C.B., to Mary Anne Gray, second daughter of W. Stanley Clarke, esq.

16. At St. Marylebone, Edward Walker, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late P. M. Lucas, esq., of Nottingham-place.

19. At Walcot, Bath, Compton Charles Domvile, esq., 85th reg., eldest son of Sir Compton Domvile, Bart., to Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H., Governor of Bombay.

— At St. Leonard's, near Exeter, the Rev. George W. Burrow Wills, Rector of that parish, to Sophia Townshend, second daughter of Sir Theophilus Lee, of Park House, Mount Radford

— At Erchfont, Gilbert Trowe Williams, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Powerstock, Dorset, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Harry Hichcock, esq., of Eascott House.

20. At Bolton-le-Moors, S. Christy, esq., of Poynton Hall, Cheshire, to Mary, third daughter of the late Thomas Hardcastle, esq., of Firwood, near Bolton-le-Moors.

21. At St. Anne's, Westminster, Thomas Tyers Tyers, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Harriett Kennedy, youngest daughter of Rear-Adm. Brown, of Elm Grove, Southsea.

— At Abenhall, Gloucestershire, Charles Barton, esq., of the Inner Temple, only surviving son of the late Rev. C. Barton, D.D., Dean of Bocking, to Dorothea Maria, eldest daughter of Major F. Wemyss, of Gloucester.

— At Lezayre, Isle of Man, the Rev. John W. H. Molyneux, grandson of the

MARRIAGES.

Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the Hon. Deemster Christian, of Milntown, Isle of Man.

— At Bath, Robert Monro, esq., of West Hill, near Wandsworth, Surrey, to Eliza, third daughter of J. J. Champante, esq., late of Belmont, Taunton.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Atkinson, of the Madras Engineers, to Henrietta Eliza, only surviving daughter of Charles Tucker, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

25. At Florence, William, the eldest son of E. Fuller Maitland, esq., of Park-place, Berks, to Lydia, only daughter of the late Col. Prescott.

26. At Bridlington, the Rev. Peter La Trobe, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miss Janetta Margaret Brett, of Bridlington.

28. At Pilton, Barnstaple, the Rev. Bourchier Wrey Saville, Vicar of Oakhampton, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of James Whyte, esq., of Pilton House.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, William Pitt Byrone, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Julia Clara, daughter of Hans Busk, esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir Wardsworth Busk.

— At Gloucester, William Heathorn, esq., to Lady Prinn, relict of Sir William Russell, Bart.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Capt. Craigie, R.N., to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Charles Grant, esq., and niece of the late Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls.

30. At Camberwell, Thomas, eldest son of John Foster, esq., of Russell-square, to Matilda Margaret, second daughter of Arthur Lewis, esq., of Champion Hill, Dulwich.

MAY.

3. At Wandsworth, Kingsmill Grove Key, esq., eldest son of Sir John Key, Bart., to Mary Sophia, second daughter of G. H. Hahn, esq., of the Orchard, Wandsworth.

— At Maidstone, Edward Down, esq., Capt. of the 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Martha Rowan, third daughter of the late William Spong, esq., of Cobtree House, Boxley.

— At Mildenhall, Wilts, William Fox, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Sarah, eldest daughter of William Halcomb, esq., of Poulton House, Wilts.

4. At Harpenden, Herts, Chas. Foreman Brown, of Rsdbourne, Com. R.N., eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. William Brown, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of John Hawkins, esq., of Byelands.

— At Cheltenham, John S. Lister, esq., second son of M. B. Lister, esq., of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Wilcock, esq., of Halifax.

5. At Ewelme, the Rev. Vicesimus Lúsh, B.A., to Miss Blanch Hawkins, niece of the Dowager Lady Taunton, of Ewelme.

— At Ampfield, Hursley, Charles Simeon, esq., 45th reg., second son of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart., to Sarah Jane, only child of Philip Williams, esq., of Woolley Green, Hants.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, (and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church), the Chevalier Joseph Calza, of Rome, Capt. of Cavalry in the Roman Service, to Dorothea, Widow of the late Admiral Maitland, and eldest sister of Colthurst, Bateman, esq., of Bertholly House, Caerleon.

9. At Wargrave, Thomas Fuller Maitland, esq., third son of E. Fuller Maitland, esq., of Park-place, Berks, to Anna Stephens, only daughter of Capt. Valpy, R.N., of Wargrave Hill.

10. At Beckford, John Townshend, esq., of Trevallyn, Denbighshire, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of John Fielden, esq., of Mollington Hall, Cheshire.

— At Charlton, Kent, Wm. Henry Barlow, esq., F.R.S., to Selina Crawford, youngest daughter of Wm. Caffin, esq. of Woolwich Common.

11. At St. James's, Westminster, Charles Sumner, esq., of the Middle Temple, second son of the Bishop of Winchester, to Margaret, daughter of John Ellerker Boulcott, esq., of Hyde Park-square.

— At St. James's, Capt. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell, of the Scot's Fusilier Guards, to Cecil Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Rector of Bishop Wearmouth.

12. At Hadley, the Rev. Joseph Taylor, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Dukinfield, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Richard Thackeray, Rector of Hadley.

MARRIAGES.

— The Rev. George Mount Keith Ellerton, eldest son of the late John Frederick Ellerton, esq., of Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir G. M. Keith, Bart., to Elizabeth Dey, third daughter of John Crouch, esq., of Bruton, Somersetshire.

— At St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, the Rev. E. T. Williams, M.A., only son of Major-Gen. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K.C.B., to Fanny, daughter of the late John Baldwyn, esq., of the Mount, near Chepstow.

— At Lewisham, the Hon. Henry Legge, Vicar of Lewisham, brother of the Earl of Dartmouth, to Miss Rogers, of Elliot-place, Blackheath.

— At Amlwych, Thomas P. Anwyl, esq., of Hengae, near Dolgelly, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of W. P. Lhoyd, esq., of Lhoydiarth, Anglesea.

— At Broadwater, Sussex, John Lysaght, esq., Barrister-at-law, Dublin, only son of the late Nicholas Lysaght, esq., of Mallow, co. Cork, to Caroline Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Major-Gen. Alexander Beetson, of Henly, Sussex, formerly Governor of St. Helena.

17. At Hove, near Brighton, Harry Dent Goring, esq., of Highden, Sussex, eldest son of Sir Charles Forster Goring, Bart., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of the late John Griffith Lewis, esq., of Llanddyfnan, Anglesea, and relict of Jones Panton, jun., esq., of Plasgywn, same county.

— At Edlingham, Northumberland, Henry Ramsey Baines, esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. J. Baines, Vicar of Cainham, Salop.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

19. At Dawlish, Devon, George Wilson, M.B., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mellena, daughter of the late John Lowder, esq., of Chapel House, Bath.

— At Streatham, Charles J. Cowie, esq., Madras Army, to Catherine Anne, second daughter of the Rev. G. Hough, M.A., Senior Chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope.

24. At St. Marylebone, Thomas Somers, eldest son of Thomas Somers Cocks, of Harley-street, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Charles G. Wynn, esq., of Voelas, Denbighshire and Portman-square.

— At St. Mary's Bryanston-square, Henry Sherston Baker, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, only son of the Rev. G. A. Baker, Rector of Fingest, Bucks, and nephew of Sir Henry Baker, Bart., to Maria Martha, youngest surviving daughter of the late John Burke, esq., of York-place, Portman-square, and Jamaica.

— At St. John's, Paddington, John Staniforth Beckett, esq., late of Barnsley, Yorkshire, to Gertrude Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Sir W. H. Mulcaster, R N.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Henry T. Worley, esq., of the Albany, and Iver Heath, Bucks, to Isabella Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Timperon, esq., of New Barnes, near St. Alban's.

25. At East Stonehouse, Charles H. Mackintosh, M.D., eldest son of R. D. Mackintosh, M.D., of Exeter, to Henrietta, daughter of the late John Vallach, esq., R.N., of Kingsland House, Maker.

27. At St. Pancras, William Henry Wall, esq., of Tonbridge Wells, eldest son of the late John Wall, esq., formerly of Ashford, Kent, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Charles Yates, esq., of Mecklenburgh-square.

28. At St. James's, Westminster, Samuel Hutchings, esq., of Cregane Castle, Charleville, Ireland, to Mary, daughter of the late Peter Burrowes, esq., of Dublin.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Bence Jones, esq., M.D., to Lady Millicent Acheson, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford.

30. At Twerton, near Bath, Major Charles Wallett, of the Ceylon Rifles, to Ann Goodenough, only daughter of T. S. Hayter, esq., of Twerton Coll.

— In the Duchy of Hesse Homburg, Robt. B. Byass, esq., of Sydenham, Kent, to Elizabeth, daughter, of the late Richard Nicholl, esq., of Greenhill Grove, Herts.

31. At Huish, Wilts, the Rev. Wm. Bleeck, A.B., Chaplain of the Widows' College, at Froxfield, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. George Young, of Huish.

— At Leamington, the Rev. E. J. Edwards, Perpetual Curate of Trentham, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq., of Longton Hall, and Apedale, Staffordshire.

— At Lincoln, William, third son of Joseph Marshall, esq., of Waldersea House, Cambridge, to Frances Char-

lotte, second daughter of Charles Beaty, esq., M.D., of Lincoln.

— At Stoodley, the Rev. W. P. Pitman, of Washfield, Devon, son of James Pitman, esq., of Dunchideock Park, to Catherine Susanna, eldest daughter of Thomas Daniel, esq., of Stoodley Hall, Devon, and granddaughter of Alderman Daniel, of Bristol.

Lately. At Walcot, Stamford, Lincolnshire, the Hon. and Rev. J. Fortescue, Rector of Poltimore, Devon, to Miss C. Neville, daughter of the Rev. H. Neville, of Cottesmore, Rutland.

— Rev. Edward Quenby Ashby, Rector of Dunton, Bucks, to Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. H. Palmer, of Carlton Hall, Leicester.

JUNE.

1. At Withycombe Rawleigh, Lieut. Thomas Smith, R.N., of Lympstone, to Jane, second daughter of A. Stogdon, esq., Rose Cottage, Exmouth.

— At Brighton, George Augustus Graham, youngest son of Gen. Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, to Louisa Jane Frances, youngest daughter of Capt. Bertie Cator, R.N., of Mount Mascal, Bexley, Kent.

— At Tidenham, Gloucestershire, Charles Murray, esq., of St. James's-square, to Frances Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Burr, E. I. Service.

2. At Leamington Spa, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth Harriet Anna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Mansel, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Mansel, of Iscoed, and of the late Laver Oliver, esq., of Brill House, Bucks.

— At Leamington, Robert Stuart, esq., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Elizabeth Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart.

— At Higham, Suffolk, John Grimwood, eldest son of J. G. Perkins, esq., of Lewisham, Kent, to Elizabeth Martha, only daughter of A. C. Reeve, esq., of Higham House, Suffolk.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Thomas, to Maria Sumner, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Chester.

8. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Marquess of Waterford, to the Hon. Louisa Stuart, daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothsay.

9. At Leamington Prior's, the Rev. T. Clements Browne, son of the late Col. Marmaduke Browne, Bengal Artillery, to Louisa M'Leod, daughter of the late N. B. Edmonstone, esq., of Portland-place.

— At Lympstone, Frederick Boak Browne, esq., of the Shrubberies, Okenham, Rutland, to Elizabeth Pyke, daughter of the late Capt. P. B. Husband, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

— At Wakefield, Joseph Gurney Barclay, son of Robert Barclay, of Lombard-street, to Mary Walker, second daughter of William Leatham, of Heath, near Wakefield.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Richard Walker, esq , of Heathfield, Oxfordshire, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart.

14. At Henstridge, Somerset, Sir T. H. Roberts, Bart., of Britsfields-town, Cork, to Anne Elliott, only child of William Langdon, Esq., R.N., of Inwood Lodge.

— At Woolwich, William Congreve, son of the late Sir Joseph Mac Lean, Royal Artillery, to Maria Frances, only daughter of the late Wm. Tiernan, esq., of Chichester.

— At Himley, the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster, to the Hon. Julia Susanna Ward, sister to Lord Ward.

— At Col. Cracroft's, Hackthorn, the Rev. W. Wright, Rector of Healing, Lincolnshire, to Esther, second daughter of the late Rev. H. Ingilby, of Ripley, and niece to the late Sir I. Ingilby, Bart.

15. At St. George's, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimston, second son of the Earl of Verulam, to Frances Horatia, eldest daughter of John Morier, esq.

— At Framfield, Sussex, J. Revell Braddell, esq., of Rakeengrary, Wicklow, to Maria, youngest daughter of Alexander Donavan, esq., of Framfield Park.

— At Toronto, Canada, Lieut.-Col. James Forlong, K.H., 43rd Light Infantry, second son of the late W. Forlong, esq., of Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, to Sophia, second daughter of Henry Bolton, esq., late Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

16. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Jenyns, esq., second son of the

MARRIAGES.

Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, co. Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Walter Young, esq.

— At Little Munden, Herts, Frederick, eldest son of T. F. Maples, esq., of Hornsey, Middlesex, to Charlotte, third daughter of N. S. Chauncy, esq., of Little Munden.

— At Gormanstown Castle, Matthew E. Corbally, esq., M.P. for Meath, to the Hon. Miss Preston, only daughter of Viscount Gormanstown.

— At Rickmansworth, Herts, the Rev. C. D. Charlton, Curate, of Kingston and Iford, Sussex, to Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Plaistowe, esq., of Rickmansworth.

18. At St. Marylebone, Smyth Churchill, esq., youngest son of Smyth Churchill, esq., late of Hitchin, to Mary, youngest daugbter of the late H. C. H. Shepherd, esq., of Devonshire-street.

— At Huddersfield, the Rev. Thomas Worsley, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, and Rector of Scawton, Yorkshire, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Stansfield Rawson, esq.

21. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, William Parker, esq., of Carey-street and Ware Park, Herts, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Jackson, esq., of Bryanston-square.

— At Fordinbridge, John Coventry, esq., eldest son of John Coventry, esq., of Burgate House, Hants, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Col. Seton, of Brookheath.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P. for Bewdley, to Anne Helena, eldest daughter of Sir Compton Domville, Bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Barnard, esq., second son of James Barnard, esq., of Bramdean, Hants, to Helen Georgina Armstrong, youngest daughter of the late Capt. George Couse, Royal Artillery.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Hon. and Rev. George G. C. Talbot, Rector of Withington, Gloucestershire, fourth son of Earl Talbot, to Emily Sarah, second daughter of Henry Elwes, esq., of Colesbourn.

27. At Woodbury, Devon, Capt. James Jackson, third son of Major-Gen. Jackson, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Travers, esq., of Madras Civil Service.

28. At the Chapel Royal, Tower of London, Capt. Hudson, Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late Harrington Hudson, esq., and the Lady Anne Hudson, to Frances, youngest daughter of Major Elrington, Resident Governor of the Tower.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Ludgater, esq., of the Middle Temple, and of Sydenham, to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of Edmund Turner, esq., of Truro, M.P.

— Viscount Emlyn, eldest son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Sarah Mary, second daughter of the Hon. Col. Cavendish, and late Maid of Honour to the Queen.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Desart, to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the Earl of Cawdor.

29. At Witney, Oxon, the Rev. Henry Gregory, Vicar of Asthall, to Elizabeth Philippa, eldest daughter of J. W. Clinch, esq., of Witney.

— At Yarmouth, C. N. Smythies, esq., B.C.L., of Colchester, to Isabella, younger daughter of Capt. Sir E. S. Travers, R.N.

30. At Stokesley, the Rev. Charles James Sterling, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Cator.

— At Exeter, the Rev. T. J. Main, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, to Emma Louisa Berry, third daughter of Sir J. T. Lee, Park House, Mount Radford.

Lately. In Dublin, H. C. Butler, esq., to Cecilia, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Taylor.

— At Ryde, I. W. James Lord, esq., Barrister, to Eleanor, widow of Charles Barton, esq., of the Inner Temple.

JULY.

1. At Ravensdale, Lincolnshire, the Rev. John P. Wilson, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Parkinson, D.D., Rector of Brocklesby.

2. At Speen, Berks, John Horrocks, esq., son of the late John Horrocks, esq., M.P., to Elizabeth Milward, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Wyld, of Speen.

4. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the Rev. J. Woolley, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Hereford Cathedral School, to Mary Margaret, eldest daugh-

ter of Capt. William Turner, late 13th Light Dragoons.

— At Hendon, the Rev. A. G. Edouart, B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Blackburn, to Emelie, only daughter of William Bryant, esq., of Child's Hill, and Oxford-street.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Cole Beaseley, esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, to Emma, eldest daughter of Edmund Turner, esq., M.P., of Truro, Cornwall.

— At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Percy Gilpin, M.A., Rector of Elsdon, Northumberland, to Grace Jane, daughter of Edmund Turner, esq., M.P. of Truro, Cornwall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Lawrence, esq., late of Leicester, to Elizabeth, only daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Summers, esq., of Elton, Hunts.

— At Epsom, Richard Fuller, esq., of the Rookery, near Dorking, to Maria, eldest daughter of G. P. Barclay, esq., of Epsom.

6. At St. Marylebone, Lewin, son of Fred. Reade, esq., of Portland-place, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. Larkins, of Leyton.

— At Brighton, Capt. George J. Johnson, of the Coldstream Guards, to Frederica, second daughter of Col. Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.—G.

7. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Robert St. John Shaw, esq., eldest son of Brigadier-Gen. Shaw, Bengal Artillery, to Isabella Ross, only daughter of Neil Macvicar, esq., of Kennington, Surrey.

— At Tiverton, Devon, the Rev. E. A. Dayman, Rector of Shillingstone, Dorset, to Ellen Maria, eldest daughter of William Dunsford, esq., of Ashley Court.

8. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. W. C. Le Breton, only son of William Le Breton, esq., of Jersey, to Emilia Davis, youngest daughter of the late William Martin, esq.

11. At Harlestone, the Rev. John Penrose, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. John Penrose, Vicar of Langton, Lincolnshire, to Frances, third daughter of Jasper Parrott, esq., of Dundridge, Devonshire.

12. At Grantchester, the Rev. Thomas Gaskin, late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Orton, esq., of March.

— At Eaton Town, Beds, the Rev. Samuel King Webster, to Maria, third daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks.

— At St. Pancras, the Rev. J. T. Stupart, Vicar of Merton, Oxfordshire, eldest son of Capt. Stupart, R.N., to Cecilia Emma, second daughter of the late J. Berkeley, esq., of Grenada.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Fred. W. C. Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey, to Lady Elizabeth de Reede Ginkle, sister of the Earl of Athlone.

— At Hartford, the Rev. Daniel Vawdrey, Rector of Stepney, to Christian Ann, only daughter of R. P. Hadfield, esq., of Winnington, Northwich, Cheshire.

— At Fulford, Yorkshire, William Devaynes Bedford, esq., Prince Albert's Hussars, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of John Clerk, esq., of Southampton.

14. Joseph Proctor Benwell, esq., of Clapham Common, to Seringa Lydia Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Norman, of Boxsted, Essex.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Long, esq., of Marwell Hall, Hants, late of the 10th Hussars, and third son of Walter Long, esq., of Preshaw House, Hants, to Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.

— At Toddington, Henry Robinson, esq., of Knapton Grove, Norfolk, to Lucy, youngest daughter of William D. Cooper Cooper, esq., of Toddington Park, Beds.

16. At Hertingfordbury, John Ernlé Money, Capt. 32nd reg., and nephew of Major-Gen. Sir J. Kyrle Money, Bart., to Harriet Louisa, eldest daughter of W. H. Sutton, esq., of Hertingfordbury, Herts.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hercules Henry Graves Mac Donnell, esq., second son of the Rev. Dr. Mac Donnell, of Knocklyon House, co. Dublin, to Emily Anne, only child of D. C. Moylan, esq., of Douglas, co. Cork.

18. At Wembury, Devon, Capt. Frederick Thomas Maitland, 24th reg., youngest son of Gen. Frederick Maitland, to Emily Augusta Mary, youngest daughter of Major R. B. Newland, of Drayton, Hampshire.

— At St. Mary's, and subsequently, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, at Moorfields, Charles Fitzge-

rald Higgins, esq., of Trafalgar Park, Mayo, to Amelia Vertue, only daughter of Sir Richard Paul Joddrell, Bart.

19. At Battel, Henry Whitmarsh, esq., to Mary Ann, only daughter of the Very Rev. John Littler, Dean of Battel.

— At Hertford, the Rev. J. W. North, second son of the late Rev. Henry North, of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, to Elizabeth Jenner, third daughter of the late Rev. E. Bourchier, Rector of Bramfield, Herts.

— At Tedburn St. Mary, the Rev. Wm. W. Gurney, Rector of Roborough, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late John Cooper, esq., of Sonning, Berks.

20. At Hanley Castle, Worcester, John Head Burdett, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. John Burdett, to Adelaide Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Burdett, esq., formerly of Dublin.

— At St. James's, the Earl of Bective, eldest son of the Marquess Headfort, to Amelia, only child of Alderman W. Thompson, esq., M.P. for Westmoreland.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Baring, esq., of Oakwood, Sussex, third son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., to Charlotte Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Porcher, of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.

— The Rev. G. Martin, Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, to Renira, only daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Bentinck, and niece to Earl Manvers.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry, second son of John Henry Deffell, esq., of Upper Harley-street, to Harriet Susanna, eldest daughter of George Green, esq., of Upper Harley-street.

23. At Worthing, the Hon. John Craven Westenra, M.P. for King's County, second son of Lord Rossmore, to Anne, daughter of the late L. C. Daubuz, esq., of Truro.

— At the seat of her aunt, Miss Peirse, Bedale, Yorkshire, the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, son of the late Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, to Georgiana, second daughter of Adm. Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart., K.C.B.

26. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Robert John, only son of John Bagshaw, esq., of Gloucester-place, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Richard Baker, esq., of Barham House, Elstree.

— At Llanayron, John Boultbee, esq., of Aberistwyth, to Williama Joan, only daughter of William Lewes, esq., of Llynswydd and Duffrin, Carmarthenshire.

— At St. Marylebone, John William Hamilton Anson, eldest son of Gen. Sir W. Anson, Bart., to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., and Lady Elizabeth Reynell.

— At Cambridge, the Rev. J. M. Neale, B.A., to Sarah Norman, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Webster, B.D., Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge.

— At Freston, Suffolk, the Rev. C. E. Band, Rector of Combe Raleigh, Devon, eldest son of E. Wright Band, esq., of Wookey House, Somerset, to Harriott, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Bond, Rector of Freston.

— At Sevenoaks, Kent, Captain P. M'Leod Petley, 92nd Highlanders, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Horace Petley, Lieut. R.N.

Lately. At Penzance, Wm. Wood, esq., of Leigh Lodge, co. Worcester, formerly Capt. 52nd regiment, to Mary Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Stracy, Rector of Stokeinteignhead.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Heslop, esq., of the Inner Temple, and only son of W. Heslop, esq., of Jamaica, to Emma, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Kemp, Spring Lodge, East Hothly, Sussex.

— At Stoneleigh, Charles B. Adderley, esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, M.P. for North Staffordshire, to the Hon. Julia Leigh, eldest daughter of Lord Leigh.

AUGUST.

1. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Lyndon Bolton, esq., formerly of Monkstown Castle, Dublin, and of Lausanne House, Margate, to Lydia Ann, daughter of the late Major B. D. Hooke, Royal Art.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Elliot, eldest son of the hon. Rear-Adm. Elliot, C.B., to Hersey Susan Sidney, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wauchope, and niece of Sir David Baird, Bart.

2. At Bath, William Somerset, esq., second son of Lord William Somerset,

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to Helen, only daughter of the late Capt. Donald, 94th reg.

— At Bath, the Rev. T. A. Beckett, Rector of Manningford Bruce, to Catharine Stringer, fifth daughter of F. H. Falkner, esq., of Lyncomb Vale.

— At Bradford, Somerset, the Rev. Henry Langford, of Hemyock, Devon, youngest son of Edward Langford, esq. of Houndsheet Park, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Burridge, Vicar of Bradford.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Edward Gage, Scots Fusileer Guards, brother to Sir T. Gage, of Hengrave-hall, Bart. to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk.

3. At Peterborough, the Rev. H. R. Smythies, M.A. of Herringwell, Suffolk, to Emily, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Roberts, D.D. Rector of Barnwell and Wadenhoe.

— At Crediton, John Holman, esq., to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Burgess, Rector of Atherington.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore, to Miss Paget, niece of the Marquess of Anglesey.

4. At Croydon, Earl Cornwallis, to Julia, fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, esq., of Redlands, Berks.

— At Shapwick, Somerset, E. G. Broderip, esq., of Cossington, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Mills, esq., of Sutgrove House, Gloucester.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. E. S. Pearce Serocold, only son of the late Dean of Ely, to Charlotte Eleanor, second daughter of the late Arthur Vansittart, esq., of Shottesbrook, Berks.

— At Langham, Norfolk, Frederick Robert Partridge, esq., fourth son of H. S. Partridge, esq., of Hockham-hall, Norfolk, to Emma, second daughter of the Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham.

5. At Bath, Richard Vaughan Davis, esq., Comptroller and Auditor-Gen. of the Excise, to Anne Charlotte, third daughter of the late Major Henry Bates, R.A.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Tillotson, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Emma, daughter of Henry Hulbert, esq., of Eaton-square.

7. At the residence of A. C. Ionides, esq., Tulse-hill, Demetrius G. Cassavetti, esq., to Euphrosine, sixth daughters of C. di Giovanni Ionides, esq., of Constantinople.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and M.P. for East Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the right hon. Baron Parke.

9. At Ramsey, Hunts, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning, to Emma, only daughter of the late W. H. Fellowes, esq., and sister of Edward Fellowes, esq. M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace Marryat, esq., to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Gen. Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John T. Delane, esq., A.B. Oxford, second son of W. F. A. Delane, esq., to Fanny Horatia Serle, widow of Francis Bacon, esq., and daughter of Horace Twiss, esq., Q.C.

— At Woolwich, Capt. Brunker, 15th reg. to Marianne, fourth daughter of the late John Molyneux, esq., of Gravilhill, Shropshire, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

— At Broadway, Worcester, James Orchard Halliwell, esq., F.R.S. youngest son of Thomas Halliwell, esq., of Alfredplace, to Henrietta Elizabeth Molyneux, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle-hill.

10. At Dunmore East, Waterford, the Hon. Charles H. B. C. S. Wandesforde, to Lucy Countess of Carrick.

— At the residence of Philip de Broke St. Clair, esq., Grosvenor-square, Frederick Marchemont, Brandon Greville Fulke Greville Howard, esq., eldest son of Reginald M. B. G. F. G. Howard, esq., of Marchemont Court and Brandon-hall, Suffolk, and Grenville Castle, Northumberland, to Adela Madeline Agnes, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Fitzroy Neville.

— At the Hague, the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., minister of St. James's, Bermondsey, youngest son of the late John Mackenzie, esq., of Torridon, N.B., to Antoinette Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir James H. Turing, Bart.

11. At Alverstoke, Hants, Matthew Cassan Seymour, esq., son of the late Rev. E. C. Seymour, esq., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Edward O. Osborne.

12. At Cheshunt, John Sharpe, esq., of Waltham Cross, to Ellen Caroline,

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second daughter of Samuel Betteley, esq., of Waltham House, Herts.

13. At Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Boys Ferris, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Leeds, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Ferris, of Dallington, Sussex, to Hannah, only child of the late William Barraclough, esq., of New York.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Fielding, esq., of Gray's-inn, to the Hon. Lady Maynard Hesilrige, widow of Sir Thomas M. Hesilrige, Bart., and daughter of the late Lord Wodehouse.

16. At Crondall, Hants, George Kettilby Rickards, esq. M.A., of the Inner Temple, to Frances Phœbe, second daughter of the late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, of Ewshot House.

— At Dunham, Norfolk, the Rev. Charles Roe, of Newtown, near Newbury, to Catharine, eldest unmarried daughter; and the Rev. Walter John Partridge, of Caston, Norfolk, to Maria Agnes, youngest daughter of Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., of Dunham Lodge.

17. At Bengeo, Edward Spencer, second son of John Trower, esq., of Weston Grove, near Southampton, to Emma, eldest daughter of Adm. Gosselin, of Bengeo Hall, Herts.

— Baron N. de Rothschild, of London, to his cousin, daughter of Baron J. de Rothschild, in Paris.

18. In the private chapel of Brough Hall, Yorkshire, the seat of Sir William Lawson, Bart. Le Marquis de la Belinaye, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Wright, esq., of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, and sister of Sir W. Lawson.

— At Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Mousley, of Etwall, Derbyshire, M.A. to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.

— At Frankfort-sur-Maine, Gerard Nevile, B.A., Curate of Tilton, Leicester, third son of the Rev. H. Nevile, of Cottesmore, to Rosamond, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.

— At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Capt. A. Donelan, 48th reg. to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of J. Johnson, esq.

19. At St. Pancras, Samuel, second son of Hugh Parker, esq., of Woodthorpe, Yorkshire, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Ryle, esq., of Carshalton.

20. At Paddington, Capt. John Domett, of Camberwell, to Charlotte Theresa, only daughter of the late Col. George Hillier, 62nd reg.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Henry Pearson, esq., M.A. Barrister-at-law, to Caroline, only daughter of Hyde Salmon Whalley Tooker, esq., of Norton Hall, and Winscombe Court, Somerset, and Hinton Lodge, Hants.

23. At Hanley Castle, Worcester, Edward John Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland, to Anna, second daughter of the late Arthur Burdett, esq., formerly of Dublin.

— At Bedford, Thomas Philips, esq., of Aberavon, Glamorganshire, to Delia Mary Cosens, second daughter of Capt. W. W. Foote, R.N. Greenwich Hospital.

— At St. Marylebone, Charles Francis Yates, esq., only son of the late Major Watson Yates, 26th Madras reg., to Louisa, eldest daughter of Philip Edward Bayly, esq., of Norton-street, Portland-place.

24. At Amwell, the Rev. A. Goldney, of Cuddesden, Oxon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Principal of the East India College, Hertford.

— At Brussels, Lieut. Richard Harvey, Royal Art. son of William Harvey, esq., and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Henry Harvey, K.B., to Carolina Alethea, only daughter of Richard Watt Walker, esq.

25. At Wymering, Hants, John Hubback, esq., Barrister-at-law, to Catherine Anne, second surviving daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland, to Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor; and Lord Parker, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, to Lady Mary Frances Grosvenor, second daughter of Earl Grosvenor.

27. At Brussels, William Stapleton Piers, esq., youngest son of Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., of Tristernaugh Abbey, Westmeath, to Anna Maria Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Baker, esq., resident at Dunkirk.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Belford Hinton Wilson, esq., son of Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, and her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Peru, to Louisa, only child of Gen. Bayly Wallis.

29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Hatherell, Rector of Charmouth, Dorset, to Constantia, youngest daughter of Robert Grey, esq., of Shorestone, Bamburgh, Northumberland.

— At Finchley, Frederic Mansel

Reynolds, esq., to Jessie, only daughter of the late Capt. George Harris, R.N. C.B., Member for Great Grimsby in several Parliaments.

30. At Northchurch, Herts, the Rev. B. J. Armstrong, Vicar of Crowle, Yorkshire, only son of B. J. Armstrong, esq., of Southall, Middlesex, to Ann Rebecca, eldest daughter of W. Duncombe, esq., of Lagley.

— At Caterham, Surrey, George Martin, esq., of Birchwood, Surrey, and Upper Seymour-street, to Susannah, relict of John Harris, esq., of Stokefleming, near Dartmouth.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Richard Waite, youngest son of the late Anthony Cox, esq., of Harwich, to Caroline Whinfield Esdaile, granddaughter of the late Sir Joseph Esdaile.

3. At Kennington, William M'Mullen, esq., of the Wandsworth-road, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel R. Heseltine, esq., of Bromley, Middlesex.

4. At St. John's, Newfoundland, the Rev. J. C. Harvey, to Jane Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Boughton, esq., of Peckham.

5. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Henry John Harvey, esq., Lieut. R.N., and second son of his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Governor of the Island, to Ella Louisa, eldest daughter of the Right. Rev. Aubrey George, Bishop of Newfoundland.

6. At Bowdon, Cheshire, the Rev. J. A. Wanton, Incumbent of Drypool, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Pym Denton, esq., of Whittington, Derbyshire.

7. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Charles Beauclerk, brother to the Duke of St. Alban's, to Miss Stopford, daughter of Col. Stopford.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Cecil Fowle, M.A., of Ilmington, Warwickshire, to Frances, only daughter of William Haggard, esq., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk.

— The Rev. Weeden Butler, Vicar of Wickham Market, Suffolk, to Frances, third daughter of William Mercer, esq., of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flint, to Lady Sarah Amherst, only daughter of Earl Amherst.

— At the Parish Church, of Blickling, in Norfolk, the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, of the Royal Horse Guards, second son of Earl Brownlow, to Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Ronald George Macdonald, esq., Chief of Clanronald.

15. At the Old Church, Calcutta, Frederick Mouat, M.D., son of Col. Mouat, Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary Rennards, youngest daughter of the late William Boyes, esq., of Raleigh House, Brixton, Surrey.

— The Rev. W. Cromie, eldest surviving son of the Rev. J. Cromie, of Neale Park, co. of Mayo, grandson of John Lord Kilmaine, to Emily, youngest daughter of General Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.

— At Horncastle, the Rev. R. D. B. Rawnsley, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, to Catherine Anne, only daughter of the late Sir Willingham Franklin, Knight, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Madras.

— At Hollingbourne, Kent, John Savage, esq., of Jennings, in the same co., Sarah Charlotte, daughter of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George D. Coleman, esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, at Singapore, to Maria Frances, youngest daughter of the late George Vernon, esq., of Clontarffe Castle, near Dublin.

19. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, James Freeman Hughes, esq., of Stillorgan, Dublin, to Martha, daughter of the late William Redfern, esq., of Churchfield House, Warwickshire, and niece of J. Scholefield, esq., M.P.

— At Bath, Capt. C. R. Shuckburgh, son of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart., to Marian, daughter of the late Major James Travers, Rifle Brigade.

— At Frankfort, John Beauchamp, second son of the late St. Andrew St. John, esq., of Gayton, Norfolk, to Catherine Maria, daughtor of Col. Steward, of Leamington, Warwickshire.

20 At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Egerton Leigh, Queen's Dragoon Guards, only son of Egerton Leigh, esq., of High Leigh and Jodrell Hall.

21. At Arthur's Seat, near Aberdeen, Duncan, second son of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tillychetly, to Katherine Frances, second daughter of the late

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Charles David Gordon, esq., of Abergeldie.

— At Oxwich, Glamorgan, Randle Wilbraham Falconer, esq., M.D., son of the late Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.D., of Bath, to Anna Maria, daughter of John Wood, esq., of Cwn and Byrnhavod, Carmarthenshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Mynde Cook, esq., younger son of the late John Cooke, esq., of King's Caple, Hereford, to Mary Elizabeth, only child and heiress of the Rev. Charles Wetherell, A.M., of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and Rector of Byfield, Northampton.

— At Lyminster Church, Capt. William Adolphus Crosbie, late of the Rifle Brigade, son of Gen. Sir John Crosbie, K.C.H., of Watergate and Northlands, Sussex, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Evans, esq., of Lyminster, in the same county.

— At High Harrogate, Thomas C. Wilkinson, esq., of Winterburne Hall, Yorkshire, to Julia, daughter of Hon. H. Butler, and niece of the Earl of Kilkenny.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Thomas Geo. Vernon, esq., of Tewkesbury, to Euphemia Harriet, second daughter of Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Esk, Cumberland.

22. At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Richard Wilson Greaves, esq., B.A., eldest son of the Rev. Richard Greaves, of Colby Lodge, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, to Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of Archibald Corbet, esq., of Walthamstow.

— At Limehouse, the Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, Rector of Sherfield English, Hants, son of Vice-Adm. Tomlinson, of Middleton House, Sussex, to Cecilia, daughter of William Baker, esq., Coroner for Middlesex.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Chas. Deans, esq., son of the late Rev. James Deans, M.A., to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Warbrick, esq.,

— At Trinity Chapel, Henry Johnstone, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth Lilias, eldest daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, esq., of Duncholgine, Argyllshire.

24. At his country residence in Harvestehude, near Hamburg, Ferdinand Von Schwartz, esq., eldest son of the late Senator Schwartz, of that city, to Mary Esperance Kalm Brandt, second daughter of Emanuel Henry Brandt, esq., of the Regent's Park.

27. At Wargrave, Berks, John Walter, esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of John Walter, esq., M.P., of Bear Wood, Berks, to Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Major Court, esq., of Castlemans, Berks.

28. At Mortlake Church, Surrey, J. B. Kirby, esq., M.A., of the Middle Temple, and Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Barrister-at-law, to Fanny, second daughter of W. A. Weguelin, esq., of Mortlake.

— At St. James's Chapel, Edinburgh, Robert Ellis Dudgeon, esq., M.D., of Liverpool, to Emilia Anne, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John Sutherland Sinclair, of the Royal Artillery.

29. At Freshford, Somersetshire, the Rev. John Gaselee, Rector of Little Yeldham, Essex, to Sarah Anne Griffith, third daughter of Henry Mant, esq., of Bath.

OCTOBER.

3. At Alexandria, James Lilburn, esq., M.D., Consul for Cyprus, to Mary, only daughter of Stephen Woolridge, esq., of Chichester.

4. At Walsall, the Rev. A. H. Stogdon, Incumbent of St. Peter's Walsall, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late William Marshall, esq., of Bescot Hall, Staffordshire.

— At St. Helier's, Kingsmill Pennefather, esq., of Gulden and Knockinglass, Tipperary, eldest son of the late Rev. John Pennefather, Rector of Newport, Tipperary, to Jane Catherine Patricia, eldest daughter of Thomas de Grenier de Fonblanque, K.H., Her Majesty's Consul-Gen. in Servia, and granddaughter of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

5. At Limerick, the Rev. Robert Knox, Preben. of St. Munchin, in the Cathedral, and second son of the late Hon. and Ven. Charles Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh, to Catherine Delia, daughter of Thomas Gibbon Fitzgibbon, esq., of Ballyseedy, co. Limerick.

6. At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Edward Elton, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, to Harriet Vashon, younger daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Volant Vashon Ballard, C.B.

8. At Trinity Church, Bath, Edmund

Lloyd Bagshawe, esq., son of the late Sir William Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, and of Bath, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of John Acres, esq., of the same place.

10. At Malta, S. Rose, esq., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Hector Zimelli, esq., Swedish and Norwegian Consul at that island.

11. At Darwhar, India, George Samuel Pechell, esq., 47th Madras Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Capt. S. G. Pechell, R.N., of Bexeley House, Hampshire, to Mary Robertson, eldest daughter of Major Bremner, of the same reg.

12. At Ballyroan Church, Queen's County, B. Bingham Fetters, esq., of Hollybrook, co. Carlow, to Matilda, fifth daughter of the late John Bond, esq., of Newbridge House, near Bath.

— At St. George's, Everton, the Rev. Samuel Smith, Rector of Barrowford, Lancashire, to Frances Jane Matilda, third daughter of the late Major Joseph Brooks, Hon. East India Company's Service, of Everton.

15. At St. George's Church, Ramsgate, Samuel Allenby, esq., of Maidenwell, Lincolnshire, to Melba, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Beevor, R.A.

— At Beddington, Surrey, the Rev. George J. Kennedy, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Julia Mary, eldest daughter of James Burchell, esq., of the former place.

17. At All Saints, Barton, Lancashire, George Archer Shee, esq., eldest son of Sir Martin Arthur Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to Jane Seymour, third daughter of Sir Thomas Joseph De Trafford, Bart. of Trafford Park, Lancaster.

— At Malta, at the Palace Chapel, Charles Richardson Johnson, Lieut. R.N., to Julia, daughter of Major-Gen. Bredin, Royal Artillery.

18. At Kenwyn Church, Cornwall, the Rev. William David Morrice, M.A., Curate of Clovelly, Devon, to Esther Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Geo. Cornish, M.A., Vicar of Kenwyn.

— At St. Helier's Church, the Rev. Frederick William Vaux, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A., to Tomasine, youngest daughter of John Shaw, of Jersey, esq.

— At Lullingstone, Kent, William Fox, esq., of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, to Georgiana Frances, second daughter of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone Castle.

— At St. Peter's, Holborn, James Henry Bennett, esq., House Physician to the Hospital St. Louis, Paris, to Julia Jane Langstaff, younger daughter of Joseph Langstaff, esq., of Paignton, Devonshire, late President of the Medical Board of Calcutta.

— At the Parish Church of Bakewell, Derby, the Rev. John Pickwood, Chaplain to the Bishop of Antigua, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Coates, of Bakewell.

— At Lamborne, Berks, the Rev. T. D'Oyly Walters, eldest son of Henry Walters, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Hippisley, of Lamborne Place.

22. At the Parish Church of St. Marylebone, and at the Spanish Place Chapel, Stanislaus Gnorowski, esq., to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late William Dawson, esq., of St. Leonard's Hill, in Berkshire, and Manchester-square, London.

— At St. John's, Paddington, John Leigh Goldie, esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Goldie Leigh, Galloway, North Britain, to Isabella Anna Maitland, widow of Col. James Maitland, late of the 84th reg.

24. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, Edward Headlam Greenhow, esq., of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, widow of the late W. H. Barnard, esq., of Carley Hill, Monkwearmouth, Durham, formerly of Blackheath.

25. At Stratford-upon-Avon, Thomas Woods Weston, esq., of New Hall, Worcester, son of the late John Weston, esq., of Hare Hall, Essex, to Isabella Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of John Branston Freer, esq.

26. At St. Mary's, Woolwich, George F. St. Barber, esq., of Lymington, Hants, to Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Col. Cleaveland, Royal Horse Artillery.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Beville Dryden, esq., youngest son of the late Sir John Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Northampton, Bart., to Eliza Barnard, youngest daughter of the late George Augustus Frederick Skottowe, R.N.

— The Rev. Oliver Etough, Curate of St. John's, Blackburn, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Hall, Rector of Westborough and Doddington, Lincolnshire.

MARRIAGES.

27. At Richmond, Surrey, Francis, eldest son of the late William Jones Burdett, esq., and Capt. in Her Majesty's 17th Lancers, to Amelia Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Major James Sharp, of Kinkarethy, Perth.

NOVEMBER.

2. At St. Mary's, Lancaster, Edmund William Wilton Passy, esq., Capt. in Her Majesty's 56th reg., to Catherine Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Dallas.

3. At St. Peter's, John Trant, esq., of Dover, nephew of Lords Clare, Dunally, Glengall, and Westmeath, to Sarah Sophia, second daughter of Sir Henry Robert Carden, Bart., of the Priory, Templemore.

— At Tynan Church, co. of Armagh, Capt. William Bunbury M'Clintock, R.N., second son of John M'Clintock, esq., of Drumear, co. of Louth, to Pauline, second daughter of Sir James M. Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey.

4. At St. Peter's, Canterbury, T. H. Frazer, esq., only son of the late Lieut. Frazer, R.N., to Emma, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. P. Francis, Rector of the above parish, and niece of the Bishop of Australia.

8. At Sunning Hill, George Ashburner, esq., of Calcutta, to Katherine, eldest daughter of the late Michie Forbes, esq., of Sillwood Park, Berks, and Crimond, Aberdeenshire.

9. At Scarborough, the Rev. Thomas William Robson, M.A., eldest son of Thomas Robson, esq., of Holtby Hall, York, to Anne, daughter of the late James Stewart, esq., of Newton Stewart, co. of Tyrone, Ireland.

10. At Cookham, Berkshire, Frederick Hoare, esq., to Ann Isabella Jane, daughter of John Towers, esq., of Pinkney's Green.

12. At Maid's Moreton, Bucks, the Rev. W. J. Crockford, of Addington, to Harriet Ann, second daughter of the Rev. W. Fletcher, Rector of Foxcote, and of Moreton House.

15. At All Soul's, St. Marylebone, the Rev. William Plucknett, Rector of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Samuel White, D.D., Incumbent of Hampstead.

— At Crediton, the Rev. John Philip Hugo, Vicar of Exminster, Devon, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford to Maria Cleave, second daughter of the late John Smith, esq., of Crediton.

— At Meysey Hampton, Gloucester, Henry Leigh Trafford, esq., of the Middle Temple, second son of Trafford Trafford, esq., of Oughtrington Hall, Cheshire, to Jane, younger daughter of the Rev. F. W. Holme, B.D.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Rector of Bathwick, Bath, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. John Leveson Hamilton, Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks.

19. At Oporto, John Ramsey Thomson, esq., merchant there, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late George Sandaman, esq.

22. At St. Werburgh's Church, Derby, Francis Johnson, eldest son of Francis Jessop, esq., of Derby, to Margaret Sophia, sixth daughter of the late Capt. Dobbie, R.N., of Saling Hall, Essex. Also, at the same time and place, Lieut. Dobbie, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Excellent, eldest son of the late Capt. Dobbie, to Lucie Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Jessop, esq.

26. At Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Capt. Thomas Wallace, Bengal Army, to Fanny Teresa, daughter of the late Capt. John Wakeman Long, of Hans-place.

28. At St. Olave's, Southwark, J. P. Snead, esq., banker, at Brecon, to Edmundtina Frances, daughter of the late Col. Gwynne, of Glanbranne Park, Carmarthenshire.

29. At St. Pancras Church, New Road, Charles I. Axford, esq., eldest son of C. I. F. Axford, esq., Swindon, Wilts, to Catherine Emma, daughter of George Waters, First Judge of Circuit, Tillicherry, Madras.

— At Walthamstow, Edgar Jones, esq., of Saffron Walden, to Mary, widow of the late Lewis Archer, esq., of the same place.

30. At Rochdale, Thomas, eldest son of T. Littledale, esq., Highfield, to Julia, second daughter of Clement Royds, esq., Falinge, Lancashire.

DECEMBER.

1. At Spanish-place, and afterwards at Marylebone Church, W. J. Attenbrow, esq., of Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Rebecca, daughter

MARRIAGES.

of the late James Charlton, esq., of Hexham, Northumberland.

3. At St. Mary's, Paddington, William Cheeswright, esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Sturgis.

5. At Windsor-street, Edinburgh, John Deykin Hitchcock, esq., to Jemima, daughter of the late Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinlass.

6. At Hanslope, the Rev. Augustus Pyne, B.A., formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, to Louisa Rosa, youngest daughter of W. Watts, esq., of Hanslope Park, Bucks.

— At Narborough, Norfolk, James Bury, eldest son of James Capel, esq., of Fitzroy-square, to Georgina, third daughter of Charles Fassett Burnett, esq., of Narborough Hall and Park Crescent.

— At Paris, at the British Embassy, the Rev. William Francklin, to Penelope Maria, daughter of W. Atkins Bowyer, esq., of the Manor Estate, Clapham, Surrey.

10. At Trinity Church, Bridgewater, James Spencer Northcote, esq., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, second son of George Barons Northcote, esq., of Somerset Court, Somerset, to Susanna Spencer Ruscombe, daughter of Joseph Ruscombe Poole, esq., of Bridgewater.

— At the Cathedral, Canterbury, the Rev. Frederick, R. A. Glover, M.A., Rector of Charlton in Dover, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Starr, esq., of the Precincts, Canterbury.

13. At All Souls' Church, Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart., to Lady Cecilia Paulet, daughter of the Marquis of Winchester.

— At Leamington, Commander Gordon Gallie Macdonald, R.N., to Maria, surviving daughter of the Rev. William Oddie, M.A., formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and widow of the late William Gray, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

— At Mary's Creeting, Suffolk, W. Cunningham Douglas, esq., late Capt. 17th Lancers, to Lydia Louisa, daughter of Major-Gen. Charles Turner.

— At Westbury-upon-Tyrm, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, M.A., second son of Thomas Halliwell, esq., of Islip, Oxfordshire, to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of John Elton, esq., of Redland, in the former parish.

14. At St. George's Church, Ramsgate, Thomas Carew, esq., third son of the late Sir Henry Carew, Bart., to Charlotte, fourth daughter of Sir William Curtis, Bart.

— At Rothley, Leicestershire, the Rev. William John Conybeare, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, to Eliza Rose, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Rose, Vicar of Rothley.

15. At Duffield, in the co. of Derby, John Meynell, esq., of Tapton Grove, eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, esq., of Langly, to Sarah Brooks, only surviving child of the late William Brooks Johnson, esq., M.B., of Coxbench, in the same county.

— At Donagheady Church, Henry Poore Cox, esq., eldest son of William Cox, esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, to Augusta Frederica, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earlsgift, in the county of Tyrone.

21. At Great Hallingbury, William, eldest son of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, of Medwyn, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late John Archer Houblon, esq., of Hallingbury-place, Essex, and Welford, Berks.

27. At St. Mary's Paddington, Sm. Rawlins, esq., of Moseley, Worcestershire, to Catherine Anne, daughter of Stuart Donaldson, esq., of Upper Hyde Park-street.

PROMOTIONS.

1841.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

9. Capt. Atkins Hamerton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat.

20. Hon. Alex. Lord Ashburton; the Right Hon. John Nicholl, Judge Advocate-Gen.; George Carr Glynn, esq.; and John Shaw Lefevre, esq.,

to be Commissioners to conduct a strict investigation, with a view to ascertain in what manner Exchequer Bills have been made out and issued since the remodelling of the Exchequer by the Act of Parliament passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and to point out whether any and what defects are to be found in the existing system, and what additional checks or regulations can be established, with a view to guard in future against the forgery of Exchequer Bills, or against the fraudulent or unauthorised issue of them.

27. Royal Art., Capt. and Brevet-Major P. D. Stewart, to be Lieut.-Col.

28. 2nd Foot, Brevet-Major G. D. J. Raitt to be Major.

— Brevet, Lieut.-Col. G. Macdonald (Gov. of Sierra Leone), to have the local rank of Col. on the western coast of Africa; Capt. H. J. Sharp, 86th Foot, to be Major in the army.

31. 1st Foot Guards, Capt. the Hon. F. G. Hood to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; 88th Foot, Major O. Phibbs to be Lieut.-Col.; 94th Foot, Major H. R. Milan to be Lieut.-Col.

To be Lieut.-Cols. in the army, Brevet-Majors G. D. Hall, half-pay Royal Staff Corps; C. Head, half-pay Unatt.; T. W. O. M'Niven, half-pay Unatt.; S. D. Pritchard, half-pay Unatt.; E. H. D. E. Napier, 46th Foot; E. Harvey, 14th Light Dragoons.

1842.

JANUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Thomas Chandler Haliburton, esq. to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia.

— Royal Art. Brevet-Major R. F. Romer to be Lieut.-Col.

2. Major-Gen. William Wemyss to be Clerk Marshal to Prince Albert.

7. The Right Hon. H. Hobhouse to be one of the Commissioners on Exchequer Bills, *vice* Lord Ashburton (appointed on a special mission to America).

— Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. F. Upton, 62nd Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

— 11th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Creagh, from 86th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 62nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 86th Foot, Lieut.-Col. B. V. Derinzy, from 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

— St. Helena Reg., Major H. Simmonds, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major J. Thoreau, from 37th Foot, to be Major.

— Brevet Capt. H. E. O'Dell, of the St. Helena Reg., to be Major.

15. George Earl of Beverley to be Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

— George Earl of Beverley, the Right Hon. James Lewis Knight Bruce, and the Right Hon. James Wigram, sworn of the Privy Council.

17. Alfred Cheeke, esq., to be Crown Prosecutor in New South Wales.

20. The 54th Reg. to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to the distinctions which it has previously obtained, the word "Marabout," in commemoration of the gallantry evinced by the regiment at the assault and capture of that fort, in Egypt, on the 21st August, 1801.

— Lieut. Joseph Clayton Jennyns, 15th Hussars, to accept the cross of the first class, of the Order of San Fernando, conferred by the Queen of Spain, in approbation of his conduct in several actions while serving in the British Auxiliary Legion.

21. Susan, Countess of Dalhousie to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty, *vice* Mary Countess of Sandwich.

28. Alexander Lord Ashburton to proceed on an extraordinary and special mission to the United States of America.

— John Macpherson Brackenbury, esq. jun., to be her Majesty's Consul in the province of Andalusia.

— Mr. James Milligan to be Consul in London, and Mr. Alfred Fox, Consul at Falmouth, for the Republic of Venezuela.

Naval Promotions.

Commander William W. P. Johnson (late of Winchester), to the rank of Capt.; Lieut. J. H. Murray (flag Lieut. to Sir H. Digby), to the rank of Commander.

PROMOTIONS.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. N. Davies, to be a Prebendary of St. David's.

Rev. C. Drury, Prebendary of Hereford.

Rev. E. Melvill, Prebendary of St. David's.

Rev. J. Venables, Prebendary of Sarum.

Civil Preferments.

F. N. Rogers, esq., to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Rev. T. Hughes, to be Head Master of Woodbridge Grammar School.

FEBRUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

2. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry sworn of the Privy Council, and sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal, *vice* the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

— The Marquess of Salisbury sworn, Lord Lieut. of Middlesex; and the Marquess of Exeter Lord Lieut. of Northamptonshire.

3. Alaister Mackenzie, esq., to be Deputy Sheriff of the District of Port Philip, in the colony of New South Wales.

— Thomas Shirley Warner, esq., to be Provost Marshal General of Dominica.

7. George White, esq., Col. in the Portuguese army, to accept the insignia of the Tower and Sword, conferred by Don John the 6th, for his conduct in the Peninsular War.

14. Knighted, by letters patent, Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, of Bombay, esq.

— Hercules J. Robertson, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of Renfrewshire.

23. Admirals, the Hon. Sir John Talbot, Sir Robert Barlow, and Sir Henry Digby, to be G.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Henry Rose to be C.B.

— William Snagg, esq., to be Solicitor.-Gen. in the Island of Grenada.

24. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Massey Wheler, C.B., 48th Bengal N. I. to accept the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Dooranée empire.

25. Mr. Alexander Thom, Consul at Aberdeen, and Mr. John Cadell, Vice-Consul at Leith, for the King of the Belgians.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captain in compliment to the King of Prussia, Commander Nott, and Lieut. George Henry Seymour to be Commander.

Members returned to Parliament.

Bandon Bridge.—Viscount Bernard.

Clackmannan and Kinross.—Major-Gen. William Morrison, C.B.

Cornwall, West.—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

Dublin City.—Wm. Henry Gregory, esq.

Dublin University.—Joseph D. Jackson, esq.

Leominster.—Geo. Arkwright, esq.

Liverpool.—Sir Howd. Douglas, Bart.

Lynn Regis.—Viscount Jocelyn.

Linlithgowshire.—Hon. Chas. Hope, re-elected.

Taunton.—Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. A. T. Gilbert, D.D., to be Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. Dr. O'Brien, to be Bishop of Ossory.

Rev. H. Newman, to be Dean of Cork.

Rev. Dr. Archdall, to be a Prebendary of Norwich.

Rev. W. J. Thornton, Prebendary of Hereford.

Civil Preferments.

The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, to be a Commissioner of Customs.

The Venerable Archdeacon Hale, to be Master of the Charter House.

Rev. J. Garbett, to be Professor of Poetry in Oxford.

G. Allen, esq., to be Warden of Dulwich College.

MARCH.

Gazette Promotions.

4. Francis Merewether, esq., to be

PROMOTIONS.

Deputy Registrar in the district of Port Philip, New South Wales.

— 39th Foot, Brevet Major E. W. Bray, from 31st Foot, to be Major.

— Brevet Major C. A. Bayley, Commandant of the Island of Gozo, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Mediterranean.

11. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., to be Sheriff of Cornwall.

— 40th Foot, Capt. J. Stopford, to be Major.

— Brevet Major F. Farrent, Capt. 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Persia.

16. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Governor of Jamaica.

22. Royal Art., Major Gen. Alexander Watson, to be Col. Commandant.

Naval Promotions.

In Compliment to the King of Prussia; Commander John Washington, of the Sheerwater (when he has served his time), to the rank of Captain. Lieuts. Thomas Mitchell, of Formidable, and Hugh Berners, Lightning, to be Commanders.

In consequence of the visit of Her Majesty to Portsmouth, Commanders Blow, Black Eagle; Hay, Queen; and Woodthorpe, Alfred, to be Captains. Lieuts. Blair, St. Vincent; Thomas, Royal George yacht; Græme, Queen; G. J. Hirtzel, Alfred, to be Commanders.

Members returned to Parliament.

Clitheroe.—Edward Cardwell, esq. on petition, *vice* Wilson.

Lewes.—Hon. Henry Fitzroy, on petition, *vice* Harford.

Salop, South.—Viscount Newport.

Sunderland.—Viscount Howick.

Civil Preferments.

Lord Wharncliffe, to be Governor of the Charter House.

Sir John Herschel to be Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Henry Selfe, esq., to be Recorder of Newbury.

Charles Barry, esq., elected a Royal Academician.

Mr. Kippist (late Assistant) elected Librarian to the Linnean Society.

APRIL.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Major-Gen. W. F. P. Napier to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Douglas.

8. Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq. (now Consul at Tampico) to be Consul-General in the island of Cuba.

— Frederick Chatfield, esq. (now Consul in the Republic of Central America), to be Consul-General in the same Republic.

— Ewen C. Mackintosh, esq., acting British Consul at Mexico, to be consul at that city.

— Francis Gifford, esq., British Vice-Consul at Vera Cruz, to be Consul at that port.

— Eustace Barron, esq., Vice-Consul at San Blas, to be Consul at that port.

— William Glass, esq., to be Consul at Tampico.

11. The King of Saxony was declared a Knight of the Garter; and Henry Duke of Beaufort, Richard Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham, James Brownlow Marquess of Salisbury, and Henry Duke of Cleveland were elected and invested Knights of the same Most Noble Order.

— Royal Artillery, Brevet Major Rich. C. Molesworth to be Lieut.-Colonel.

13. The Right Hon. John Pirie, of Camberwell, co. Surrey, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet.

— Knighted, James Campbell, esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow; Henry Thomas de la Beche, esq., F.R.S., Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey of Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology, Department of Woods, &c.; Wm. Drysdale, of Pittuchar, co. Fife, esq.; and Major George Gunn Munro, of the Rosshire Militia, and of Poyntzfield, co. Cromarty.

— George Philip Lee, esq. to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Sir Edwin Pearson.

14. John Ashford, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

15. Brevet Major-General George, Marquess of Tweedale, K.T., to have the local rank of Lieut.-General, in the Presidency of Madras.

16. H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha to be Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of

the Duchy in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

— The 32nd Foot to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to the distinctions heretofore granted, the word "Corunna," in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment at that place on the 16th Jan. 1809.

18. George Raymond, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Sams, retired.

20. Royal Artillery, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Francis Rawdon Chesney to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major William Bell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major G. B. Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel.

23. The Rev. Charles Atmore Ogilvie, M.A. to be Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, and the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., to be Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, in the University of Oxford.

25. John Marquess of Bute to be High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— Francis Merewether, esq. to be Immigration Agent in the territory of New South Wales; J. D. Pinnock, esq. to be Dep. Registrar in the district of Port Philip, New South Wales.

— Edward Howard Gibbon, esq. to be Mowbray Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

26. Scots Fusileer Guards, Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert, K.G. from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel.

— 11th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

— 17th Light Dragoons, Col. H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.G. to be Colonel.

— 20th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. Barns, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

— 40th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B. G.C.M.G. to be Colonel.

— Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. L. Gilmour, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion.

27. The Duke of Marlborough to be Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford; and the Marquess of Londonderry to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county Palatine of Durham.

29. Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Major James Anderson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major Auchmuty Montresor to be Major.

— Brevet Captain T. A. Girling, 91st Foot, to be Major.

— Major-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

Members returned to Parliament.

Cardigan.—Pryse Pryse, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* Harford.

Longford Co.—Anthony Lefroy, esq., duly elected, *vice* White.

Marlow.—Renn Hampden, esq., duly elected, *vice* Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.

Montrose, &c. Burghs.—Joseph Hume, esq.

Wakefield.—The Hon. Wm. S. Lascelles duly elected, *vice* Holdsworth.

Weymouth.—Ralph Bernal, esq., and Wm. D. Christie, esq., duly elected, *vice* Visct. Villiers and Hope.

Wigan.—Charles Standish, esq., duly elected, *vice* Crosse.

[The election of F. Villiers, esq., and D. O. Dyce Sombre, esq. for Sudbury, was declared void, and the borough recommended to be disfranchised.]

[The election of Rigby Wason, esq., and George Rennie, esq. for Ipswich, was declared void, and the issue of a new Writ suspended on account of the bribery at their election.]

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. F. Raymond, to be Archdeacon of Northumberland.

Rev. T. S. Bowstead, to be a Prebend. of Lichfield.

Rev. H. F. Gray to be a Prebend. of Wells.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. N. Germon, to be Head Master of Manchester Free Grammar School.

Rev. J. Woolley, to be Head Master of the Cathedral School at Hereford.

Rev. J. Walker to be Master of Clipstone School, Northampton.

MAY.

Gazette Promotions.

4. Knighted, Cresswell Cresswell, esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

10. P. R. Marillier, esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the district of Somerset, Cape of Good Hope.

11. John Russell, esq., to be one of

the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

13. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. J. H. Pringle to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

— 3rd Foot, Brevet Col. H. G. Smith to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Royal Military College, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Prosser, to be Major, and Superintendent of Studies, *vice* Proctor.

18. Knighted by patent, Laurence Peel, esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

— Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. E. V. Worsley, to be Colonel Commandant.

20. 1st West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be Colonel.

— Brevet, Capt. A. Waller, 2nd West India Regiment to be Major in the Army.

30. Charlotte Duchess of Norfolk, and Charlotte Viscountess Canning, to be Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and Countess of Dalhousie.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Tweedale, K.T. and C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and Sir George Arthur, Bart., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

Naval Promotions.

Appointment.—Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth; John London, esq. to be Secretary.

Members returned to Parliament.

Brighton.—Lord Alfred Hervey.

Flintshire.—Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., duly elected, *vice* Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn.

Thetford.—Sir James Flower, Bart., duly elected, a Committee having determined the double return in his favour

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Rev. G. Tomlinson, to be Bishop of Gibraltar.

Civil Preferments.

John Fisher Miller, esq., to be one of the Deputy Registrars of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy.

Sir Gregory Lewin to be Recorder of Doncaster.

W. T. S. Daniel, esq., to be Recorder of Ipswich.

Rev. R. Coates, to be Master of the Chatham and Rochester Proprietary Classical and Mathematical School.

Rev. G. Stoddart, M.A., to be Master of Reigate Endowed School.

JUNE.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Knighted, George Hayter, esq., Member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Venice, Painter of History and Portraits, and Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty; William Charles Ross, esq., A.R.A., Miniature Painter to Her Majesty; William Allen, esq., President of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland; and, Henry Rowley Bishop, of Albion-street, Hyde Park, esq.

3. The Hon. Clementina Hamilton, to be Maid of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. S. M. Cavendish.

7. His Excellency Count Mensdorf, invested with the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

13. Major-Gen. Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius.

16. Major-Gen. Sir H. R. Sale, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.

17. 60th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Cockburn to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. S. Wilford to be Major.

20. George Graham, esq., to be Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

22. Surgeon-Major Good, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, to Surgeon Extraordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

24. Francis Watts, esq., to be one of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

— Sir Hudson Lowe, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. and Knight of the Prussian Red Eagle of the second class, to accept the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class.

— 4th Light Dragoons, Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. D. Daledy to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major H. Master to be Major.

— 49th Regiment, Brevet Major G. Pasley to be Major; Brevet Capt. Charles Mortimer, 36th Foot, to be Major.

27. Hugh Calveley Cotton, esq., to

PROMOTIONS.

be Deputy Surveyor-General in the island of Van Diemen's Land; George Aubert, esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General in St. Lucia; Lieut.-Col. Lothian Sheffield Dickson to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the district of Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope; and Henry Rivers, esq., to be Treasurer in the same colony.

29. James Archibald Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of the Council; Charles Duke of Richmond, K.G.; William, Earl of Devon; Henry Thomas, Earl of Chichester; Lord John Russell; the Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir Benj. Brodie, Bart.; Robert Ferguson, esq., M.D.; Major Jebb, Royal Engineers; William Crawford, esq.; and the Rev. Whitworth Russell, to be Commissioners for governing the Pentonville Prison.

Members returned to Parliament.

Athlone.—Daniel Henry Farrell, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* Beresford.

Ipswich.—The Earl of Desart, and Thomas Gladstone, esq.

Londonderry Co.—Robert Bateson, esq.

Lyme Regis.—Thomas Hussey, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* W. Pinney, esq.

Meath Co.—M. E. Corbally, esq.

Newcastle under Lyme.—J. A. Harris, esq.

Waterford City.—Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., and Thomas Wyse, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* Christmas and Reade.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. G. Archdall, D.D. Master of Eman. Coll. Camb. to be a Canon of Norwich.

Rev. C. Deede, to be a Preb. of Wells.

Rev. J. Horner to be a Preb. of Wells.

Rev. W. Gee, to the Archdeaconry of East Cornwall.

Civil Preferments.

Mr. Serjeant Merewether to be Town Clerk of London.

Elliot M'Naghten, esq., to be a Director of the East India Company.

Capt. Donatus O'Brien to be Private Secretary to Sir James Graham, Sec. of State.

The Rev. Richard Harrington, M.A., to be Principal of Brazenose College, Oxford.

Wm. Fishburn Donkin, M.A., to be Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

Rev. James Butler, M.A. to be Head Master of Burnley School, Yorkshire.

The Rev. John Fletcher to be Master of the King's College School at Nassau, New Providence.

JULY.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Falls, to be Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet Major R. Hort, 81st Foot, to be Dep. Adj.-Gen. to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet Col. J. G. Cuyler, Cape Corps, to be Major-Gen.; Major J. C. Chads, 1st West-India Regt., and Brevet Major G. Proctor, 84th Foot, to be Lieut.-Cols.

4. Capt. the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, C.B., K.C.B., to be a naval Aid-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

11. Col. Thomas St. Clair, C.B., and K.R.S., to accept the insignia of a knt. Commander of the Order of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred by the Queen of Portugal in testimony of his services during the Peninsular war.

18. The Earl of Dartmouth to be Vice-Lieut. of the county of Stafford.

— Lieut.-Col. Justin Shiel, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Persia, and knt. of the second class of the Lion and Sun, to accept the first class of the said Order.

— Frederick Round Peel, esq., to be Usher of the Order of the Thistle.

19. 79th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B., to be Col.

20. Rawson William Rawson, esq., to be Civil Secretary to the Governor of Canada; W. F. Coffin, esq., to be one of the Sheriffs for the District of Montreal, in Canada; and James Agnew, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in the Virgin Islands.

21. Peter-John Fane de Salis, Count de Salis, to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the Red Eagle, which is conferred in approbation of his conduct while in the actual service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, during the insurrection at Neufchatel, in 1831.

PROMOTIONS.

22. 13th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. J. Tronson, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 32nd Foot, Major F. Markam, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. V. Brooke to be Major.

— 46th Foot, Capt. Arch. Erskine, to be Major.

— 90th Foot, Major C. B. Cumberland to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major P. Cheape, to be Major.

— Brevet Major-Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the Mauritius.

29. Frederick John Trick, esq., (late of the 66th Regt.) to be one of Her Majesty's hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

30. Col. Thomas Phipps Howard, K.H., to wear the supernumerary cross of the Order of Charles 3rd, conferred in testimony of her Catholic Majesty's approbation of his services during the Peninsular war.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Buckinghamshire.—Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice.

Meath Co.—Matt. E. Corbally, esq.

Newcastle under Lyme.—John C. Colquhoun, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* Harris.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Promotions.— Commander Thos. O. Knox, to be Capt.

— Lieuts. Christopher Claxton, T. L. Gooch, and James A. Stevens, to be Commanders.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Bishopric of Barbadoes has been divided into three dioceses:—

Rev. Thomas Parry, M.A., late Fellow of Ball. Coll. Oxford, to be Bishop of Barbadoes; Rev. D. G. Davis, M.A. of Pemb. Coll. Oxford, to be Bishop of Antigua; and Rev. W. P. Austin, M.A., of Exeter Coll. Oxford, to be Bishop of Guiana.

Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College Oxford, to be the first Bishop of Van Diemen's Land.

Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, to be a Prebendary of Exeter.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Edwards, to be Head Math. Master of the Free Gram. School Blackburn.

Rev. C. Sangster, to be Head Master of Rochester and Chatham Class, and Math. Inst.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

AUGUST.

2. 83rd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. Trydell to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Col. Swinburne to be Major.

— Brevet Col. G. A. Wetherall, 1st Foot, and Lieut.-Col. Standish Viscount Guillamore, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

4. Charles George Young, esq., York Herald, to be Garter Principal King of Arms.

5. Edward Howard Gibbon, esq., Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, to be York Herald.

— 30th Foot, Brevet Major J. Procter, to be Major.

— 85th Foot, Brevet Major M. Power, to be Major.

— Rifle Brigade, Capt. J. A. Henderson to be Major.

— Unattached, Major W. T. Hunt, from 85th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

— Staff, Major E. C. Archer, half-pay Unattached, to be Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. in the Leeward and Windward Islands with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the army.

6. Royal Art., Brevet Major Matthew Louis to be Lieut.-Col.

11. Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., to be Lord-Lieut. of the co. of Radnor.

— Rev. John Antony Cramer, D.D., to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

— Col. William Chalmers, C.B. to accept the Commander's star of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, conferred by the King of Hanover in approbation of his services with Hanoverian troops in the Peninsula.

15. Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington to be Commander-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom.

17. Archibald William Earl of Eglinton to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Ayr, *vice* the Earl of Glasgow, res.

19. Fergus James Graham, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bayonne.

— Robert Falconer Corbett, esq., to be Consul at Maranham.

PROMOTIONS.

— William Kennedy, esq., to be Consul at Galveston.

— Thomas Ussher, esq., (some time British Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince), to be Consul in Hati.

22. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B, Capt. R.N. and Admiral in the Turkish Navy, to accept the cross of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, for his services at Modon and Patras in 1828; also the insignia of the Iron Crown of Austria of the 2nd class, St. Anne of Russia of the 2nd class, and the Red Eagle of Prussia of the 2nd class, for his services in the late war in Syria.

— Lieut.-Col. Hen. Webster, K.T.S., to accept the Order of St. Bento d'Avis, and of William of the Netherlands, conferred by the Queen of Portugal and King of the Netherlands, in approbation of his services during the Peninsular war and at Waterloo.

26. The 13th Light Infantry to assume the title of the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regt. of Light Infantry, and to bear on its colours and appointments a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by that regiment, and the several corps which served during the blockade of Jellalabad; also to receive and wear a silver medal, which has been directed by the Governor-Gen. of India to be distributed to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April, 1842, such medal to bear on one side a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," and on the other side, 7th April, 1842.

27. The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles George Young, esq., Garter Principal King-at-Arms; to invest him with the gold chain and badge, and to deliver to him the sceptre of the office of Garter.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. Archibald Tait, M.A., to be Head Master of Rugby School.

Rev. Henry Atkinson, B.A., to be Head Master of Drax Grammar School.

Rev. T. W. Richards, B.A., to be Math. Master of Oundle Grammar School.

Rev. John Davidson, to be Master of St. John's Hospital, Barnard's Castle.

Members returned to Parliament.

Belfast.—David R. Ross, esq., and James Emerson Tennent, esq.

Hampshire.—Lord Chas. Wellesley.

Ipswich.—John N. Gladstone, esq., and Sackville Lane Fox, esq.

Nottingham.—John Walter, esq.

Southampton.—Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq., and George William Hope, esq.

Gazette Promotions.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Gen. Rowland Baron Hill, G.C.B., created Visct. Hill, of Hawkstone and of Hardwicke, co. Salop; with remainder, in default of his issue male, to his neph. Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.

12. Frederick Beckford Long, esq., to be Registrar, and the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon, Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar, under the provisions of the act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws, relating to the Copyright of Designs for ornamenting articles of manufacture."

— Edward Scard, esq., to be Apothecary to the Duke of Cambridge's Household at Kew.

21. The Right Hon. H. Ellis, to proceed on an Extraordinary and Special Mission to Brazil.

— Capt. Robert Fitzroy, R.N., to be the Acting Conservator of the river Mersey.

22. James Hook, esq. (in the room of M. L. Melville, esq., promoted,) to be Her Majesty's Commissioners of Arbitration in the Mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission, established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaties for Suppression of the slave-trade.

24. The Earl of Wilton to proceed as Envoy Extraordinary on a special Mission for the purpose of investing the King of Saxony with the ensigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

30. James Walker, esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in Barbadoes; Joseph Arthur Allen, esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of Trinidad; Francis Philip Bedingfield, esq., to be Treasurer of the Island of Dominica; John Montagu, esq., to be Secretary to Government at the Cape of

Good Hope; James Ebenezer Bicheno, esq., to be Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land; Frederic Seymour, esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land; and Lieut. Merion Moriarty, R.N., to be Port Master in New South Wales.

— 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Gen. F. Newbery, to be Col.

— 4th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Dalbiac, to be Col.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Very Rev. Thos. Turton, D.D., (Dean of Peterborough), to be Dean of Westminster.

Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Stevens, to be a Canon of Exeter.

Civil Preferments.

The Duke of Buccleuch to be High Steward of Westminster, *vice* Lord Sidmouth, resigned.

Edinburgh University.—Dr. Alison, to be Professor of Practical Medicine, *vice* Dr. Home, resigned; Dr. Henderson to be Professor of Pathology, *vice* Dr. Thomson, resigned.

The Rev. John Earle, B.A., to be Head Master of the School for the Education of the Sons of the Clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, opened at Lucan.

Rev. T. Elmore, to be Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College at Chelsea, Middlesex.

Rev. D. R. Godfrey, M.A., to be Head Master of Devonpt. Propr. School.

Rev. R. P. Jones, B.A., to be Head Master of Denbigh Grammar School.

Rev. W. W. Willan, to be Vice-Principal of the Huddersfield Collegiate School.

Gazette Promotions.

OCTOBER.

1. Rutherford Alcock and Jn. Bacot, esqrs., to be Inspectors of Anatomy in England and Wales; and Andrew Wood, Doctor in Medicine to be Inspector of Anatomy in Scotland.

3. Seymour Tremenheere, esq., Barrister-at-law, and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to be an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, for the period of thirty days, from the said 3rd day of October instant, for the purpose of inquiring specially into the mode in which education, and particularly religious instruction, has been hitherto afforded to the pauper children of the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex.

4. Gen. Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knt., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

— Brevet, Major Robert Pattisson, 13th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

— To be Majors: Captains Henry Lavelock, A. P. S. Wilkinson, Hamlet Wade, and James H. Fenwick, all of the 13th Foot.

— To be Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Col. in the army in the East Indies only, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Monteath, 35th Bengal Infantry.

— To have the local rank of Major in Affghanistan, Lieut. George Hall M'Gregor, Bengal Artillery.

— Major Hen. Havelock, 13th Foot; Brevet Majors James Fraser, 11th Bengal Light Cavalry; Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery; C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry; 34th Madras Native Infantry, and Geo. Hall M'Gregor, Bengal Artillery, to be Companions of the Bath.

21. John Balguy, esq., Q.C.; Ebenezer Ludlow and Edward Goulburn, Serjeants-at-Law; Walker Skirrow, esq., Q.C.; Henry John Stephen Serjeant-at-Law; Nathaniel Ellison, Martin John West, Edmund Robert Daniell, William Thomas Jemmett, Charles Phillips, Montague Baker Bere, and Richard Stevenson, esqrs., Barristers-at-Law, to be Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy in the country.

26. Duncan M'Neill, esq., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-Advocate for Scotland.

31. James Matthias Gilbertson, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms.

The Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, has appointed Colonel Hon. G. Anson, Lieut.-Col. the Marquess of Douro, Cornet the Earl of March, and Cornet the Marquess of Worcester, as his Grace's Aids-de-Camp.

Naval Promotions.

In the Royal George Yacht, in consequence of Her Majesty's visit to Scotland:—

PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain, Frederick Wood (1838).

To be Commander, Lieut. J. T. Paulson (1822).

To be Lieutenants, James S. Davison and Edw. A. Inglefield.

To be Commanders,—Lieuts. Joseph C. Gill, Lord William Compton, Hugh Dunlop, H. Budd, P. H. Somerville (1840), late of the Persian; G. T. M. Purvis (1823), of the Cambrian: H. F. Seagram, late of the Termagant; Chas. E. Tennant (1832), Flag Lieut. to Sir W. Parker.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Irish Law Appointments.—Right Hon. Francis Blackburne to be Master of the Rolls; J. D. Jackson, esq., a Justice of the Common Pleas; Thos. B. Cusack Smith, esq., to be Solicitor-General, *vice* Jackson, since Attorney-General, *vice* Blackburne; Mr. Serjeant Greene to be Solicitor-General; Edw. Litton, esq., M.P., to be a Master in Chancery.

Mr. Alderman Humphery to be Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Alderman Hooper and Jeremiah Pilcher, esqrs., to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Rev. W. Pedder, to be Vice-principal of the Wells Diocesan Theological College.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Newland, D.D., to be Dean of Ferns.

Rev. O. Davys, to be Archdeacon of Peterborough.

Hon. and Rev. C. Lawson, to be Archdeacon of Barbadoes.

Rev. Alexander Ross, to be Archdeacon of Ross.

Rev. D. Aitchison, to be Archdeacon of the Isles, Scotland.

Very Rev. G. Gordon, D.D., Canon Residentiary of Lincoln.

Rev. C. Davys, Prebendary of Peterborough.

To be Honorary Prebendaries of Exeter,—The Rev. G. Hole, Rector of Chumleigh; the Rev. G. Cornish, Vicar of Penwyn; the Rev. P. Johnson, Rector of Wemworthy; the Rev. C. Ayre, Vicar of Tywardreath; the Rev. J. Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter; and the Rev. R. Laney, of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Rev. H. Whitby, to be a Prebendary of Killaloe.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. 92nd Foot, Brevet-Major G. E. Thorold to be Major.

— Brevet. To be Lieut.-Colonels, Major James Macdougall, 43rd Foot; Major P. Hill, 53rd Foot; Major D. Hay, 6th Drag. Guards; Major W. L. Dames, 66th Foot.

— To be Majors, Capt. H. R. Wright, Royal Art.; Capt. T. Cauch, Fort Major at Edinburgh; Capt. F. Wollaston, 14th Drag.; Capt. John Douglas, 79th Foot.

7. Col. Berkeley Drummond, Scots' Fusileer Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Gen. the Hon. Sir William Lumley, G.C.B., who is appointed an extra Groom in Waiting.

8. 26th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Ellice to be Colonel.

— 27th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Maclean, K.C.C., to be Col.

— 60th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Davy to be Col.-commandant of a battalion.

9. The Earl of Wicklow elected K.P.

18. Alexander Wood, esq., Dean of Faculty, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

22. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, esq., to be Attorney-General, and Thomas Cushing Aylwyn, esq., to be Solicitor-General of Lower Canada.

— Robert Baldwin, esq., to be Attorney-General and James Edw. Small, esq., to be Solicitor-General of Upper Canada.

— Unatt., Major Lord A. Lennox, from the 71st, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 3rd Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia, First Major J. W. Patten to be Col.; Second Major Sir J. Gerard, bart., to be Lieut.-Col.

24. Col. John Le Couteur, to be Viscount of the Isle of Jersey.

28. Knighted by patent, Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-square, Middlesex, esq.

— John Guille, esq., to be Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey.

— Stephen Charles Denison, esq., barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, for thirty days, for

inquiring into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

30. The Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., H. T. Hope, esq., H. Gally Knight, esq., Alexander Milne, esq., the Hon. Charles Gore, Sir Robert Smirke, knt., and Charles Barry, esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same: Trenham Walshman Phillipps, esq., to be Secretary to the commission.

— The Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, late Lieut.-Col. Brit. Aux. Legion in Spain, to accept the cross of the first class of San Fernando, conferred for services before St. Sebastian in Jan. 1835.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. Edward Stopford, to be Bishop of Meath.

Rev. George Butler, D.D., to be Dean of Peterborough.

Rev. A. Newland, D.D., to be Dean of Ferns.

Ven. Wm. Hale Hale (Archdeacon of Middlesex) to be Archdeacon of London.

Rev. J. W. Stokes to be Archdeacon of Armagh.

Rev. J. Henderson to an Unendowed Canonry of St. Paul's, London.

Civil Preferments.

Joseph Stock, esq., to be Her Majesty's first Serjeant-at-law in Ireland; Richard Benson Warren, esq., second Serjeant; and Richard Keatinge, esq., Q.C., third Serjeant.

Mr. Alfred Dowling appointed Serjeant-at-Law.

Sir John Pirie to be President of St. Thomas's Hospital, *vice* Sir John Cowan, deceased.

John Musgrove, esq., elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward.

Rev. J. D. Glennie, to be Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Rev. W. J. Conybeare, to be Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.

Rev. C. Esther, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, of Kirby Ravensworth, Yorkshire.

Rev. Richard Garvey, to be Principal of the Proprietary School, Wakefield.

Edw. Dyer Green, esq., of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to be Master of Langport School, Somerset.

DECEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

2. To be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, Vice-Adm. Sir William Parker, Major-Gens. Sir Henry Pottinger, George Pollock, and William Nott.

— The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.

5. Giocomo Pantaleone Bruno, esq., to be Judge in Malta.

— Antonio Micallef, esq., to be Crown Advocate in Malta.

— Augustin Norbert Morin, esq., to be Commissioner of Crown Lands in Canada.

6. Belford Hinton Wilson, esq. (Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to Peru) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to Venezuela; William Pitt Adams, esq. (Sec. of Legation to the Mexican Republic) to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to Peru; Percy William Doyle, esq. (First Attaché of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte) to be Secretary of Legation to the Mexican Republic; and Anthony Barclay, esq., to be Consul in the State of New York.

— Alfred Austin, esq., barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, for thirty days, for inquiring into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

13. 81st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. C. O'Connell, to be Col.

— Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Floyd, Bart., Unatt. to be Col.; Capt. G. F. Paschal, 70th Foot, to be Major.

15. Henry Halford Vaughan, esq., barrister-at-law, to act as an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, for thirty days, for inquiring specially in the employment of women and children in agriculture.

23. Royal Horse Guards, Gen. Henry William Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., to be Col.

— 7th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Kearney to be Col.

PROMOTIONS.

— Brevet, to be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, Majors G. Browne, 41st Foot; G. Hibbert, 40th Foot; T. Skinner, 31st Foot; J. Simmons, 41st Foot; G. H. Lockwood, 3rd Light Dragoons.

To be Majors,—Capts. A. Ogle, 9th Foot; G. Baldwin, 31st Foot; M. Smith, 9th Foot; F. Lushington, 9th Foot; F. White, 40th Foot.

— To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Col. in the Army, Lieut.-Col. S. Bolton, 31st Foot.

— Brevet for services in China: to be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, Majors C. Warren, 55th Foot; G. A. Malcolm, 3rd Light Dragoons; D. L. Fawcett, 55th Foot; J. B. Gough, 3rd Light Dragoons; N. Maclean, 55th Foot.

— To be Majors, Capt. J. Paterson, 26th Foot; W. Greenwood, Royal Art.; W. R. Faber, 49th Foot; A. O'Leary, 55th Foot; H. C. B. Daubeney, 55th Foot; D. M'Andrew, 49th Foot; F. Wigston, 18th Foot; F. Whittingham, 16th Foot.

— To be Aids-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, 98th Foot; Lieut.-Col. P. E. Craigie, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. E. Morris, 49th Foot.

— Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet, as Majors in the Army, Capts. J. Whitcomb, F. S. Hamilton.

— To take rank, by Brevet, in Her Majesty's Army in the East Indies: to be Lieut.-Colonels, Majors F. Blundell, Madras Art.; C. W. Young, 14th Madras Native Infantry; J. Campbell, 41st Madras Native Infantry.

— To be Majors, Capts. W. H. Simpson, 36th Madras Native Infantry; F. A. Reid, 6th Madras Native Infantry; R. Shirreff, 2nd Madras Native Infantry; T. T. Pears, Madras Engineers; R. C. Moore, Madras Artillery.

— Naval Promotions in consequence of the recent war in China: Commanders to be Captains, H. Boyes, esq.; C. Frederick, esq.; C. Richards, esq.; H. Kellett, esq.; R. B. Watson, esq.; W. H. A. Morshead, esq.; R. Collinson, esq.; E. N. Troubridge, esq.

— Lieutenants to be Commanders, J. Tudor, esq., E.I.C.; R. B. Crawford, esq.; J. J. M'Cleverty, esq., E.I.C.; C. Wise, esq.; G. Skipwith, esq.; J. G. Harrison, esq.; C. Starmer, esq.; J. Fitzjames, esq.; H. C. Hawkins, esq.; J. Stoddart, esq.; P. A. Helpman, esq.

Lord Dunsany to be Lord Lieut. of Meath.

Naval Promotions.

To be Capt., Comm. John Hallowes, of the St. Vincent.

To be Comms., Lieuts. J. A. Gordon of the Warspite; T. C. Forbes, G. Smith, and Edward Pierce.

Member returned to Parliament.

Bute County.—Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Holt Waring, to be Dean of Dromore.

Rev. E. J. Burrow, D.D., to be Archdeacon of Gibraltar.

Rev. John Lonsdale, to be Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Rev. Marsham Argles, to be Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough.

Rev. H. Brown, to be Prebendary of Chichester.

Hon. and Rev. T. U. Cavendish, to be a Hon. Prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. John Carr, Prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. H. B. W. Churton, Prebendary of Chichester.

Rev. W. E. Coldwell, Prebendary of Lichfield.

Rev. H. Deane, Prebendary of Salisbury.

Rev. T. Hill, Prebendary of Lichfield.

Rev. J. T. Vogan, Prebendary of Chichester.

Civil Preferments.

Sir J. L. Knight Bruce (Vice-Chancellor), to be Chief Justice in Bankruptcy.

Loftus Wigram, esq., M.A., to be Standing Counsel to the East India Company.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Rev. W. Jacobson, elected Public Orator of Oxford.

Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, elected White's Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford.

Alexander Maconochie, esq., to be Professor of Civil Law at Glasgow.

Mr. John Macneill, to be (the first) Professor of Civil Engineering in Trinity College, Dublin.

DEATHS.

1841.

OCTOBER.

2. In the Champs Elysées, Paris, of consumption, Louisa Henrietta, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Wyatt, better known as Miss Louisa Sheridan. She was the only daughter of Capt. Wm. B. Sheridan, who died in August, 1836.

DECEMBER.

18. At Brock Hall, near Northampton, aged 78, William Thornton, esq., a Lieut.-General in the Army, and formerly an active magistrate for the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster.

25. In Curzon-street, aged 71, John Hungerford Penruddocke, esq., of Compton Chamberlain, Wilts, late M.P. for Wilton. He was fifth in descent from Col. Penruddocke, who was beheaded at Exeter in 1655, for proclaiming King Charles the Second at Salisbury; and was the eldest son of Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlain, esq., M.P. for Wiltshire.

27. At Teignmouth, General William Thomas Dilkes, late of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

30. Of apoplexy, Mr. Edward Howard, author of several successful works of fiction. Mr. Howard was a naval man, and attained his chief popularity by his naval novel, entitled "Rattlin the Reefer," published in 1838.

Lately. At Teheran in Persia, in his 30th year, Charles Scott, esq., second son of the late Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart. He was interred in a sepulchre which Sir John M'Neill, our Ambassador in Persia, purchased some years ago when he lost a child. Mr. Charles Scott was of a reserved and diffident temper and disposition, but possessed of considerable intelligence, and a fund of quiet humour, which he delighted to exercise among his private friends. He was carefully educated at Oxford; but from his unobtrusive manners and retired habits, was little known.

1842.

JANUARY.

1. At Vienna, Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart., of Nova Scotia (1629). He was the son of William Hannay, esq., by the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Johnston; and was served heir to the Baronetcy, Sept. 26, 1783, upon the failure of the lineal descendants of Sir Patrick Hannay, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1629, with remainder to his heirs male.

— At Walford Vicarage, near Ross, Herefordshire, in his 72d year, the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature. This distinguished antiquary and archæologist was descended from a respectable family first settled at Fosbroke, in Staffordshire. He was born May 27, 1770, and was named Dudley, after a cousin, a squire of Lebotwood Hall, Shropshire. He lost his father in 1775, and his mother married a second husband, James Holmes, esq., Ensign in the Coldstream Guards. His mother lived to an extreme old age, and died at Walford in 1831. Her great-grandmother, Mrs. Dodgson, was cousin to Thomas Guy, esq., the founder of the Hospital in Southwark. Mr. Fosbroke was sent when he was nine years old to St. Paul's School, London, under the care of Dr. Roberts, from whence he was elected, in 1785, to a Teasdale Scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792. It had been proposed that he should be a Special Pleader; but it was his father's dying wish that he should be placed in the Church. In 1792 he was ordained Deacon, upon the title of his scholarship; and settled in the curacy of Horsley, co. Gloucester, for which he was ordained priest in 1794, and he held that curacy till 1810. He then removed to a curacy at Walford, on the banks of the Wye, where he remained a curate until 1830, when he was presented to the Vicarage. In 1796 he married Miss Howell, of Horsley, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. He was the author of a great variety of antiquarian and topographical works; amongst which the best known are his "British Monachism," "His-

tory of the City of Gloucester," "The Wye Town," "The Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology," and "The Tourists Grammar." We regret to say, that he left his family very insufficiently provided for.

— At Hakes's hotel, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire. She was daughter of the late Benjamin Burton, esq., of Burton Hall, Carlow, and married in 1819.

— At the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Bailey, Coleshill-street, aged 54, Miss Elizabeth Walker, daughter of the late Edward Walker, esq. of Over Hall, Halstead, Essex, and granddaughter of Jones, of Nayland, the celebrated author and divine. Her profound researches in Oriental criticism and biblical learning are well known, from her extensive labours for the Jews, in superintending the publication of the modern Hebrew version of the New Testament; also from her learned Dissertations in the Jewish Expositor.

— At Bristol, in his 78th year, the Rev. W. Wait, formerly Minister of St. Mary-le-Port Church, in Bristol, originator, and for many years editor of the first Church of England religious periodical, denominated "Zion's Trumpet," which subsequently, under the same editor, assumed the title of "The Christian Guardian."

2. At Walworth, aged 49, Mr. George Hollis. He was a native of Oxford, and a pupil of the late Mr. George Cooke, the celebrated line engraver, of whose instructions he so effectually availed himself, as to become one of the most efficient engravers in his time. His labours in this department of art have been unremitted for the last twenty-seven years; during which period he has contributed largely to the illustration of the following topographical works, viz.: Sir R. C. Hoare's "History of Wiltshire," Warner's "Glastonbury Abbey," Owen and Blakeway's "Shrewsbury," Ormerod's "Cheshire," and Hunter's "Hallamshire."

3. At his chambers in the Temple, Robert Matthew Casberd, esq., D.C.L., Queen's Counsel, one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and formerly one of His Majesties Justices of the Grand Sessions for the counties in Wales. Mr. Casberd was a native of Bristol, the son of Dr. Casberd, of that city, and he was there educated. He was elected from Bristol School at the age of 16, to a Scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, where he was matriculated July 1, 1788, and succeeded to a Fellowship in that society in 1791. He took the degree of B.C.L. Jan. 26th, 1796; that of D.C.L. Oct. 23, 1800. Having early decided upon following the law as a profession, he entered at the Middle Temple; was called to the Bar on the 8th Nov. 1799; and was for many years one of the principal counsel on the Western Circuit. He received a patent of precedency in Hilary Term, 1819, and was appointed a King's counsel in Easter Term, 1820. From 1812 to 1820 he sat in the House of Commons for Milbourne Port, but resigned his seat after his appointment to a Welsh Judgeship. His Fellowship he resigned in 1831. After quitting his post as Judge in Wales, he was for some time an Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioner. Dr. Casberd was greatly respected by all who knew him.

— At the Mauritius, in his 64th year, his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Lionel Smith, Knt. and Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H., Governor of that colony, and Colonel of the 40th Foot. He was the younger son of Benjamin Smith, esq., a West india merchant in London, and of Lys, co. Southampton, High Sheriff of that county in 1780, by Charlotte, daughter of Nicholas Turner, esq. of Bignor, Sussex, and Stoke, near Guildford. Sir Lionel entered the army at the early age of eighteen, having been appointed, without purchase, in March, 1795, to an Ensigncy in the 24th Regiment of Foot, then in Canada; where, in October, 1795, he obtained his Lieutenancy. While in America, he attracted the particular notice of the Duke of Kent, the father of Her present Majesty—to whose patronage he was principally indebted, in after life, for his promotion and advancement. In the West Indies, he saw much service, and got his Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1805. In 1807, he took the command of the 65th Regiment at Bombay, and remained in India twenty years. He obtained his full colonelcy in 1813, and after much active service, was, in 1832, appointed Col. of the 96th Foot. After a short stay in England, he went out to Barbadoes as Governor of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and while there in 1838, was made a Baronet. He succeeded Lord Normanby as Governor

of Jamaica, and was made Lieut.-General in 1837. Early in 1840 he was made Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius. Sir Lionel was twice married.

— At Clondevaddock, co. Donegal, aged 70, the Rev. Henry Maturin, M.A., for forty-four years Rector of that parish. He was chiefly known as the author of two novels, "Melmoth the Wanderer," and "Bertram."

4. At Cleves Lodge, Chelsea, aged 70, after a short illness, Samuel Sotheby, esq., the well-known book auctioneer.

5. At his seat, Wallington Hall, near Downham, aged 68, Robert Peel, esq. He was an uncle of Sir Robert Peel. His death was caused by apoplexy, while sitting at table with his son. He was possessed of immense wealth, and is said to have died intestate.

5. Aged 98, William Burke, formerly a gentleman of independent fortune, and companion of His Majesty George the Fourth, in his early days when Prince of Wales, but late an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse. It is an extraordinary fact, that the deceased's father died at the age of 102, his grandfather at the age of 104, and he has now a brother living in the country at the advanced age of 101.

6. Killed in the retreat from Cabul, Lieut. Lucius Hardyman, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, only son of the late Rear-Admiral Hardyman, C.B.

7. At Bishop Wilton, near Pocklington, aged 16, 14, and 12, three sons of the Rev. Joseph Shooter, Vicar of the parish. They were amusing themselves on a neighbouring fish-pond; but the ice being not sufficiently strong, gave way with the eldest, and precipitated him into the water. His younger brothers endeavoured to rescue him, and perished in the attempt.

— At the Episcopal Palace, Chichester, in the 60th year of his age, the Right Rev. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester. Dr. Shuttleworth was lineally descended, through a younger branch, from Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Knt., of Gawthorp, in Lancashire, Chief Justice of Chester, in 31st Eliz. He was born Feb. 9, 1782, at Kirkham, in that county; his father, the Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, being then Vicar of that parish, as well as a Prebendary of York. His mother was Anne, only child of Philip Hoghton, esq., the third son of Sir Charles Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower. He received the rudiments of his education at the Corporation Grammar School in Preston, of which place also his father was afterwards Vicar. He was sent at the age of fourteen to Winchester, and was afterwards admitted a scholar on the foundation, upon the nomination of the venerable Head Master of that college, the Rev. Dr. Goddard. Here he became remarkable for the composition of Latin and English verse. His poem on "Non omnis moriar" displayed a vigour of thought and power of poetical diction much beyond the ordinary capacity of boys of sixteen years of age. In Dec. 1800, he was elected a scholar of New College; and in the year 1803 gained the Latin verse prize, the subject of which was "Byzantium" (the same year that Bishop Heber carried off the English prize for his poem on Palestine). This composition was much admired for the purity and elegance of its Latinity, and brilliancy of imagination. Soon after he had taken the degree of B.A., he became tutor to the Hon. Algernon Herbert, with whom he resided for some time at Eton, as well as in the family of the Earl of Caernarvon. At a subsequent period he discharged the same duties in the family of the late Lord Holland, who duly appreciated his various talents and amiable qualities, and ever treated him with the generous confidence of a friend. With Lord and Lady Holland he had the advantage of travelling on the Continent in 1814 and 1815; and the acquaintance which he then gained with France and Italy was enlarged by a second visit to those countries in 1820, in company with Lord Leigh. In 1824, he was presented by Lord Holland to the Rectory of Foxley, in Wiltshire. Dr. Shuttleworth was for some years previous to 1822, Tutor of his College, and in that year succeeded to the Wardenship, vacant by the death of Dr. Gauntlett. He held this office for eighteen years. Whilst in Oxford, he was distinguished by his judicious sermons, which he delivered in a very impressive tone of fervent devotion, and which particularly engaged the attention of the Undergraduates of the University, and never failed to secure a numerous congregation in St. Mary's Church. He published a volume of sermons on some of the leading principles of Christianity, and on its practical duties, which, while they con-

vey to the reader the highest respect for the talents and learning displayed by them, no less exhibit a zealous faithfulness of heart in the cause of divine truth. He also published a paraphrastic translation of St. Paul's Epistles, and a "Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself, and with human Reason;" a volume which will afford permanent benefit and gratification to the inquiring Christian. His last work, "Scripture not Tradition," affords ample proof, as well of his ability and learning, as of his uncompromising enmity to the system of Oxford theology—better known by the appellation of Puseyism. In Sept. 1840, he was made a Bishop; and his elevation was regarded by all parties as a well-bestowed and merited honour. His episcopal career was, however, very brief, and truly may it be said of him, that *multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*, by a comparatively premature death.

— At Cambridge, aged 38, the Rev. Henry Kuhff, M.A., Foundation Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Catherine Hall. This lamented gentleman was Eleventh Wrangler in 1830, and was the author of a treatise on "Finite Differences." He served the office of Pro-Proctor in 1834, and several other university offices in subsequent years. Though he had been in a delicate state of health for some time past, his demise was unexpected, and he died, to the inexpressible grief of a numerous and attached circle of friends.

— At Cowes, aged 80, Lieut.-General John Montagu Mainwaring.

10. At Hampton Court Palace, the Right Hon. Mary, Countess-dowager of Erne, sister to the Marquess of Bristol. She was the eldest daughter of Frederick, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Lord Bishop of Derry, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, Bart. She became the second wife of John, first Earl of Erne, in 1776, and was left his widow in 1828, having had issue the present Lady Wharncliffe. Lady Erne was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber for several years to Queen Charlotte, and, on the death of George III., had apartments assigned to her in Hampton Court Palace.

— At Kew-green, aged 11, the Hon. Lucy Matilda Napier, youngest daughter of the late Lord Napier.

— At his residence, Mount Campbell, near Leitrim, Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., Admiral of the Red, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. He was the second son of Clotworthy Rowley, esq., Barrister-at-law, and M.P. for Downpatrick, in Ireland, by Letitia, daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Bath, esq., and a grandson of Sir William Rowley, K.B., Vice-Admiral of England, Admiral of the Fleet, and a Lord of the Admiralty, who died on the 1st of January 1768. After having his name for some time on the books of a stationary vessel, Mr. Rowley embarked on board a sea-going ship in 1779, and served during the remainder of the war in the Channel, and on the West-India station. He was made a Lieutenant towards the latter end of 1783; promoted to the rank of Commander in March 1793, and made a Post-Captain in April 1795. After seeing active service at the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres, he commanded the blockade of the Isles of France and Bourbon, on the latter of which in conjunction with Lieut-Col. Keating, he landed and stormed the batteries with the greatest gallantry. Subsequently in July 1810, he made another attempt on this island, and the Governor surrendered it just as Captain Rowley was about to attack St. Denis. In the *Boadicea* on the 12th of September 1810, he recaptured the *Africaine* frigate and a few days after captured the French frigate *Venus* 44 guns, which had that very morning taken H.M.S. *Ceylon*, having on board Maj-Gen. Abercromby and his staff, bound for the Isle of Bourbon. In the following November the conquest of the Isle of France (the Mauritius) was effected, and on the 2nd of December the French Governor-general, De Caen, proposed terms of capitulation, which were settled and agreed upon by Major-Gen. Henry Warde and Capt. Rowley, on the part of the British, and on the morning of the 3rd, signed and ratified at head-quarters; by which the whole island was surrendered to the English, whose total loss in accomplishing the conquest of this important colony did not exceed 150 men in killed and wounded. By the 8th article of the definitive treaty of peace between France and the allied Powers, signed at Paris, May 30, 1814, the Isle of France was ceded in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty. After the reduction of the Isle of France three frigates were despatched on an expedi-

tion against the batteries of Tamateva, on the coast of Madagascar, and to go from thence to expel the French from the Isle of Almerante, and some other places of minor importance; all of which was happily accomplished; so that by the middle of January, 1811, there did not remain to the French a slip of territory in either of the Indies, nor a ship on the Indian ocean. Capt. Rowley returned to England with Vice-Admiral Bertie's despatches, in which most honourable mention was made of his long and arduous services; and on his arrival he was appointed to the *America*, of 74 guns, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and in 1814 he took an active part in the reduction of Genoa. On the 2nd of November, 1813, he had been rewarded with a patent of Baronetcy, for his eminent services on the Cape station. At the general promotion, December 4, in the same year, he received the honourable appointment of a Col. of Royal Marines. On the 4th of June, 1814, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and in January 1815, when the order of the Bath was extended into three classes, he was nominated a Knight Commander. He subsequently hoisted his flag on board the *Impregnable*, of 104 guns, and accompanied Lord Exmouth to the Mediterranean, where he remained but a short time, hostilities having ceased after the battle of Waterloo. Towards the latter end of 1818, Sir Josias Rowley succeeded Sir Benjamin Hallowell as Commander-in-chief on the Irish station, where he continued during the customary period of three years, with his flag in the *Spencer*, of 74 guns. In 1819, the corporation of the city of Cork presented him with its freedom in a silver box; and about the summer of 1821, he was chosen representative in Parliament for Kinsale, for which he sat until 1826. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1821, and Admiral in 1837; and he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1834. Sir Josias Rowley had latterly resided on his maternal estate in Ireland, where as a magistrate and private gentleman he was beloved and respected by all classes. He died unmarried, and the Baronetcy conferred upon him has become extinct.

— At Kew Green, aged nearly 81, Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq., V.P.L.S., F.R.S., and F.S.A., of Grosvenor-street and Boyton House, Wiltshire. Mr. Lambert was eighth in descent from Richard Lambert, Sheriff of London, who purchased Boyton in 1572. He was the only son of Edmund Lambert of Boyton, esq., by his first wife the Hon. Bridget Bourke, daughter and heiress of the late John Viscount Mayo, of Castle Bourke, Mayo. He was born February 2nd, 1761. From the time of his leaving college, his attention has been chiefly directed to the cultivation of his favorite science; and the part he took in it will be evident from his numerous, and some of them splendid, publications; and from the flattering tribute which has been paid him by other eminent botanists, who have agreed to name several newly discovered plants after him. The Genus *Lambertia*, from New Holland; *Hibiscus Lambertianus*, discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland; *Canni Lamberti*; *Erica Lambertiana*; *Verbena Lamberti*; *Oxytropis Lamberti*; *Salix Lambertiana*; *and Acacia Lambertiana*, may be mentioned as instances of the high respect which he attained in the botanical world, and will no doubt contribute to perpetuate it. He was one of the original members of the Linnean Society of London, founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1802, and was for many years Vice-President; and he promoted the advance of his favourite science by several works on Natural History. Mr. Lambert's *Herbarium* is mentioned by Dr. Clarke, in the preface to his first volume of *Travels*, as one of the finest in Europe. Mr. Lambert married Catharine, daughter of the late Richard Bowater, esq., of Allesley, and Whitley in the county of Warwick, but had no children. He bequeathed (after the payment of his debts) the whole of his library and collections to the British Museum.

11. At Ferozepore, aged 26, George Domett Gould, Captain in Maharajah Shere Singh's Service, and third son of the late David Gould, esq., of Honiton.

14. At Thorne, near Penrith, aged 69, the Hon. Robert Leeson, uncle to the Earl of Miltown. He was the youngest son of Brice, third Earl of Miltown, by Maria, daughter of John Graydon, esq. (lately deceased at Dublin), and married, in 1810, Philippa-Juliana, youngest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Neave, D.D., by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters.

19. At Everley House, Wiltshire, in his 64th year, Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart., late M.P., for Wiltshire. Sir John Astley was the eldest son of Francis Dugdale Astley, esq., by Mary, second daughter and coheiress of William Buckler, of Boreham, co. Wilts. In 1819 he was a candidate for the representation of Wiltshire in Parliament, but was defeated by Mr. Benett. At the general election of 1820 he was returned without opposition for Wiltshire, and was created a Baronet August 15, 1821. He was re-elected to the Parliaments of 1826, 1830, 1831, and for the Northern division of the county in 1832, after another contest. Mr. Astley retired from the county representation in 1834. Sir John married, July 27, 1803, Sarah, widow of Mr. Wm. Page, of Gosport, and by that lady, who died August 31, 1824, had issue one son, now Sir Francis Dugdale Astley; and two twin daughters; the Right Hon. Mary-Anne Viscountess Torrington, married in 1833 to George present and seventh Viscount Torrington, and Sarah.

— At Kingston-on-Thames, in his 92nd year, the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. Master of the Charter-house, Canon Residentiary of Norwich, and Rector of Elton, in Huntingdonshire. Dr. Fisher was brother of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and a native of Peterborough, being one of the ten sons of the Rev. John Fisher, Vicar there. He was formerly Fellow of University college, Oxford, where he was tutor, and the intimate friend of Lord Chancellor Eldon, then Mr. Scott, of the same college.

20. At his seat, Dale Park, near Chichester, in his 75th year, Jn. Smith, esq., banker, of London, one of the Council of the University of London, formerly M.P., for Nottingham, Chichester, Buckinghamshire, &c.; uncle to Lord Carrington. He was the eighth and youngest son of Abel Smith, esq., of Nottingham, banker, by Mary, dau. of Thos. Bird, esq. He first sat in Parliament for the borough of Wendover, in 1802, and in 1806, he was returned for Nottingham. Mr. Smith retired from Parliament in 1835. He formerly lived at Blenden-hall, Kent; and purchased Dale Park, near Chichester, in 1825. He died extremely wealthy. Mr. Smith was three times married. His first wife, to whom he was united December, 1, 1793, was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Boone, esq. She died in 1794, shortly after giving birth to her only child, who did not survive. Mr. Smith married secondly, January 6, 1800, a daughter of Lieut-Col. Tucker: by whom he had issue two sons, John Abel Smith, esq., M.P., for Chichester; and Martin Tucker Smith, esq., a Director of the East India Company. After the death of his second wife he married Emma daughter of Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh, Cheshire, by whom he left two daughters.

22. At Tichmarch, Northamptonshire, aged 61, the Hon. and Rev. Lyttelton Powys, Rector of that parish, uncle to Lord Lilford. He was the second son of Thomas first Lord Lilford, by Mary, daughter of Galfridus Mann, esq. He was presented to his living by his brother in 1805. Mr. Powys was an active promoter of the establishment of various religious societies in the county, particularly the Bible and Missionary Societies. He married, in 1809, Penelope, daughter of James Hatsell, esq., and had issue the Rev. Lyttelton Charles Powys, Rector of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, and other children.

23. In Belgrave-square, in her 65th year, Lady Louisa wife of the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., and sister to the Marquess of Anglesey. She was the third daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois; was married first in 1801, to Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Erskine, Bart., who died in 1825, without issue; and secondly, in 1826 to Sir George Murray.

25. In Portman-street, Portman-sq., aged 76, Sir George Alexander William Leith, the second Bart. (1775), a Major-Gen. in the army, and formerly Col. of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. Sir George Leith was the only son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Leith, who was descended from an ancient Scottish family, and was created a Bart. in 1775, being then resident at Burgh St. Peter's in Norfolk. Sir Alexander died in Jamaica in 1780, in consequence of excessive fatigue, whilst commanding an expedition to the Spanish Main. He was appointed an Ensign in the 88th Foot in 1779; Lieutenant 1780; removed to the 2nd battalion of the Royals in 1781, and exchanged to the 71st Foot in 1785. He served in Jamaica as Ensign, and returned to England in November 1781.

In 1786 he joined the 71st at Madras; in 1789 he was appointed Brigade Major, and he served during the whole war under Sir W. Meadows and Lord Cornwallis was at the sieges of Bangalore and Sevendroog, the storming of Tippoo's lines, and the surrender of Seringapatam. He was appointed Capt.-Lieut. 74th Foot, November 1, 1792; and Capt. in the 73rd, March 7, 1795. He served as Aid-de-camp to the Governor-general in 1793, and as Brigade-Major to the King's troops in Bengal in 1794. In 1797 he sailed on the projected Manilla expedition. In 1800 he was appointed Governor of Penang, and vested with the whole civil and military authority; he remained in the latter situation until 1806, when he obtained leave to return to England, after a service of nineteen years. He received a Majority in the 17th Foot, January 1, 1800; and a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 2nd West-India regiment, June 13, 1805. He was on the point of embarking for the West Indies, when he was ordered to Ireland as Assistant Adj.-Gen., on which occasion he was placed on half-pay. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel 1813, of Major-Gen. 1819, and the 20th November, in the latter year was appointed Col. of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. Sir George Leith married December 10, 1798, Albinia, youngest daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, of Moulsey, co. Surrey, esq., by whom he had issue.

26. In the York-road, Lambeth, aged 48, Mr. A. Ducrow, one of the proprietors of the late Astley's Theatre, and the very popular equestrian performer of that place. Last year this amphitheatre was burned to the ground, and Mr. Ducrow never recovered from the shock he then received. For some time his mind gave way, and when he had partially recovered, paralysis seized upon him and carried him off. He realised property to the amount of nearly 60,000*l.* The sum of 800*l.* he left for the decoration of the family tomb (already erected) at Kensal-green; 200*l.* in the 3½ per cents. to be invested, the interest being dedicated to the purchase of flowers to adorn his monument.

27. At her house in Durham, aged 78, Margery, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and sister to the late Rev. John Bright, of Skeffington Hall, Leicester, and of Durham. Miss Bright was half-sister to the Marchioness of Winchester; she was married to the Bishop in 1796, and left his widow in 1837.

28. In Torrington-square in his 86th year, John Whishaw, esq., fifth son of the late Rich. Whishaw, esq., of Dedham in Essex. Mr. Whishaw was formerly a solicitor, and retired from the profession about nine years ago, being at that time one of the oldest practitioners in the law. He was for upwards of forty-six years a member of Gray's Inn, having been admitted into that society on the 23rd June, 1795. Mr. Whishaw was remarkable for the benevolence of his disposition, the kindness of his heart, and the invariable integrity of his conduct in every transaction of his prolonged life.

29. At his chambers in the Temple, after an illness of several months, in the 62nd year of his age, Richard Vaughan Barnewall, esq. He was the son. of Robert Barnewall, esq., an eminent merchant of London. He was allied to some noble families in Ireland, of the Roman Catholic faith, of which communion he was a conscientious but liberal member. He received the rudiments of his education at Stonyhurst; was afterwards under Dr. Collins, and completed it at the University of Edinburgh. After being a pupil of Mr. Blick, the Special Pleader, he was called to the Bar in 1806, and practised at the Surrey Sessions, and on the Home Circuit. But it was as a Reporter that he was chiefly known. He commenced the long series of his Reports in 1817 and continued them till 1834, having had for his colleagues Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Adolphus, junior. His reports are distinguished by perspicuity and accuracy, and will go down to posterity as faithful and valuable records of the decisions of the court, in which Lords Ellenborough and Tenterden presided, during the long period which they embrace. On quitting the laborious office of reporting, which he did on succeeding to some property on the death of his relative the Baroness de Montesquieu, he received a most gratifying token of the sense entertained as well of his labours as his character. The Bar presented him with a splendid silver vase; and the Judges with the Lord Chancellor at their head, accompanied it with a testimonial, under their hands, of their personal esteem, and of their

gratitude for the benefits which he had conferred upon the profession. He was buried by the side of his father in Paddington church-yard, and his remains were followed to the grave by a long train of mourners. But it was in private life that he was pre-eminently distinguished. The gentleness of his nature, the evenness of his temper, the amenity of his manners, and the sweetness of his disposition were only equalled by the activity of his benevolence. He was never weary of assisting others, especially his professional brethren when in difficulties.

— At his seat in Ireland in his 70th year, the Hon. G. E. Massy. He was born July 29, 1772, the third son of Hugh second Lord Massy, by Catharine, daughter and coheiress of Edward Taylor, of Ballymore, co. Limerick, esq., and sister to Sarah Countess of Carrick. Mr Massy married in December 1791, Eliz., daughter of Michael Scaulin, esq., of Ballynahana, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters.

31. In Davidge-terrace, Walcot-place, Lambeth, in his 50th year, Mr. George Bothwell Davidge, lessee of the Surrey theatre.

FEBRUARY.

3. In Upper Harley-street, aged 63, Sir Henry William Martin, the second Bart. of Lockynge, co. Berks. (1791). He was born Dec. 20, 1768, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Martin, the first Baronet, Comptroller of the Navy, by Elizabeth, daughter of Harding Parker, of Kilbrook, co. Cork, esq., and widow of St. Leger Howard Gillman, of Gillmanville, co. Cork, esq. His youngest brother is Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. and K.S., also sometime Comptroller of the Navy. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 1, 1794. He married June 23, 1792, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Powell, of the Chesants, near Tottenham, co. Middlesex, esq., and had issue.

— At Coombe Park, Sussex, aged 79, Sir George Shiffner, Bart. Sir George Shiffner was born Nov. 17, 1762, the elder son of Henry Shiffner, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Pentrylas, co. Hereford, esq., M.P. for Minehead, who died in 1795, by Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of John Jackson, esq., sometime Governor of Bengal. He married, Oct. 31, 1787, Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir John Bridger, of Coombe-place, co. Sussex, and of Coln St. Aldwyn's, co. Gloucester, Knt. In 1807, he was first returned to the House of Commons, as representative of Lewes, for which borough he was re-elected in 1812 and 1818, in which year he was created a Baronet. He left four sons and four daughters.

— In St. James's-square, aged 75, the Right Hon. William Henry Vane, Duke of Cleveland (1833), Marquess of Cleveland (1827), third Earl of Darlington and Viscount Barnard (1754), Baron Barnard of Barnard Castle (1699), and Baron Raby of Raby Castle (1833), K.G.; Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Durham, Colonel of the Durham Militia, &c. &c. His Grace was born on the 27th July, 1766, the only son of Henry, second Earl of Darlington, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Lowther, esq., and sister to James, 5th Earl of Lonsdale. His tutor was the Rev. William Lipscomb, late Rector of Welbury, near North Allerton (and father of the Bishop of Jamaica), who was also tutor to the present Duke and his brother Lord William Powlett, and is still living. Whilst still Viscount Barnard, he was returned to Parliament in 1789 for the borough of Totnes, and in 1790 for Winchelsea. When only 26, he succeeded his father as Earl of Darlington, on the 8th Sept. 1792; and in the same year he became Colonel of the Durham Militia. His first and chief ambition was to shine as a sportsman. He spared no expense in the splendour of his kennels and stables; and he stood first on the roll of masters of fox-hounds. Everything in Lord Darlington's stud was managed with order and method; his coverts and his fences were constantly watched, and some estimate may be made of the expense he was at in preserving foxes, by the single fact of his paying 330*l.* a-year to his own tenants for rent of coverts north of the River Tees. The Earl of Darlington was advanced to the title of Marquess of Cleveland, by patent dated Sept. 17, 1827, and raised to the dukedom by patent dated Jan. 14, 1833. This title was derived from his representation, through his grandmother the wife of the first Earl of Darlington, of the family of Fitzroy Duke

of Cleveland and Southampton, she being Lady Grace, daughter of Charles, the first Duke of Cleveland, one of the natural sons of Charles the Second, and coheir to her brother William, second and last Duke of that house. The Duke was elected a Knight of the Garter the 17th of April, 1839. His Grace was twice married. The first Countess of Darlington, to whom he was married on the 19th Sept. 1787, was his maternal cousin, Lady Katharine Margaret Powlett, second daughter and coheiress (with Mary Henrietta, Countess of Sandwich,) of Harry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton. Her mother was Margaret, sister of James, first Earl of Lonsdale. After her death in 1807, the Earl married, July 27, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Russell, by whom he had no issue. He was elevated to the Dukedom in 1833, during the administration of Earl Grey. His Grace is said to have left 1,250,000*l.*, in the 3½ per cent. consols, besides landed estates of immense value, and plate and jewels estimated at nearly a million.

9. At Rearquhar, parish of Dornoch, Alexander Sutherland, who was born in 1722, and consequently had attained the patriarchal age of 119.

— At his seat, Thorpe Lodge, near Norwich, in his 87th year, John Harvey, esq., a magistrate of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk and City of Norwich, Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry, President of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company, &c. He was descended from an ancient family settled at Beecham Well, Norfolk. His father was Robert Harvey, esq., twice Mayor of Norwich, and an eminent banker and merchant there. Mr. John Harvey was much beloved on account of his active generosity and benevolence to the poor. He was called the "Weaver's friend."

10. At Malta, on his return to England, Captain E. W. Cartwright, of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Rev. E. Cartwright, Rector of Earnley, Sussex.

11. At the house of Robert Walters, esq., Frances Stewart Macgregor, fourth daughter of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart.

12. Barbara Lady Chambers, wife of Sir Samuel Chambers, of Bredgar House in the county of Kent, in her 76th year.

— At Montreal, aged 21, Henry Thomas Bowen, 7th Hussars, only son of the late Ensign Bowen, 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion.

14. At Stodham House, near Petersfield aged 68, Cornthwaite John Hector, esq., late M.P. for Petersfield. He was a banker and brewer in that borough, and formerly steward to the Jolliffe family for more than thirty years. In 1835, he first successfully opposed at an election Sir H. Jolliffe, and continued member until the last general election.

— At Paris, in his 74th year, the celebrated diplomatist Count Pozzo di Borgo, late Ambassador from Russia in London. The Pozzo family is honourably ranked among the ancient and haughty nobles of Corsica, and, for centuries inhabited a small castle called Montichi, in that island. In modern times, the race of Pozzo established themselves at the village Pozzo di Borgo, no great distance from Ajaccio. Charles Andreas Pozzo di Borgo was born in the island on the 8th of March, 1768, a few years before the annexation of Corsica with France. His early education was entrusted to the church. The shock with which the French Revolution electrified Europe was communicated to Corsica, and attended by the actual horrors of civil dissension. The little island was divided into two parties; the families of foreign extraction adopted the democratic principles of France; they advocated the theory of universal liberty; the natives of the soil sought to fix the independence of their country, and demanded the restoration of ancient Corsica. At the head of the Republican party stood the houses of Bonaparte, Azena, and Salicetti. The patriotic party were led on by Paoli and the youthful Pozzo di Borgo. From the commencement of the revolution, young Di Borgo took an active part in its proceedings. He was chosen to represent Ajaccio in the Legislative Assembly of France. He then became a member of the diplomatic committee, under the presidency of Brissot. Pozzo di Borgo did not remain long a deputy. He returned to Corsica, became again imbued with the spirit and feelings of his ancestors; and, in concert with Paoli, began to agitate the establishment of the national independence. The compatriots were denounced by the French party, and summoned to justify themselves at the Bar of the French Conven-

tion. At Corte, the capital of the mountains, Paoli and Pozzo replied to the summons by assembling their countrymen, and 1,200 bold mountaineers vested the government of Corsica in their hands, and devoted the Bonapartes and Azenas to public infamy. An appeal to arms was unavoidable. A British fleet appeared before Ajaccio, bearing offers of protection and aid, provided Corsica would place itself under the supremacy of Great Britain. The terms were accepted, a Constitution was drawn up, and Paoli proposed Pozzo di Borgo as President of the State Council. Before two years had expired, it became evident that Corsica must submit to France. Pozzo di Borgo did not wait to witness the catastrophe. He sought refuge first at Naples and Elba, and subsequently came to England, where he remained upwards of eighteen months, enjoying all the honours and distinctions justly due to his high abilities and firm fidelity. The year 1798 saw him in Vienna; France had then experienced various reverses, and had lost all her Republican conquests with the exception of a few points on the Alps. Royalty seemed about to gain the ascendancy once more. Pozzo di Borgo, then in the flower of his age, took a most active part in the diplomatic movements: he was continually traversing Germany and Italy to forward and sustain, by his cabinet intrigues, the warlike operations of the Russian Field Marshal Suwarrow. His labours were in vain; Massena's victory at Zurich consigned him once more to inaction at Vienna, there to witness the continued success and exaltation of his countryman, Napoleon Bonaparte, towards whom his hatred was strong and inextinguishable. On the renewal of the war, after the peace of Amiens, Pozzo di Borgo entered into the diplomatic service of Russia, and was sent to Vienna as the Emperor's agent, to consolidate a new coalition against the self-created monarch of France. He shortly after repaired to Italy, to represent his Royal master in the military operations which the combined armies of England, Russia, and Naples were to commence in southern Italy. The secession of Austria, after the defeat of Austerlitz, again took Pozzo to Vienna, and thence to St. Petersburg. When Prussia joined the coalition, Pozzo di Borgo, created a Count, and attached to the imperial person by his appointment as *Colonel de la suite*, was in the ranks of the Russian army. After the battle of Jena he was again employed at the Austrian Court, to attempt to rouse it from its political lethargy, caused by the peace of Presburg. His mission was in vain, and he was removed to the Dardanelles, that, in conjunction with the British ambassador, he might treat with Turkey. In the engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets, the diplomatic Colonel greatly distinguished himself. The peace of Tilsit begat personal friendship between Napoleon and the young Czar. Pozzo di Borgo thought it impolitic, and clearly saw that his continuance in the Russian service would be unpleasant, and perhaps dangerous. He frankly declared his opinions to Alexander, and requested permission to retire from his service. Pozzo di Borgo retired to Vienna, and so energetically employed his diplomatic skill throughout the campaign between Austria and France in 1809, that, after the succeeding treaty of peace had been signed, Napoleon demanded that his faithful enemy should be delivered up to him: this demand was refused; but Pozzo withdrew, and travelled through Turkey, Syria, and Malta. Towards the close of 1810, he was once again in London. The British Government knew the importance of the refugee, and welcomed him as a valuable acquisition. Many and long were the consultations between Pozzo di Borgo and the Marquess Wellesley, in which the Count pointed out the vulnerable part in Napoleon's overgrown power, through which its vitality might be most advantageously assailed. His experience and sagacity confirmed the able and statesmanlike, though then unappreciated, views of the Marquess. The peace of Tilsit proved, as Pozzo had predicted, a mere truce of arms. In 1812, the war between France and Russia broke out anew, with exterminating fury. The Count then resumed his old official functions; and, as the accredited agent of Alexander, negociated a renewed alliance with England. The danger of his country obliged Alexander to sacrifice his own judgment to the prejudices of the nobles, and dismiss all foreigners from the high offices of State. Pozzo di Borgo was therefore recalled, and, after an interval of five eventful years,

he again found himself before the Russian emperor at Calitz. The mighty army of Napoleon disappeared before the snow of Russia. Alexander wished to remain satisfied with that victory, and the wily statesman with difficulty convinced the imperial understanding that European safety was only to be found in the complete destruction of the falling colossus. He proceeded to collect the necessary means to effect that determination. The battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, and the retreat of the Russian army on Upper Silesia, tried the indomitable spirit of Di Borgo. The aid of Bernadotte and Sweden was important; but the Crown Prince, before whose vision the imperial crown of France occasionally flitted, coquetted with the allied cause, lingered with his army at Stralsund, and there watched the progress of events. Thither hastened Pozzo di Borgo, and at last induced Bernadotte to accompany him to the military congress held at Trachenberg—there met the three most inveterate enemies of Napoleon. Each hated the man: Moreau hated in Napoleon the First Consul; Bernadotte, the Emperor; Pozzo detested the Corsican, the Consul, the Emperor. The curtain drew up at the Congress of Prague for the last act in the European tragedy. Austria, at the eleventh hour, roused by the insults of Napoleon, became resolved, and placed her troops at the disposal of the allied powers. The prospects of Pozzo di Borgo brightened; he was made a general in the Russian service; and in his military capacity he joined Bernadotte, who was then covering Berlin. The defence of Dresden, and the battle of Leipsic, soon followed. The allied forces began to move slowly and warily towards France. Pozzo di Borgo was summoned to Frankfort, to aid the united powers in examining the moral, physical, and political condition of France, before they hazarded the decisive blow. Thence he was despatched to London, in January, 1814, on the part of the allied monarchs, to convince the British Cabinet of their moderate wishes and unambitious views, and to bring back with him Lord Castlereagh, then Foreign Minister, to join their councils. His mission prospered. Lord Castlereagh and Pozzo di Borgo embarked for the Continent, and soon reached the head-quarters of the allies at Baden. The resolution of Alexander sometimes wavered, and Pozzo trembled lest his enemy, now within his grasp, should escape. A march *en masse* on Paris was his undeviating advice. He was again successful. The intrigues of Talleyrand and Caulaincourt were disregarded; and Alexander, accompanied by his counsellor, was soon seen in the French capital. The abdication of Napoleon was followed by a regency. Alexander was not unwilling to treat with it, had not Pozzo di Borgo been at hand to represent to the irresolute potentate that "the regency was only another term for Napoleon himself." For two hours the Emperor hesitated; but the Count would not quit his presence without an assurance that no negociation should be entered into either with Napoleon or his family. He obtained the promise, and hastened to Talleyrand, to whom, in the fulness of his joy, he exclaimed, "Not only have I slain Napoleon politically, but I have just thrown the last shovel-full of earth over his imperial corse!" He had revenged the cause of Corsica on the Corsican usurper. The Bourbon dynasty was recalled, and Pozzo di Borgo was appointed by the allied monarchs to proceed to London, to announce to Louis his accession to the throne of his ancestors. He was also deputed to lay before the King the undisguised state and feelings of the nation. He fulfilled his task; its product was the declaration of St. Ouen, the foundation of the subsequent Charter. Pozzo di Borgo was summoned to the great Congress of Vienna. In that assembly he vehemently pressed the removal of Napoleon from Elba to some more remote and obscure corner of the globe. While the congregated statesmen were debating on the proposition, intelligence arrived that Napoleon had disembarked in France. Pozzo di Borgo was alone prepared for such an event. He coolly observed, "I know Bonaparte—he will march on to Paris; our work is before us; not a moment must be lost." The allied powers advanced towards the Rhine without delay, in consolidated masses. Pozzo di Borgo joined the Anglo-Prussian army, forming the vanguard of the allies, in Belgium. Waterloo was fought and won; and the Count, though wounded, followed Wellington to Paris, and resumed his portfolio as Russian Ambassador. The cabinet of Talleyrand was formed under the aus-

pices of Wellington; Pozzo determined to effect its downfall. Talleyrand endeavoured to propitiate his protection by a French peerage, and an offer of the Ministry of the Interior, but in vain. Talleyrand gave place to the Duke of Richelieu, and Russian ascendancy soared above all competition. The exertions of Pozzo were taxed to the uttermost at the congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, to attain influence and weight for Russia in the south of Europe, at the expense of Great Britain. To forward these ends, he was dispatched to Madrid, to pave the way for the cabinet of Zea Bermudez, who had been gained to Russian interests during his long residence at St. Petersburgh as the consul-general for Spain. He fulfilled his instructions to the letter, and then returned to Paris. Pozzo di Borgo disapproved of the military promenade of the Duke of Angouleme across the Pyrenees; but at that period, as his influence had declined, all he could do was to observe, and shrug his shoulders. After the death of Alexander, and the succession of Nicholas, the Count continued Ambassador at Paris. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey, Pozzo endeavoured to induce the French government to co-operate with Russia: in this he failed, but he prevailed on them to guarantee an armed neutrality. When the Polignac ministry was formed, Pozzo di Borgo early foresaw the approach of the revolution, of which he repeatedly warned his own sovereign, who repeated his apprehensions to Mortemart, then the French ambassador at St. Petersburgh. On the 26th of July, 1830, appeared the ever-memorable ordinances. All the diplomatists, too, were thrown into the wildest confusion. They assembled at the hotel of Pozzo di Borgo, to determine their wisest course. The Russian ambassador advised them to await the issue of the struggle, without taking any public official step; they unanimously assented. Louis Philip, on assuming the title of King of the French, persuaded Pozzo di Borgo to wait for instructions from his court, and wrote an autograph letter to Nicholas, in which he described himself as having been compelled by *lamentable* events to ascend the vacant throne. Nicholas replied coolly to the apologetic epistle; but his representative was not ordered home. The Belgian revolution followed, and a plan of offensive operations was already sketched out at St. Petersburgh, by which the Polish army was to form the vanguard of the great host intended to chastise Louis Philippe. The Polish revolution saved Europe from a general war, and the Russian emperor directed his ambassador to stay where he was, and, by temporising, prevent any intervention on the part of France. Success once more attended his efforts; but the struggle was one of the most trying labours ever committed to the diplomatist. His person, his suite, were in danger from a turbulent multitude; his hotel was only protected from destruction by a guard of safety. Peace returned, Nicholas's aversion to the French dynasty was shown by the indifference of his ambassador towards his own advice. This begot the alliance, formed by Talleyrand between England and France. The renewal of the Russo-Turkish war soon demanded other conduct, and a different policy again conciliated the court of the Tuileries. The oriental war over, Pozzo di Borgo was commissioned, much against his own inclination (for Paris was his home, his delight), to visit London, and ascertain the precise state of affairs in the cabinet of St. James's; but not as yet in the character of Ambassador, for Prince Lieven still retained that character. But after the formation of the quadruple alliance, the Emperor Nicholas thought fit to appoint as Ambassador at the British court a man whose diplomatic generalship had never been foiled in the service of his adopted land. Debilitated by age and illness, Pozzo di Borgo accepted the embassy of England with great reluctance. He remained here upwards of two years, when his health gave way, and he returned to Paris, where, in the hotel which was once the scene of his diplomatic triumphs, he awaited in a state of insensibility the approach of death. His funeral took place on the 17th Feb. with great pomp, in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris.

15. At Brussa, in Asia Minor, M. Constantine Zohrab, father of Edward Zohrab, esq., Turkish Consul-General in England, in his 72d year.

— At Florence, Sir Thomas Sevestre, late surgeon on the Madras Establishment, in his 57th year.

— At Frankfort on the Main, aged 44, Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, the third

Baronet (1786) of Hutton Hall, co. Cumberland. He was born March 29, 1797, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Frederick, the second Bart. by Hannah, daughter of John Bowerback, of Johnby, co. Cumberland, esq. He succeeded his father in the title in March, 1832. Sir Francis married April 10, 1823, Diana Olivia, daughter of Charles Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Sussex, esq., and has left issue Sir Henry Ralph.

16. In Ladbroke-terrace, aged 88, Archibald Menzies, esq., F.L.S. This eminent botanist was born in the beginning of the year 1754, and in his earlier days led a life of enterprise and hazard. He was originally brought up to the medical profession, and first occupied himself in London with the town practice that came before him, which was, it is believed, lucrative and good. Tired at length, however, of his occupations at home, he grew desirous of throwing himself, in his capacity of surgeon, among the various private expeditions on the part of merchants, which were then fitting out in great numbers, and engaging in the very excellent branch of commerce, which had then sprung up in the fur trade, which at this period gave employment to no less than twenty sail of ships and vessels, fitted out by the European States, as well as other adventurers who thronged from the Asiatic, Chinese, and American shores. The skill and management which Mr. Menzies displayed in the first fur expedition upon which he was employed, caused him to come under the notice of the celebrated Captain George Vancouver, who had sailed with Captain Cook in the autumn of 1771, and who, in his return after that fatal catastrophe which led to the destruction of Captain Cook in 1780, was destined to become the commander of that navigator's ship, the *Discovery*, and to follow in his steps, by attempting to carry out the designs which had been so unhappily frustrated by the events of Owhyee. It was to this expedition that Mr. Menzies attached himself, and Captain Vancouver appears to have held him so much in estimation, that while in the preface to his "Voyage of Discovery," he omits to mention many more elderly and approved officers of the expedition, he especially devotes a space to commemorate the services of his able *collaborateur*, Mr. Menzies, and the friendship which he felt towards him. Mr. Menzies accompanied the expedition appointed by Lord Grenville, then Secretary of State, during a period of five years, through the various regions which Captain Vancouver explored. The collection of rare, and, in a multitude of cases, unknown plants, which he gathered in the Islands of the North Pacific and North Atlantic, was truly valuable. The Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, the Sandwich Islands, more particularly Nootka Sound and its adjacent shores, Port Jackson, the Columbia River, the American coast from Pitzburgh Sound to Cape Decision, and from Monterrey to the Southern coast, the Gallipago Islands, and Valparaiso—all contributed, in some shape or other, to furnish him with that rich and invaluable collection of land and maritime plants, which has since formed the finest addition to the treasures of the vegetable kingdom preserved at Kew, and so greatly enriched the cabinets of our first botanical institutions. Mr. Menzies saw himself with the whole of his precious freight, on the 20th Oct. 1795, safe in the Thames, on the return of the expedition, during which excellent health so far prevailed, that only one marine died of illness, the other three that were lost being drowned by accident, and one poisoned by eating muscles. During his latter days, Mr. Menzies spent the greater part of his time in following his favourite pursuit among the plants and flowers of the earth, and he was in communication with the leading botanists and scientific gentlemen of the day.

17. At his house in Suffolk-place, David Edward Morris, esq., proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Morris was born about 1770, of humble parents. Chance threw him in early life in the way of George Colman the elder; under his patronage he advanced in fortune, and Colman the younger marrying his (Morris's) sister, introduced him to the theatre. He obtained a situation in the Admiralty, and husbanding his resources, became a monied man. Nearly forty years since, he purchased a share in the Haymarket Theatre, and whilst Colman was in the King's Bench, managed that establishment. On Dibdin declining a share, Messrs. Morris, Winston and Colman were joint proprietors, though with different proportions of profit. Mr. Morris lived to pay off all his partners, and became sole pro-

prietor. In his *Paul Pry* season, he realised 14,000*l*. All our greatest actors and actresses were, at different times under his management, particularly Bannister, Munden, Fawcett, Dowton, Charles Kemble, Mathews, and Jones; Charles Young, Terry, Warde, Rae, Mrs. Humby, and Miss Kelly, made their first appearances in the metropolis under his management. Mr. Morris paid liberally for the dramas produced at his theatre, and was a staunch supporter of the legitimate drama. Edmund Kean, up to the moment of his death, was, at the instance of Mr. Morris, studying the *Hunchback*, in Sheridan Knowles's play of that name.

19. Of typhus fever, at Poole, Dorset., the Rev. John Onsby, Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, and late Chaplain to the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, London, in his 67th year.

21. At Paris, Countess Sebastiani, wife of the late French Ambassador. She was daughter of the late, and sister of the present Duke of Grammont.

— Mrs. Urmston, Relict of the late Capt. James Urmston, of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, and of the Grange, Chigwell, Essex; in her 87th year.

— At Hampstead, aged 75, Richard Hart Davis, esq., formerly M.P. for Bristol. Mr. Davis was for many years an eminent merchant and banker in that city. He commenced his political career as M.P. for Colchester, and subsequently represented his native city, Bristol, in six successive Parliaments, his eldest son taking his place at Colchester. This long course of public service embraced a period from 1807 to 1831.

24. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 86, Daniel Woodriff, esq., Post Captain, R.N., a Captain of the Royal Hospital, and C.B. He was a very gallant officer, and entered the Royal Navy in 1762. While commanding the *Calcutta*, 50 guns, he was captured, after a gallant defence, by a numerous French squadron, and carried prisoner to Verdun. In 1807, however, he received an order signed by Napoleon, who was then in Poland, directing him to proceed immediately to England by way of St. Maloes, where he found a vessel ready to convey him across. At a court-martial held shortly after, he was honourably acquitted of the charge of losing his ship.

25. At Rhuddlan, St. Asaph, in his 62nd year, Captain Stephen Popham, R.N. Captain Popham was brother to Brigadier-general George Munro Popham, C.B., of the Indian Army, who died in 1825. He entered the Navy as Midshipman on board the *Formidable*, 98 guns, in 1795. After seeing a great deal of active service during the war, Lieut. Popham was made Commander, Aug. 1, 1811. On the 6th May, 1814, when in the *Montreal* of 21 guns (formerly the *Royal George*, 23), he assisted at the capture of Oswego, situated on the river of that name, near its confluence with Lake Ontario. On that occasion, he anchored his ship in the most gallant style, sustaining the whole fire of the American fort, until the storming party gained the shore. In this battle the *Montreal* was set on fire three times by red-hot shot; nor could it be wholly extinguished for nearly three hours after the cannonading had ceased. Captain Popham was severely wounded in the right hand. He was in consequence promoted to post rank by commission, dated Sept. 19, 1814.

— At Winestead, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1795, in the gift of Mrs. Hildyard, of Flintham House, Nottinghamshire, niece of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, LL.D. 1786. He lived to see nine sons Masters of Arts in the same university, and six of them Fellows of their respective colleges.

28. At the Abbey, Cirencester (the seat of Miss Master), aged 40, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, LL.D. Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire, brother to Earl Bathurst. He was the fifth and youngest son of Henry, third and late Earl, K.G., by Georgiana, third daughter of Lord George Henry Lennox. He was matriculated as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, July 5, 1821, and nominated a Student of that house in 1824. He took the degree of B.A. Nov. 3, 1825, and on that day was elected to a Law Fellowship of All Souls. He proceeded B.C.L. June 10th, 1830; and the Rectory of Siddington was given to him by Lord Chancellor Eldon, shortly before his Lordship resigned the seals. He took the degree of Dr. in Civil Law, May 21, 1835. Dr. Bathurst published a single sermon, and some tracts on rural and domestic subjects.

He was a most amiable person, and very much endeared to all who had the happiness of knowing him. He married July 31, 1830, the Lady Emily Caroline Bertie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, but has left no issue.

Lately. On his passage in the *Apollo*, to join the fleet in China, Mr. Henry V. Craven. He fell overboard in the night, when off the Cape of Good Hope, in a gale of wind. He was a most expert swimmer, and from his not being seen after he fell, it was supposed he was stunned in a fall. This promising young officer was mate of the signals on board the *Revenge*, 74 guns, at the storming of Beyrout, Sidon, and Acre. He, though young, had gone through his naval studies on board the *Excellent* with the highest possible credit, and was supposed to be one of the best gunners and swordsmen in the service.

— At Galway, in his 49th year, Capt. Arthur Walpole, R.E., seventh son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole.

— At Baing, parish of Straiton, Margaret Paterson, in her 97th year. She was the oldest parishioner, and daughter of the celebrated Robert Paterson, the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality."

— At Hull, John Harrison, esq., late of Grimsby, Lincolnshire; in his 80th year. He was grandson of the celebrated John Harrison, who discovered the longitude, in the reign of George the Third, and for which he received 20,000*l.*

— At Greenfield, near Watlington, Oxon, Mrs. Austin, in her 109th year. She preserved all her faculties until within a few months of her death.

MARCH.

1. At his town residence, Dorchester House, Park-lane, in his 65th year, the Most Hon. Francis Charles Seymour Conway, third Marquess of Hertford and Earl of Yarmouth (1793), Earl of Hertford and Viscount Beauchamp of Hache (1750), and fourth Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, co. Warwick (1703), all titles in the peerage of England; also Baron Conway, of Killultah, co. Antrim (1703), in the peerage of Ireland; K.G., G.C.H.; Knt. of St Anne of Russia; a Privy Councillor; Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Antrim; Warden of the Stanneries, Steward and Vice-Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Chief Commissioner for managing the affairs of that Duchy; Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Militia corps of Cornwall and Devonshire Miners; Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk; M.A. &c. &c. The late Marquess of Hertford was born March 11, 1777; he was the only surviving child of Francis Ingram Seymour the second Marquess, and K.G., and the sole issue of his mother, the second wife of that Marquess, the Hon. Isabella Anne Ingram, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles ninth and last Viscount of Irvine, of Scotland. He was a member of the University of Oxford, where he entered at Christ Church in 1794, and subsequently removed to St. Mary Hall, as a member of which society he took the degree of M.A., Nov. 14, 1814. Immediately upon attaining his majority, viz. in 1798, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Orford, in Suffolk. From the year 1802 to 1812 his Lordship then bearing the courtesy title of Earl of Yarmouth, sat for Lisburne (which his cousin, Captain Meynell, now represents), and from 1812 to 1820 he was returned for the co. of Antrim. From the latter date, until his father's death on the 17th of June, 1822, he sat for Camelford. In September, 1809, Lord Yarmouth was second to his cousin Lord Castlereagh, in his duel with Mr. Canning. In 1810 he succeeded to the greatest part of the disposable property of the rich and eccentric Duke of Queensberry,—the putative father of his wife. In 1811, on the discussion of the Regency, he naturally, from personal gratitude, as well as probably from his political judgment, took part with those who advocated a more extended authority for the Prince of Wales than the ministers proposed; and when his Royal Highness's first household, under the unrestricted Regency, was formed in March 1811, Lord Yarmouth was appointed to the office of Vice-Chamberlain, and his father to that of Lord Chamberlain. When, on the death of Mr. Perceval, an attempt was made to introduce Lords Grey and Grenville into the Cabinet, one of the greatest difficulties arose from the Prince's presumed unwillingness to allow of certain changes in his household, which would have included the removal of Lords Hertford and Yar-

mouth. The result was the continuance of the Liverpool Administration. In August (1812) Lord Yarmouth resigned the place of Vice-Chamberlain for the far more lucrative, and permanent, office of Lord Warden of the Stanneries. He was then sworn a member of the Privy Council. On the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to England in 1814, his Lordship was appointed to attend the Emperor Alexander, and accompanied his Imperial Majesty in his visits to all the objects of interest in and about London, to Oxford, Portsmouth, and, finally, to Dover. On parting with Lord Yarmouth, the Emperor conferred on him the order of St. Anne. On the 17th June, 1822, he succeeded, on his father's decease, to the peerage and the large family estates. He was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 22nd Nov. 1822. In 1827, prior to the dissolution of Lord Liverpool's cabinet, he accepted a mission as Ambassador Extraordinary to convey the Garter to the Emperor Nicholas. He sailed for St. Petersburg in the *Briton* frigate, and the magnificence which he displayed on this occasion, made a sensation even in a court which outshines all European royalty. The Marquess married May 18, 1798, Maria Fagniani, supposed to be a daughter of William, fourth Duke of Queensberry.

3. At his official residence, Guildhall-yard, of dropsy, after a long protracted illness, in his 62nd year, Henry Woodthorpe, esq., LL.D. His father was Town-Clerk of the City of London, and his son (the subject of this brief memoir) was appointed in 1818 to officiate for him in the capacity of Deputy Town Clerk, and on the death of his father in 1825 he was unanimously elected to succeed him in the office. He was so thoroughly acquainted with the business of his office, that he might be considered a living encyclopædia on all City affairs; and from his good temper and pleasing manners, he was much beloved. Unfortunately, from inattention to his own private affairs, he was compelled, in 1837, to avail himself of the benefit of the Insolvent Act. But he voluntarily offered to agree to any sum the court might annually apportion to his creditors. It being understood that no power existed in the Insolvent Court to make the recommendation, as the situation was in the gift of the City of London, it rested with the Court of Common Council to carry that recommendation into operation. The Court named 1,200*l.* a-year, which the City confirmed, and the creditors benefitted to the amount of upwards of 5,000*l.* The debts of Mr. Woodthorpe were considerable, but a portion of them was secured by policies of insurance on his life, which become payable, and some of his creditors will be paid in full.

5. At his residence, the Schloss Seekof, near Bamberg, in Bavaria, after a few days' illness, Frederick Baron Von Zandt, of Ovington Park, Hants., and of Clarges-street, London, Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, in his 56th year.

8. In Curzon-street, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. Henry Francis Roper Curzon, fourteenth Baron Teynham, co. Kent (1616), D.C.L. He was born May 9th, 1768, the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Roper, fourth son of Henry, tenth Lord Teynham, by Mary, eldest daughter of Launcelot Lyttleton, of Lichfield, esq. He took the name and arms of Curzon, in addition to his own, by royal sign-manual, in 1788. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, July 4th, 1793. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the city of Oxford in 1812, the contest being with J. A. Wright, esq., J. S. Lockhart, esq., and the Hon. Geo. Eden, now Lord Auckland. The two first were the successful candidates. On the death of his cousin John, the thirteenth Lord Teynham, Sept. 7, 1824, he succeeded to the peerage. He gave his vote on the Whig side of politics. About the year 1831 he published a pamphlet relating to the reform of Parliament, entitled, "How it must work." His Lordship was twice married.

— Aged 42, his Serene Highness Paul Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, brother to the Duchess of Orleans. He was born Sept. 15, 1800, the eldest son of the Grand Duke Frederick Louis, by Helene Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. He married 25th May, 1822, the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Frederick William III., King of Prussia, and sister of the present King of Prussia and Empress of Russia, by whom he has left issue the Hereditary Grand Duke Frederick Francis,

born 28th Feb. 1823, who succeeds his father; the Duchess Louisa Maria Helena, born 17th May, 1824; and the Duke Frederick William Nicholas, born 5th March, 1827.

8. At Salzburg, the widow of Mozart, in her 85th year.

9. In Athol Crescent, Edinburgh, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Chambers.

10. At Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Miss Maria Dayrell, youngest daughter of Marmaduke Dayrell, esq., of Shudy Camps Park, Cambridgeshire.

— At Isleworth House, Middlesex, the Dowager Lady Honywood, relict of the late Sir John Courtenay Honywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent, in her 51st year.

— In Wilson-street, Belgrave-square, in his 40th year, Edmund Clark, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Recorder of the Boroughs of Hastings and Rye, occasional assistant or Deputy Recorder of the Borough of Birmingham.

11. Aged 71, the Rev. Samuel Blackall, Rector of North Cadbury, Somerset, and a Prebendary of Wells. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. 1791, as fourteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1794, and B.A. 1801; he was presented to his living by his college in 1812.

13. At his residence, Peartree House, near Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Sharpnel, Royal Artillery. He obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on the 9th of July, 1779. He was appointed First Lieutenant the 3rd of Dec. 1781, and Lieutenant-General the 10th of Jan. 1827. Lieut.-General Sharpnel served with the Duke of York's army in Flanders, and shortly after the siege of Dunkirk, he invented the case shot, a destructive engine of war used by the Royal Artillery, and known by the name of Sharpnel Shells. The discovery was considered of such importance, that on its adoption by the service he received a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum, in addition to the pay to which he was entitled in virtue of his rank in the army. He retired from active service as a general officer on the 29th of July, 1825.

14. Aged 76, the Hon. Lady Frances Allen, of Somerset Cottage, Isleworth, great aunt to the Earl of Winterton. She was married to John Allen, esq., in 1806, and had been for some years a widow.

14. At Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, suddenly, Archdeacon Singleton.

15. At Letterkenny, Cassandra Jane, wife of Lord George Hill, brother to the Marquess of Downshire and Lord Sandys. She was the youngest daughter of Edward Knight, esq., and was married in 1834. She died shortly after giving birth to a daughter.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Frances, the Lady of Sir Stephen May, Bart.

16. At Bristol, Lieut.-Col. Henry Ellard, late of 65th regiment, and formerly of the 13th Light Infantry.

— At Aldbourne, aged 73, Mr. Broome Witts, cousin of Broome Witts, esq., of Brunswick-square; and of the late Broome Witts, esq., of Cookham House, Berks; and of the late Right Hon. Apphia Lady Lyttleton, and Thomas Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Frankley.

— At Kensington, aged 44, the Dowager Lady Filmer. She was Esther, daughter of Mr. John Stow, of Tenements St. Stephen, became the second wife of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart., in 1821, and was left his widow in 1834.

— In St. James's-square, aged 76, the Most Noble Bernard Edward Howard, twelfth Duke of Norfolk (1483), Earl of Arundel (1139), Earl of Surrey (1483), Earl of Norfolk (1644), and Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers (by writ 1330), the premier Duke and Earl in the peerage of England next the Blood Royal, hereditary Earl Marshal of England, K.G., a Privy Councillor, F.R.S. and F.S.A. His Grace was born at Sheffield, Nov. 21, 1765, the eldest son of Henry Howard, esq., by Juliana, second daughter of Sir William Molyneux, Bart. He succeeded to the ducal honours on the 16th Dec. 1815 on the death of Charles, eleventh Duke, to whom he stood in the relation of third cousin. He took his seat in the House of Lords after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in April 28, 1829. He was elected a Knight of the Garter Aug. 13, 1834. In April 1789 he married Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter and coheiress of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg. They had issue only one child, the present Duke. The marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1794, and the lady was re-married to Richard Earl of Lucan, by whom she had a numerous family. The Duke of

Norfolk did not marry again. He was a nobleman of the most amiable and unaffected character; and although a Roman Catholic, contributed by munificent donations to the interests of the Established Church.

17. At his residence, Stockwell, Surrey, in his 74th year, Henry Petrie, esq., Keeper of the Chancery Records in the Tower of London.

20. In Upper Belgrave-street, aged 48, the Right Hon. George Fitz-Clarence, Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitz-Clarence and Baron of Tewkesbury; a Privy Councillor, a Major-General in the army, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Governor and Captain, also Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, Colonel of the 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, Knight G.C. of Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, President of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Geological Societies, a corresponding Member of the French Institute, &c. The Earl of Munster was the eldest of the numerous family which the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., had by the celebrated comic actress, Mrs. Jordan. He was named after the Prince of Wales, who always regarded him as his peculiar protegé. In Feb. 1807, at the early age of thirteen, he was appointed Cornet in the Prince of Wales's regiment of Hussars. In the following year he proceeded with his regiment to the Peninsula, as Aide-de-Camp to General Slade; and when but fifteen years old, he participated in all the trying exigencies which accompanied the battle of Corunna. After a short visit to England, he rejoined the army in Portugal as Aide-de-Camp to [the Adjutant-General Sir Charles Stewart, now Marquess of Londonderry. From this period to the end of the war, he served on the staff at head-quarters, and was present in twelve general engagements; and he here laid the foundation of his friendship with the Duke of Wellington. At Fuentes d'Onore he particularly distinguished himself. In 1813 he again repaired to the seat of war, and subsequently, at Toulouse, was severely wounded in leading a charge against cavalry. In Nov. 1814, he exchanged from the 10th Hussars to the 20th Light Dragoons; and the altered condition of affairs now changed his sphere of action. In Jan. 1815, he sailed for India as Aide-de-Camp to the Marquess of Hastings, accompanied by his brother Henry (who soon after died in India), appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Thomas Hislop. They arrived at Calcutta in the month of July. Although in the midst of the rainy season, Capt. Fitzclarence started to join the Governor-General, who was in the upper provinces, and in eleven days accomplished the distance of 700 miles. In the interval between this period and the breaking out of the Mahratta war he visited Delhi, the north of India, &c., but had not much opportunity of distinction. At the conclusion of the peace with Scindia he was selected to carry home the overland despatches, an undertaking of no ordinary moment when the condition of the surrounding country was considered. He reached home in June, 1818, and received the brevet rank of Major, dated the 16th of June. Shortly after sustaining the severe accident of a broken leg, which required confinement and rest, he took the opportunity of preparing for the press a Journal of his Tour in India, which was published in 4to. 1819. On the 21st Jan. in that year (having been reduced to half-pay on the 25th Dec. preceding) he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. on the nomination of the Duke of Wellington; and in October following he married. On the 21st March, 1822, he was appointed to a troop in the 14th Light Dragoons; on the 12th Dec. following he was appointed a Major in the 1st West India Regiment, and on the 29th of the same month Major in the 6th Dragoon Guards, which he commanded in Ireland. On the 8th Jan. 1824, he was promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy. On the 6th of July, 1825, he was appointed Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, from which he returned to his previous position Dec. 4, 1828. In 1827 he communicated to the Asiatic Society of Paris three papers on the employment of Mahommedan mercenaries, a subject to which he had devoted considerable attention. They were published in the "Journal Asiatique," and were afterwards translated in the "Naval and Military Magazine." He also published an account of the campaign of 1809, in Spain and Portugal, and some other occasional essays. Lord Munster was an original

member of the Royal Asiatic Society, was elected a member of the Council in 1825, and in 1827 took a leading part in founding the Oriental Translation Fund, of which he was constituted the Treasurer and Deputy Chairman of Committee. The success of this design was at once most gratifying to himself, and productive of very great benefits to Oriental literature. He was elected a Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society in March, 1829 On the 12th of May, 1830, he was raised to the peerage by the titles already mentioned, his surviving brothers and sisters (not already of higher rank) at the same time receiving the precedence of the younger children of a marquess. The title of the Earl of Munster had been borne by his father when Duke of Clarence, and generally used as his travelling name on the continent. On the 22nd of July, 1830, the Earl of Munster was appointed Deputy Adjutant General at head-quarters in succession to Sir John Macdonald, who was placed at the head of the department in consequence of Sir H. Taylor's selection for the post of Private Secretary to King William the Fourth. But to the great regret of every one connected with the Horse Guards he relinquished his situation there a few months afterwards. In the brevet which followed the birth of the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Munster received the rank of Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841. He was appointed to command the troops in the western district of England, and would have commenced his residence in garrison at Plymouth on the 15th of April. The Earl of Munster was elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society at the last anniversary, the 8th May 1841. He had for many years past occupied himself with a work on the military art and weapons of war of the eastern nations, for which purpose he studied their best authors, not only historians, but philosophers and theologians. Only a few weeks since, he returned from an extensive tour on the Continent, during which he searched the principal libraries for works and MSS. relating to his intended publication. The Earl of Munster married, Oct. 18, 1819, Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and sister to Col. Wyndham, M.P. for West Sussex; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and three daughters. The melancholy event which terminated the life of this nobleman will be found detailed in a previous part of our volume; see CHRONICLE for March.

20. At his house in Conduit-street, aged 87, the Right Hon. George Parker, fourth Earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester, and Viscount Parker of Ewelme, co. Oxford (1721), Baron Parker, of Macclesfield (1716), a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, High Steward of Henley, D.C.L. and F.R.S. He was born on the 24th Feb. 1755, the elder son of Thomas the third Earl, by his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, the first Baronet of Hursley. At the usual age he was sent to Eton, and in due course to the University of Oxford, where he completed his education. In 1777 he was returned to Parliament for Woodstock, and re-elected in 1780. He was not in the Parliament of 1784; but to that of 1790 he was returned as member for Minehead. In 1787 he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth; but, joining the Court on the Regency question, he was in 1791 made Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and in 1795 one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King. He succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, Feb. 9, 1795. In 1800 he became Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—an office to which he has more than once been re-appointed. His Lordship took his seat as a Privy-Councillor in 1791; therefore, with the exception of Viscount Sidmouth, he was the senior member of that eminent body. By his votes in Parliament and his influence in the country, the Earl of Macclesfield earned the character of a good Conservative, and a steady supporter of those institutions in Church and State which Englishmen prize so highly. For many years past he had lived so much in retirement, that the course of his existence presented little more than the customary routine natural in his class of society. Amongst a large circle of distinguished friends he was much and deservedly esteemed. The Earl of Macclesfield married, May 25, 1780, Mary Frances, second daughter and co-heir of the late Rev. Thos. Drake, D.D.

21. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Mrs. Charlotte Mary Smith, late of Brighton,

eldest and only remaining daughter of the late celebrated authoress Mrs. Charlotte Smith, wife of Benj. Smith, esq. of Lys, Hants.

— At Woodhorn, Northumberland, aged 87, the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, sen., Vicar of that parish. He was a nephew of Benjamin Kennicott, the learned editor of the Hebrew Bible. He was formerly Rector of Dodbrooke in Devonshire; and was collated to Woodhorn in 1798 by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, in testimony of that prelate's admiration of his uncle's work.

— At Langton Matravers, Dorset, the Rev. Samuel Serrell, formerly Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, in his 80th year.

23. At his chambers in the Temple, Joseph John Richardson, esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Sir John Richardson, Judge of the Common Pleas. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, Nov. 23, 1832.

— Aged 67, Col. William Carden Seton, C.B. He was appointed Ensign 90th Foot, 1796; Lieutenant, 88th, 1797; Captain 9th batt. of Reserve, 1803, in 88th foot, 1804; Major, 1812; brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1825; and Colonel, 1838. He received a medal and one clasp for the siege of Badajoz and battle of Salamanca.

24. At Lark Hall, near Preston, Samuel Horrocks, esq., formerly M.P. for that borough.

25. At his residence, Bloomsbury-place, Brighton, aged 69, Edward Skegg, esq., who had been for nearly forty-six years a confidential clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. The family of the late Mr. Skegg have been long settled in the county of Essex, and his grandfather, the Rev. Ralph Skegg, was many years Rector of Quendon and Chickney in that county, and died in 1764. He married Abigail, only daughter of Lord Herbert, and died leaving several children, of whom Edward, the father of the late Mr. Skegg, was elected Steward of Christ's Hospital, London, about the year 1786, and died there on Easter Sunday, 1791, and is buried in the cloisters. Mr. Skegg was educated at Christ's Hospital, and very early in life procured a situation in a large mercantile house in the City. About 1795 he obtained an appointment in the house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., where his amiable manners and attentive conduct speedily made him a universal favourite, not only with the gentlemen connected with that establishment, but with the numerous customers of that house, by whom he is deeply regretted. From his youth Mr. Skegg was an ardent lover of the early English poets, and the object nearest his heart was the attainment of fine copies of their best works In this he spared no expense consistent with the very limited means he had in his power, and by degrees he formed one of the most perfect collections it has ever been the good fortune of a private individual to possess. On his retirement last year from Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s, who, with their usual liberality, evinced their sense of his long and valuable services, by the allowance of a handsome retiring salary, he determined to dispose of his collection, and placed it in the hands of Mr. Leigh Sotheby, by whom it was sold.

— Aged 97, the Rev. J. W. Masters, Vicar of Sparsholt, near Winchester, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Lord Chancellor.

— In York-street, Portman-square, Sir William Beatty, M.D., F.R.S., late Physician to her Majesty's Fleet and Greenwich Hospital. He had served his country long and faithfully in all climes, and had the melancholy duty of being officially present during the last moments of the Hero of Trafalgar, his "Authentic Narrative" of which was printed in 8vo. 1808. He possessed the bullet which killed Nelson, which he kept in a crystal case mounted in gold. It may be justly said of Sir William Beatty that his whole professional life seemed to accord with the sentiment expressed in Nelson's last and ever memorable signal to the fleet. He was appointed Physician to Greenwich Hospital in 1806, and resigned that office in 1840. He was knighted by King William the Fourth on the 25th of May 1831. His brother, Colonel Beatty, is at present Commandant at Plymouth.

— At his residence, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., in his 83rd year.

26. At his residence, near Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 78, the Rev. Richard Cæsar Degrenthe, D.D. He was one of the earliest refugees to this country in the time of the French revolution, and for many years kept an extensive military academy in that town,

under the patronage of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent.

27. At Tormohun, aged 75, Mary, second daughter of the late Hon. John Grey, and cousin to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

— At Courtown, the seat of the Earl of Courtown, Annette, Wife of the Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon Stopford, and daughter of the late W. Browne, esq., of Browne's Hill, Carlow, in her 39th year.

— At his seat, Brentry, Gloucestershire, John Cave, esq., an old and respected magistrate for the co. of Gloucester, in his 77th year.

28. Frances, widow of the late Samuel Selwood, esq., of the Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks, in her 78th year.

— At Weymouth, Caroline Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady William Somerset, in her 27th year.

— At Kensington, Catherine, widow of the late George Matcham, esq., of Ashfold Lodge, co. of Sussex, and only surviving sister of the late Adm. Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B.

— At his house in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, the second Baronet, of Doonas, co. Limerick (1781), the senior magistrate and senior deputy lieutenant of that county.

31. At Oxford, the Hon. John St. Clair, B.A., of Christchurch College, youngest son of Lord Sinclair, in his 22nd year.

Lately. At the Manse of Nesting, Shetland, Mrs. Inches, widow of the Rev. John Inches, Minister of that parish, in her 102nd year.

— At Coventry, William Griffin, esq., in his 93rd year.

— At Wood Villa, near Ottoxeter, Abraham Hoskins, esq., formerly of Newton Solney, in his 83rd year.

— At Bath, Mr. Richard Clarke, in his 94th year.

— At Little Baddow, Essex, the Rev. A. Johnson, Vicar of that parish upwards of fifty years, in his 93rd year.

— At St. Stephens-in-Branwell, Cornwall, Grace Hooper, in her 106th year.

— At Clapton, Mr. T. Ballance, of Hackney, in his 93rd year.

— At St. Blazey, Cornwall, Mr. John Pearce, leaving one hundred and five grandchildren and thirty-five great grandchildren, in his 90th year.

APRIL.

1. At Blundeston parsonage, aged 40, Isaac Preston Cory, esq., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

— At the Military Hospital, Stoke, aged 31, Dr. Nicholl, Assistant-surgeon of the 65th reg.

— At Newby, near Stokesley, aged 69, Mr. Robert Wiles. He had served his country as a warrant officer for above twenty years, and was greatly respected by his superior officers for his general good conduct, and for his distinguished gallantry on several occasions, particularly in cutting out vessels on the shores of the Mediterranean.

3. Aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Scott, esq., of Bank House, West Bromwich, and on the 31st March, in his 7th year, W. William, the youngest son.

— At Runcton House, near Chichester, Elizabeth, wife of George Buckton, esq., of Oakfield, Hornsey, Middlesex, and eldest daughter of the late Richard Merricks, esq., of Runcton.

4. At Preston House, near Shrewsbury, in his 64th year, Sir Francis Brian Hill, K.T.S.; brother to Lord Hill, the General Commanding-in-chief. He was born April 21, 1778, the fifth son of Sir John Hill, the third Baronet of Hawkestone, co. Salop, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Chambre, of Peyton in the same county, esq. He served in the Portuguese army during the Peninsular campaign; and was afterwards Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro. He received the royal licence to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, June 5, 1810.

5. At Brighton, aged 61, the Lady of Sir R. Campbell, and daughter of G. Pasley, M.D., physician-general at Madras.

— At Brighton, aged 86, Patrick Kelly, LL.D. formerly of Finsbury-square. Dr. Kelly was well known in the literary and scientific world by his clear and able treatises on several branches of science. He enjoyed the friendship of Maskelyne, Herschel, Hutton, Vince, Burney, Raine, and many other eminent men of that generation, and passed a long life in the active promotion of practical science. His opinion on questions of currency and exchanges was frequently appealed to by committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, where his evidence and calculations seldom failed to

throw light on those abstruse subjects. His great work, the "Universal Cambist," in which he had the assistance of Government through the medium of their foreign consulates, is justly considered a standard authority on such points, and will be a lasting monument of his talent and industry.

— At his residence on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Sir Ross Mahon, the second Baronet of Castlegar, co. Galway (1819), a Lieutenant 60th Rifles, and one of the Aides-de-camp of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; nephew to Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. He was born July 18, 1811, the eldest son of the late Sir Ross Mahon, created a Baronet in 1819, by his third wife, Maria Geraldine, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James Fitz-Gerald, of Inchcronan, co. Clare, Prime Serjeant-at-Law, and the Right Hon. Catharine Baroness Fitz-Gerald and Vesey. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifles, December 14, 1834, and Lieutenant, November 23, 1838. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in August 1835; and, dying unmarried, is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir James Fitz-Gerald Mahon. Sir Ross was in the enjoyment of perfect health up to the night before his death, when he arranged with a party to proceed the next day to the garrison races, at Maynooth, after which he was to have dined with the Duke of Leinster at Carton.

6. At Bridport, aged 62, John Golding, esq. He died suddenly while in the act of dressing.

— In leading his regiment against the enemy at Jellalabad, Colonel William Henry Dennie, C.B., Lieut.-Col. of H.M. 13th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Colonel Dennie entered the army as an Ensign on the 1st of January, 1800; was promoted to Lieut., by purchase, on the 4th August 1804; to Captain, by purchase, 4th October, 1810; to Major, by purchase, on the 19th April, 1821; and finally to Lieut.-Colonel, also by purchase, on the 6th July, 1832, having been the whole forty-two years of his service on full pay. He served in India during the campaign under Lord Lake in 1805, 1806; was present at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810; and greatly distinguished himself during the Burmese war in 1826-27, where he was severely wounded. In acknowledgment of his services on this occasion, the Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon him. He was with the army throughout the Affghan war, from 1828 to the period of his death. He led the storming party at Ghuznee, and was the first man within the walls. On this occasion, from some unexplained cause, he appears to have laboured under the displeasure of the authorities—the honours conferred on his juniors in service, and his inferiors in rank, having been withheld from him. Of this he respectfully but bitterly complained to the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-general, and Horse-guards, but received no satisfaction. The man most distinguished at the storm of Ghuznee was slighted in the despatch, and insulted with the offer, which he scorned, of the third class Dooranee order. In the middle of September, 1840, he was despatched in quest of the Wullee of Khooloom, then in the field, with 10,000 men in support of Dost Mahommed. After a series of difficult and brilliantly executed manœuvres amongst the defiles of the Hindoo Koosh, he succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle at Bamecan on the 18th of September, where, with a force of less than 1,000 men, he dispersed 10,000 of the enemy—about 800 having been killed or wounded. This action was so decisive as to terminate the campaign, and compel the surrender of Dost Mahommed. Col. Dennie was now offered the second class of the Dooranee order, but he refused it. An account of the engagement at Jellalabad in which he fell, will be found in our history chap. Affghanistan.

7. At his seat, Read Hall, Lancashire, aged 49, John Fort, esq., a Dep.-Lieut. and magistrate of the county, and late M.P. for Clithero. He was the son and heir of Richard Fort, esq., who purchased Read Hall (the ancient seat of the Nowell family) in 1799. He was a manufacturer at Blackburn, and was first returned for that borough in 1832, in the Whig interest, having polled 157 votes to 124 given for John Irving, esq. In 1835, he was re-elected without opposition. In 1837, he was opposed by William Whalley, esq., whom he defeated by 164 votes to 155. He retired in 1841.

8. At Bromley-hill, aged 78, Gen. Sir William Houston, Bart.., G.C.B. G.C.H. and K.C. Governor of Gibraltar, and Col. of the 20th Foot. This distinguished officer was the heir male

and representative of the Houstons of Cotrioch, N.B. His first commission in the army was that of Ensign in the 31st regiment in 1781. In 1782, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in an independent company; in 1783, he removed to the 77th, and in 1784, to the 19th Foot. During these periods, and until 1794, he served in the West Indies three years and a half, on the Continent fifteen months, and on home-service five years. In 1783, he was reduced on half-pay, and remained so seventeen months. In 1794, he was appointed Major of the 19th Foot, and served in command of his regiment on the Continent under the Duke of York. In 1795, he was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 84th, and afterwards to that of the 58th Foot. From this period till 1802, he served three years on home-service and five years in the Mediterranean. He was present at the taking of Minorca; in the reserve on landing on the 8th March, 1801; in Egypt; covering the flank of the army advancing on the 13th to Alexandria; in the advanced corps in the action of the 21st before Alexandria; in command of a brigade at the taking of Rosetta; and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. The 29th of April, 1802, he received the rank of Col. He served in the Mediterranean and Ireland; was appointed Brigadier-Gen. in 1804, and attached eight months to the Volunteer Staff; after which he served with brigades of the line and militia in England and Ireland, and on the expedition to Walcheren he commanded the reserve. The 25th Oct., 1809, he received the rank of Major-Gen., and remained on home-service at Brighton, till the 25th December, 1810, when he was appointed on the Staff of the army in Portugal, and to command the 7th division, with which he was present at the battles of Fuentes d'Onore, and received a medal in consequence. The 1st of July, 1811, he received the Colonelcy of the 4th, afterwards the 2nd. garrison battalion. He was re-appointed to the command at Brighton, and from thence to that of the South-West District; and presented with the Lieut.-Governorship of Portsmouth. The 4th of June, 1814, he received the rank of Lieut.-Gen., and the 5th of April, 1815, the Colonelcy of the 20th Foot. He attained the rank of full Gen. in 1837. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the Order in 1815, and some years afterwards advanced to the grade of a Grand Cross. In 1836 he was created a Baronet. Sir William Houston married, November 5, 1808, Lady Jane, widow of Samuel Long, esq., brother to the late Lord Farnborough, and sister to the late Earl of Lauderdale, as also to the Marchioness of Tweeddale, the late Right Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B., &c. Lady Jane died June 1, 1833, having had issue by Mr. Long two sons and a daughter, and by Sir William Houston, two sons.

10. At Dover, aged 73, Rear.-Adm. F. Holmes Coffin.

13. At Edinburgh, Marcelly, wife of Andrew Bonar, esq., of Chester-ter., Regent's-park, and daughter of the late Col. Ranaldson Macdonnel of Glengarry and Clanranald.

— At Bermondsey, Lieutenant C. F. Thierrey, R. N. He destroyed himself whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

14. In Belgrave-place, aged 69, Mr. J. Theakston, sculptor. He was the last of the scholars of the elder Bacon, and formed his style on the models of that eminent artist. He was several years under the more eminent Flaxman, wrought in the studio of Baily, and for the last twenty-four years of his life was in the employment of Sir Francis Chantrey, and carved most of the draperies, &c., of that artist's statues and groups. He was, perhaps, the ablest drapery and ornamental carver of his time, as he was certainly the most rapid.

— At Corsham, aged 18, J. Francis, sixth and youngest son of the late Major-Gen. George Mackie, C.B.

15. In Somerset-street, aged 37, Capt. Henry Ash, of the 20th Regt., Bombay N.I., fifth son of the late Edward Ash, esq., M.D.

— At the house of her uncle, William Leveson Gower, esq., on Clapham Common, aged 20, Eliz., the younger daughter of John Ward, esq., of Durham. Her mother was Frances, daughter of Adm. the Hon. John Leveson Gower, by his lady, who was the daughter of the renowned Adm. Boscawen, and Mrs. Boscawen, the well-known friend of Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Montagu, Hannah More, &c.

16. At his seat Cople House, Bedfordshire, aged 83, the Right Hon.

George James Ludlow, third Earl Ludlow Viscount Oreston (1760), and Baron Ludlow of Ardsulla county Meath (1755), in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Ludlow (1831), in this peerage of the United Kingdom G.C.B., a general in the army, and Col. of the Scots Fusileer Guards. By his death the peerage has become extinct. It was first conferred upon the late Earl's father who was Comptroller of the Household of King George 3rd. He entered the army in March 1778, and served during the American war under Lord Cornwallis. He was made prisoner at the surrender of York Town, and narrowly escaped hanging, having to draw lots with Sir Charles Asgill upon whom it fell—but the latter was happily saved through the influence of his mother with the French Court. In 1793 Capt. Ludlow served with the Duke of York in Flanders, and near Roubain lost his arm. In the expedition to Egypt he commanded a Brigade of Guards, and was hotly engaged in Aboukir Bay in March 1801. He was also engaged in the subsequent battles up to the surrender of Alexandria. In the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, he commanded a division under Lord Cathcart. His Lordship was never married.

17. At Mitcham Green, aged 62, Lady Carlisle, widow of the late eminent surgeon Sir Anthony Carlisle, and daughter of John Symmons, esq. of Ewhurst Park, Hants.

— At Fulham, aged 90, Mary, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Barnard, Prebendary of Peterborough.

22. In Connaught-terrace, aged 70, the Right Hon. H. Boyle, third Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle of Bandon, co. Cork and Baron Boyle of Castle Martyr in the same co. (1756) Baron Carleton co. York (1786), K.P., Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Cork, and a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was born August 8, 1771.

23. In Affghanistan, in his 60th year, Major-Gen. George William Keith Elphinstone, C.B., Knt., St. Wilhelm of Holland, and Gertrude of Russia; Commanding in Chief in Bengal. He was the third son of the late Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, a Director of the East India Company (third son of Charles 10th Lord Elphinstone), by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fullerton, of Carstairs, co. Lanark, neice and heiress to John Fullerton, of Carberry, co. Edinburgh. He was consequently nephew to Adm. Sir George Keith, first Lord Keith, and K.B.; and cousin to the present Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H. now Governor of Madras. He entered the army as Ensign 24th March, 1804; was appointed Lieutenant in the 41st Foot 11th August following; Capt. 93rd Foot, 7th August 1806; Lieut. and Capt. 1st Foot Guards, 6th August, 1807; Capt. 15th Dragoons 18th January 1810; Major 8th West-India Regt., 2nd May, 1811; Major 6th Dragoon Guards the 30th January, 1812; and Lieut.-Col. 33rd Foot 30th September, 1813. While holding that commission he was present at the battle of Waterloo; and was in consequence made a Companion of the Bath. His conduct and courage upon that occasion having been recently questioned, have been vindicated by letters of Sir Colin Halkett, Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Lieut.-Col. Harty, who now commands the same regiment. He was placed on half-pay the 25th April, 1822; was made Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Col. the 27th May, 1825, and a Major-Gen. the 10th June, 1837. When it was determined to leave a British force in Affghanistan, after we had seated Shah Soojah upon the throne General Elphinstone was appointed to the Command-in-Chief. We must refer our readers to the History Chap. Affghanistan for an account of the fatal retreat from Cabul in which this ill-fated officer became the captive of Akhbar Khan, and fell a sacrifice to the bodily hardships and mental anxieties with which he had to contend.

25. At Paris, M. Humann, Minister of Finance. M. Humann was born in Alsace, which at the time of his birth was accounted a province of the empire. He passed his early days on the banks of the Rhine, which traverses that country, and occasionally made visits to the borders of Switzerland and Lorraine. A spirit of traffic and travel seems early to have inspired him, and, leaving the corn and tobacco-growing districts of his native place, he proceeded at once to the capital of France to exercise his talents as a merchant. He soon became the master of a large mercantile dépôt, which, while it advanced his pecuniary interest, tended also to bring out, by the nature of its affairs, the quick and stirring abilities requisite for a creditable accountant and negoti-

ator. By a variety of circumstances, M. Humann formed for himself a large acquaintance with the ministerial men of the day. His talents as an able financier became more and more acknowledged, in the advice and guidance which he not unfrequently rendered them; and finally he himself had the ambition to aspire to and at length to gain, a seat in the Cabinet in this capacity. The unsettled state of affairs in France towards the close of the year 1832, and the hostile discussions in the Chambers, caused at length a change of Ministry, which ended in the entry into office, on the 11th of October, of the first Thiers Ministry, and of which M. Humann was appointed Minister of Finance. In the same capacity, M. Humann continued in the Cabinet of the 25th of December, and in that of the 4th of April, during the Ministry of 1834. In Jan. 1836, M. Humann's proposal to reduce the French Five per Cents. to a Four per Cent. stock, gave great offence to the Prime Minister and to some others of his colleagues. M. Humann hereupon tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and on the 18th of Jan. Count d' Argout was named Minister of Finance in his place. But further explanations regarding this occurrence were called for in the Chamber of Deputies, and the consequence was the subversion of the whole Cabinet. M. Humann's proposal was too reasonable and useful not to be a general favourite. A hot debate of two days ensued, and on a division of the Chamber the Government was left in a minority of two, 192 members having voted for adjourning the question, and 194 against it. All the ministers immediately repaired to the Tuilleries, and placed their resignations in the hands of the King. On the formation of a new Ministry Count d'Argout still continued Finance Minister. A long blank of five years then occurs, in which M. Humann was totally out of office, till the 29th of October 1840, when he came in with the new administration. By the above enumeration, therefore, it will appear that M. Humann has been Minister of Finance in seven cabinets out of the nineteen which has been formed and dissolved since 1830. The funeral of M. Humann took place with great pomp, on the 30th of April. The splendid new church of the Madeleine, only consecrated that morning, was opened for the first time on this occasion. The whole garrison of Paris was under arms. All the ministers and chief *employés* of the public offices were present.

28. At Hallow-park, near Worcester, where he was staying on a visit, aged 64, Sir Charles Bell, K.H., F.R.S., &c., late Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Sir C. Bell was the youngest son of the Rev. William Bell, a clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland, and born at Edinburgh in 1778. He received his education at the High School, and turned his attention at an early period to anatomy, which was at that time taught with distinguished success by his brother, the late John Bell. The remarkable progress made by him in anatomical science, soon enabled him to give assistance to his brother in his lectures and demonstrations, and before he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in 1799, he had published the first part of his "System of Dissections." He was soon afterwards made one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, and acquired great celebrity by the skill and dexterity he evinced in the performance of surgical operations. Dissentions among the professional men of Edinburgh in relation to some regulations of the Royal Infirmary in the appointment of the surgeons in which Mr. John Bell took a very active part, induced Mr. Charles Bell to quit Edinburgh for the metropolis in 1806. Here he commenced as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. He associated himself with Mr. Wilson at the school founded by the celebrated Hunters in Great Windmill-street, and his lectures were well attended. His modes of demonstration, the facility with which he varied his descriptions, and the extent of information he had always at command in the elucidation of all points connected with physiological research, were highly estimated, and could not fail to make a lasting impression upon his auditors. Anxious for improvement in every branch of his profession, Mr. Bell was induced, after the battle of Corunna, in 1809, to quit London to attend upon the numerous wounded of our army, and he published the results of his practice in an essay on gun-shot wounds, which formed an appendix to a system of operative surgery which he had published in 1807. He also went over to Brussels after the battle of Waterloo, where he was put in charge

of an hospital, and for three successive days and nights he was engaged in dressing wounds and operating upon the wounded. He attended to no less than 360 men, and made various drawings, which, perhaps, afford the finest specimens of water-colouring in the English anatomical school. Prior to 1812 he had not been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, which was a necessary step to his obtaining the appointment of surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, for which, in that year, he was the successful candidate. A few years afterwards the college appointed him one of their professors of anatomy and surgery, and the benches of the theatre were crowded to listen to his discourses. Sir Charles Bell published many works, but those on which his fame principally rests, relate to the nervous system. His reputation in this respect is not confined to this country, but must be regarded as European. Upon the accession of William 4th to the throne, it was proposed by the Government, with the cordial sanction of the Sovereign, to confer the order of knighthood upon a limited number of men particularly distinguished in various branches of science. Mr. Bell received the Guelphic order together with Mr. König, Sir John Herschell, Sir David Brewster, Sir John Leslie, Sir J. Ivory, and a few others. At the request of his friend Lord Brougham, Sir Charles Bell furnished to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge two papers on animal mechanics, and he assisted Lord Brougham in his edition of "Paley's Evidences of Natural Religion." He was the author of third and fourth volumes of a "System of Anatomy," the former two volumes being the composition of his brother Jn. Bell. He also published a volume of "Engravings and descriptions of the Arteries," in 1801, of which the third edition appeared in 1811. Also "Engravings of the Brain," in 1802, and of the "Nerves" in 1803. In 1806, and again in 1824, "Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting,", a work of great importance to the artist. This, as well as all his other works, is illustrated from drawings made by himself, the fidelity and elegance of which have been universally admitted. In 1810 he published Letters on the Diseases of the Urethra; and in 1811 he printed, for private distribution, a small essay entitled "Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain." In 1813 he published a folio volume of engravings from specimens of morbid parts, contained in his collection in Great Windmill-street; and in 1816 a volume of surgical observations, consisting of five quarterly reports of cases of surgery treated in the Middlesex Hospital. In 1819 he printed an "Essay on the forces which circulate the blood, being an examination of the difference of the motions of fluids in living and dead vessels;" in 1820, a "Treatise on the Diseases of the Urethra;" in 1821, a volume of "Illustrations of the Great Operations in Surgery;" in 1824, "Observations on Injuries of the Spine and of the Thigh Bone." In 1826, he published an edition of his brother's work—"Principles of Surgery." In 1832, he put forth one of the Bridgewater Treatises, his subject being the "Hand, its mechanism and vital endowments, as evincing design." In 1836, Sir Charles Bell was invited to accept the chair of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, an appointment of too distinguished a character to be rejected, and he accordingly left London, receiving from many of his professional brethren a splendid testimonial of their regard for his worth and talents. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his exertions have sustained the high reputation the university has always held as a medical school, and his labours have been continued to the close of his career. The publication of his researches on the nervous system may be said to commence with his papers inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions for 1821," to the present time. They have been collected together by him, and illustrated by their application to pathology. Sir Charles also published "Institutes of Surgery," in which he arranged the subjects in the order of the lectures he delivered in the university. In private life Sir Charles was exceedingly beloved. He was distinguished by the amenity and simplicity of his manners and deportment, and his loss will be deplored by all who are attached to science, literature, or whatever can enlighten and improve mankind. His body was interred on the 2nd of May in Hallow churchyard. The funeral was private.

29. At Pentonville, in his 65th year, Mr. Robert Mudie, author of several useful and successful works in natural history, &c.

Lately. At Gijon, in the Asturias, in his 58th year, M. Aguado, Marquis de las Marismas del Guadalquiver, Commander of the Order of Charles 3rd, and Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and Intendant Gen. of the Spanish Marine. M. Aguado was born in Spain. Early in life he embraced the military career, and, having joined the French party in 1808, was a Capt. of dragoons in the service of Joseph Buonaparte. M. Aguado was a most successful speculator in the funds, and left behind him an enormous fortune.

MAY.

2. At Woodhall House, aged 71, Sir James Foulis, Bart., of Colinton. He was the seventh baronet, and married, 1810, a daughter of John Grier, esq., of Edinburgh; succeeded his kinsman in 1825, being great-grandson of Sir James Foulis, of Ravelston, a title forfeited by the second baronet, who was beheaded in 1745.

— At Calcutta, Lieut. Lake, her Majesty's 28th regiment, son of Capt. Lake, late of the Scots Fusileer Guards, and now in charge of the barracks at Weedon.

3. At Lisbon, aged 70, Major-Gen. Sir Ralph Ouseley, K.B. de A., K.T.S., K. St. F., &c.

— At his residence, Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 70, Lieut.-General Sir William Nicolay, C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 1st West India regiment. Sir W. Nicolay was descended from an ancient family of Saxe Gotha, settled in this country about a century ago.

4. At St. Petersburg, aged 62, Sir Robert Ker Porter, knt., K.C.H., K.J., and K.L.S. He was descended from an Irish family, and was brother to the clever novelists, Jane and Anna Maria Porter. Their father was an officer in the army, who left them in reduced circumstances. Sir Robert was born at Durham in the year 1780. In early life he manifested considerable ability in drawing; and, although he had a strong preference for military life, it was deemed proper to cultivate his talents as an artist. About 1790 he became a student of the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West. There the rapid success which attended his labours did great credit to his industry and talents. In 1798 he commenced a picture of Moses and Aaron, for the communion table of Shoreditch Church; in 1794 he presented an altar-piece to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Portsea, representing Christ suppressing the Storm; and in 1798 he gave to St. John's College, Cambridge, the altar-piece of St. John Preaching in the Wilderness. At only twenty-two years of age he began his large picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, which was succeeded by two other pictures of the same magnitude — one the siege of Acre, and the other the Battle of Agincourt, which latter was presented to the City of London. In 1803 he was appointed a captain in the Westminster Militia. In 1804 he was invited to Russia, and appointed historical painter to the Emperor. One of his largest works in that country was the decoration of the Admiralty Hall in St. Petersburg. During his residence at St. Petersburg he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff, of Russia, and was about to marry her, when ministerial differences compelled him to leave Russia; in the year 1811, however, this marriage was solemnised, and the princess now survives him. Sir Robert accompanied Sir John Moore into Spain, and shared in the hardships and perils of the campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna. In 1807 he was created a Knight of St. Joachim of Wurtemburg, and, on his return to England, he received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent, April 2, 1813. From 1817 to 1820 he was engaged in travelling throughout the East. In 1819 he was created a Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and in 1832 he was created a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order by William IV. In 1826 he was appointed Consul at Venezuela, in South America, where he continued to reside until the spring of 1841, when he left his mission on leave of absence. Having visited his old friends in Russia, he was about to return to England to await the commands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His brother, Dr. Porter, of Bristol, received a letter dated St. Petersburg, 3rd of May, 1842, in which he signified his intention to embark, in the *Jupiter* steamer, for England. On the following day another letter arrived dated the 4th of May, and written

by the chaplain of the British Embassy, from which we give an extract. "Yesterday Sir Robert went to Court to pay his respects to the Emperor, and afterwards he made two or three visits to private friends; on arriving at his house, about three in the afternoon, the servant, on opening the door of the carriage, perceived that his master was holding himself in, and that he moved to the door with difficulty; but, before he could descend the steps, fell down from the effect of an apoplectic stroke, and was carried up stairs; he took a little water, soon after which consciousness ceased, and he expired at 8 o'clock this morning." He was buried in the English quarter of a Russian cemetery, and his funeral was most numerously attended.

5. At Clifton, in her 82nd year, at the residence of her daughter Lady Chamberlain, Mrs. Morgan, relict of Wm. Morgan, esq., of Gower-street, Bedford-square, formerly of Lisbon.

— At Ashley Court, aged 75, the widow of the late John Addington, esq.

6. At Clifton, the Hon. Coote Hely Hutchinson, Comm. R.N., brother to the Earl of Donoughmore. He was made Lieut. 1817, appointed to the *Phaeton* frigate, on the Halifax station, 1819, and promoted to the rank of Commander 1822. He married in 1834, Sophia, daughter of Sir J. S. Hutchinson, Bart., by whom he has left two surviving sons.

7. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Richard Riley, esq., late of the Admiralty.

— At Gibraltar, aged 29, Steed Edward, only son of Steed Girdlestone, esq., of Stibbington Hall, Northamptonshire.

— In Camp, near Secunderabad, aged 18, William Tankerville Chamberlain, esq., 32nd Madras Native Infantry, only son of C. Chamberlain, esq., late Consul at Coquimbo, Chile, South America, and grandson of the late Right Hon. W. T. Chamberlain, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, Dublin.

8. At Pau, in the South of France, aged 31, the Hon. Major Henniker, brother to Lord Henniker. He was of St. John's, College, Cambridge, M.A., 1831, and afterwards a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards.

— Three days after his arrival in Europe from China, at the house of his late grandmother, in Chapel-street, South Audley-street, aged 18, Lieut. Henry Southwell Coote, 37th Native Infantry, son of Charles Coote, esq., of Bellamont Forest, co. Cavan, Ireland, and nephew of the late Lord Cremorne.

9. At Secunderabad, Lieut.-Colonel A. Ross, Madras Eng.

11. Aged 62, the Hon. Miss Louisa Wrottesley, formerly a Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte, sister to the late Lord Wrottesley.

— Aged 65, John Hicks, esq., of Southwark and Streatham.

12. In the Hackney-road, aged 82, the Rev. Saunderson Turner Stentenant, D.D., only surviving brother of Mrs. Cheetham, of Oakham.

13. At Edinburgh, at an advanced age, John Rouett Smollett, esq., Rear-Adm. of the White. He was made Lieut. 1794, Commander 1799, Post Captain 1804, and Rear-Adm. Jan. 1837, on the retired list, but was subsequently removed to the active list, taking rank next to Rear-Adm. Skipsey, and his commission dated 1840.

13. At Downton Hall, Charlotte, wife of Sir Wm. E. Rouse Boughton, Bart. She was the youngest daughter of the late T. A. Knight, esq., late President of the Horticultural Society, and married Sir William Edward Rouse Boughton, Bart., in 1824, by whom she has left a numerous family.

15. At Ashbourn, aged 71, the Rev. Jervis Brown, Rector of Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire, to which he was presented 1821, by the Dean of Lincoln.

17. Aged 78, Mr. Robert Copeland, father of Mrs. Fitz-William, and many years proprietor of the Dover, Margate, and Richmond Theatres.

18. At Choopoo, in China, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Robinson Tomlinson, Lieut.-Col. of the 18th reg. He was one of the sons of Vice-Adm. Nicholas Tomlinson, of Middleton House, near Lewes, by Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Ward, of Forburrows near Colchester, esq., and nephew to Lieut. James Ward, R.N., who went round the world with Capt. Cook.

19. Near Neuilly, in France, Caroline, widow of Capt. Joseph Telford, of the 96th reg., and daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Welsford.

21. At Emmisnoren, near Constance, in his 40th year, George James Hope Johnstone, esq., a Post Captain, R.N.

He was born July 30, 1802, the fourth and youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., by his first wife, Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, eldest daughter of James third Earl of Hopetown: and was a younger brother to John James Hope Johnstone, esq., M.P. for co. Dumfries (and claimant of the earldom of Annandale), of Capt. William James Hope Johnstone, R.N., the late Capt. Charles James Hope Johnstone, R.N., and of the Hon. Mrs. Percy, wife of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

22. At Boulogne, aged 75, the Rev. Samuel Summers Colman, Rector of Rushmere, Suffolk. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1811; and was instituted to his living in 1791.

— At Terricherry, in the Mysore, aged 28, John Parrock, esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

23. Near Port Natal, Lieut. Wyatt, Royal Artillery, son of the Rev. George John Wyatt, of Woolwich Common, and Horsted Keynes, Sussex, in his 21st year.

— At Chelsea, aged 43, Mr. Wm. Goodhugh. This gentleman was the author of "A Critical Examination of Bellamy's Translation of the Bible," 1822. "The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or a Guide to the formation of a Library of Select Literature." 1827, 8vo. "The Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac, unlocked by a new and easy method of learning the Accidence," 1827, 8vo.; and various other useful works.

— At Westgate House, near Chichester, aged 76, Robert Hall, esq., Vice-Adm. of the Blue. This officer served the greater part of his time as a midshipman under the late Adm. Geo. Murray (brother of John third Duke of Atholl), in the *Levant* and *Cleopatra* frigates, and was promoted from the latter, to the rank of Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1782. From that period Mr. Hall was almost constantly employed in different ships and under various commanders, among whom were Commodore Sir John Lindsay, and Captains Bourmaster and Hartwell, till Feb. 1793, when he joined his early friend, Commodore Murray, in the *Duke*, a second-rate; which was paid off on her return from the West Indies, at the latter end of the same year. In April 1794, after fitting out the *Glory* of 98 guns, he removed into the *Resolution* of 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Murray, who had recently been promoted, and nominated Commander-in-Chief on the North American station. On the 3rd July, 1795, Lieut. Hall was appointed by his patron to command the *Lynx* sloop of war, but his commission does not appear to have been confirmed by the Admiralty till Jan. 1796: previously to which he had been superseded by another officer, on whose demise in October following, he was re-appointed to that vessel. Among the captures made by Capt. Hall whilst in the *Lynx* were *La Solide*, *L'Isabelle*, and *Le Mentor*, French privateers, the latter carrying 14 guns and 79 men. The capture of *La Solide* was considered by the merchants and inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, as a service of great importance, and they sent Capt. Hall a letter of thanks. Capt. Hall commanded various other vessels, and in July 1815, he was placed on half-pay. He subsequently commanded the ships in ordinary at Portsmouth. He was made a Rear-Adm. in 1830, and a Vice-Adm. in 1837.

25. At Masulipatam, Patrick Grant, esq., collector and magistrate of that district.

— At Brompton, near London, in the 88th year of his age, the Rev. William Lipscomb, A.M., Master of St. John's Hospital, Barnard's Castle.

26. At Uggeshall, Suffolk, aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, for fifty-six years Rector of that parish and Sotherton. He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL.B, 1788. His living was in his own patronage.

26. At Cowbridge, South Wales, in his 73rd year, Benjamin Heath Malkin, esq., D.C.L. Dr. Malkin was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1802. In 1810 he was incorporated of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and proceeded B. and D.C.L. In 1809 he was appointed to the Head Mastership of the Free School at Bury St. Edmund's, and he retained that appointment until 1828, during which period he sent forth many distinguished scholars to the Universities.

29. At Aden, Lieut. Wm. Dunlop Baird, her Majesty's 17th foot, Ensign 1833, Lieut. 1836.

30. At his seat, Youlston, near Barnstaple, aged 52, Sir Arthur Chichester,

the seventh Bart. of Raleigh, co. Devon (1641). He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Chichester, Rector of Ham in that county, and second son of the fourth baronet; his mother's name was Bellamin. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his cousin Sir John, Sept. 30, 1808. He married Sept. 8, 1819, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, of Clovelly Court, co. Devon, Bart., and by that lady, who died August 18, 1834, he has left issue four sons, and two daughters. His son and heir, now Sir Arthur Chichester, was born in 1824.

31. At Strasburgh, aged 27, Wm. Chas. Nethercote, esq., late of the Royal Horse Guards, and of Moulton Grange, Northamptonshire.

— In Brook-street, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Baron Manners of Foston, co. Lincoln, a Privy Councillor; and formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Lord Manners was a younger brother of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, being the third son of Lord George Manners Sutton, third son of John third Duke of Rutland, by his first wife Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney, co. Lincoln, esq. He was born on the 24th Feb. 1756; and was educated at the Charter House, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1777, as fifth Wrangler. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 18, 1780. At the general election of 1790 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newark, and he was re-chosen in 1796, 1797, and 1802. In July 1797 he was made one of the Welsh judges. In 1800 he was appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales. In the discharge of his duties in that capacity, he introduced to the House of Commons the claims of the Prince on the Duchy of Cornwall, on which occasion his exertions were highly approved by Pitt and Fox. In 1802 he was made Solicitor-General to the King, and received the honour of knighthood, on the 19th May. The following year he acted as one of the official accusers of Col. Despard—a duty he discharged without acrimony or exaggeration. In Jan. 1805 he succeeded Sir Beaumont Hotham as one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and April 14, 1807, he was called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Manners, of Foston. Immediately after, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which office he held until the autumn of 1827; when he retired with respect and affection of the legal profession in that country, manifested by their addresses and a magnificent testimonial. Lord Manners was characterised by a kindness, generosity, and singleness of heart, which disarmed animosity, and attracted universal esteem. Lord Manners married, firstly, Nov. 4, 1803, Anne, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.; who died without issue May 5, 1814; secondly, Oct. 28, 1815, the Hon. Jane Butler, daughter of James eleventh Lord Caher, and sister to the Earl of Glengall. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue (besides a son still born in 1817), an only son, John Thomas now Lord Manners, born Aug. 17, 1818.

JUNE.

3. At Breton House near Exeter, in his 86th year. The Right Hon. John Rolle Baron Rolle of Stevenstone, co. Devon, and Colonel of the South Devon Militia. He was descended from an ancient Devonshire family, and was born October 16, 1750, the only son of Denys Rolle, esq., by Anne daughter of Arthur Chichester, esq., of Hall. He was first returned to Parliament for the co. of Devon in 1779, and succeeded to his estates on the death of his father in 1797. He was in politics a zealous adherent of Mr. Pitt and the Tory party, and a strenuous opponent of Mr. Fox's India Bill in 1783, and took so warm a part in the discussion of the Regency Bill of 1789, that he proposed an amendment in the marriage clause, stigmatizing by name as unlawful the Prince of Wales's union with Mrs. Fitzherbert. He was raised to the dignity of a Peer by patent dated June 20, 1796. He seconded the address to the King on the opening of the Parliament of 1807. He voted in the majority against the Reform Bill, which caused the temporary resignation of Earl Grey's ministry, May, 7, 1832; and he continued to the last a firm Conservative. In his own county Lord Rolle was chiefly distinguished by his princely liberality to public and charitable purposes. He gave 1,000*l.* to the fund for the relief of the Irish clergy, 1,000*l.* towards es-

tablishing a chaplaincy in the Devon and Exeter Hospital, 500*l.* to the Lunatic Asylum, &c. &c. When a new church was erected in a distant part of the parish of Ilfracombe, called Lea, besides presenting a handsome screen, his Lordship had subscribed 200*l.* and when the church was completed, being informed that 900*l.* was wanted to defray the expense, he immediately gave a cheque for the amount. His Lordship was twice married but had no issue, and the title is extinct.

— At the Hall, Berkhampstead, aged 57, the Right Hon. Mark, sixteenth Lord Somerville, (created 1424) in the peerage of Scotland. He was the third son of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Hugh Somerville; and the eldest by his second marriage with Mary daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby. He was formerly an officer in the Royal Artillery. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his half-brother John in 1819; and, having died unmarried, is succeeded by his next brother Kenelm, a Capt. R. N.

5. At Kent House, Knightsbridge, the mansion of his relative the Earl of Morley, aged 41, Thomas Henry Lister, esq., of Armitage Park, co. Stafford, Registrar-Gen. of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; maternal uncle to Lord Ribblesdale, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Clarendon and Lord John Russell. He was the eldest son of Thomas Lister, esq., (who died in 1828,) cousin-german to Thomas first Lord Ribblesdale, and the only child by his first wife Harriett Anne, daughter of John Seale, esq., of Mountboone, co. Devon. His father, and his grandfather Nathaniel Lister, esq., of Armitage, near Lichfield, were both writers of poetry, and their names occur in the works of their neighbour Miss Seward. Mr. Lister attained considerable literary celebrity by a novel, entitled "Granby," published in 1826. He afterwards published "Herbert Lacy," and some others.

7. The Rev. John Bailes, for thirty-three years Curate of Hilperton, near Trowbridge, Wilts.

8. Walton-on-Thames, the Rev. Frederick John Ball, formerly Curate of Carlton Rode, Norfolk.

— In Cadogan-place, aged 65, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, Baron Congleton of Congleton, co. Chester (1841); the fourth Baronet of Rathleague, Queen's co. (1766); a Privy Councillor; grandfather of the Marquess of Drogheda, and of the Earl of Darnley. Lord Congleton was born on the 3rd July 1776, and was the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, the second Baronet, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Letitia Charlotte, second daughter and coheir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh, Bart. His elder brother was unhappily born a cripple, and never had the use of speech; and the estates were consequently settled upon Henry, by a special act of Parliament passed in 1789. In consequence, the late Lord Congleton succeeded to his patrimonial estates on the death of his father in 1801, and subsequently to the title of Baronet, on his brother's death in 1812. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1802 for the borough of Portarlington; but he did not on that occasion keep his seat, making way on the 8th of December following, for the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt by accepting the office of Escheator of Munster. Early in his parliamentary career, he distinguished himself on the questions of the Corn-laws and Catholic Emancipation, and he also published several pamphlets on those and other political subjects. He was chairman of the Finance Committee in the session of 1828. His motion in 1830, on the propriety of inquiring into the state of the Civil List, led to the dissolution of the Wellington administration. He afterwards sat for Queen's co. for twenty-seven years and subsequently represented Dundee. He was created a Peer by the title of Lord Congleton, August 11, 1841. The manner of his death (unhappily by his own hand during a fit of temporary insanity) will be found detailed in the Chronicle.

10. Near London, the Right Hon. Abraham Creighton, second Earl of Erne (1789), Viscount Erne (1781) and Baron Erne (1768) of Crum Castle, co. Fermanagh. He was the eldest son of John the first Earl, by his first wife Catharine, second daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin, and sister to the first Viscount Wicklow. He succeeded his father September 15, 1828, and is succeeded by his nephew John Creighton, esq., who has been for the last two years Lord Lieut. of the co. Fermanagh.

12. At Rugby, within one day of

completing his 47th year, the Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Arnold was borne at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and was the son of the late William Arnold, esq., collector of his Majesty's Customs at that port. He was educated at Winchester School, and from thence went to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took a first class in Classics, in Easter term, 1814, and the degree of B.A. October 27 in the same year. In 1815, he gained the prize for an English Essay, subject, "The effects of Distant Colonization on the Parent State;" and July 20, same year, was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1817, he gained the Latin Essay, subject, "Quam vim habeat ad informandos juvenum animos poetarum lectio?" June 19, same year he took the degree of M.A. He vacated his fellowship, by marriage, about 1822. He was appointed Head Master of Rugby in 1828, and took the degree of B.D. March 29, and D.D. December 17, in the same year. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1841, Dr. Arnold was appointed by her Majesty Regius Professor of Modern History. There were many competitors for the Mastership of Rugby School, several of them men of high qualifications, and also supported by the interest of men of rank. The trustees, however, resolved, very much to their credit, to lay aside all other considerations, and appoint the man who should appear on the whole to be the best adapted to the situation; and Dr. Arnold was elected. In every respect he justified their choice, and under his able superintendence Rugby has been rasied to the very highest level among the public schools of England. He was much beloved by his pupils, and many of them have greatly distinguished themselves at the Universities. Most admirable were the discourses he used to deliver in Rugby Chapel, clear, yet full of valuable matter, and simple, yet impressively eloquent, speaking at once both to the understanding and to the heart. But his best sermon to his hearers was his life. It was a continuous sermon, on the text, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as unto the Lord and not unto man." For never did any man more habitually bring his religious principles into the daily practice of life; not by the continual introduction of religious phraseology, but by a single-hearted study to realise the Christian character. Dr. Arnold was remarkable for the uniform sweetness, the patience, and the forbearing meekness of his disposition. He was an innate Christian; the bad passions might almost be said to have been omitted in his constitution. But his truth and honesty were unflinchingly regardless of his own interest or of temporary consequences. As a writer, Dr. Arnold was remarkable for vigorous thought, clearness of expression, and purity of style. His edition of "Thucydides," and his (unfinished) "History of Rome," are works which will always hold a high place in our literature. Besides these, his Sermons and pamphlets on political subjects, and his recent publication of the Lectures delivered by him at Oxford in his capacity of Professor of Modern History in that Uuiversity, are evidences of his talents as a scholar and historian. We wish it could be allowed that as a divine of our Established Church Dr. Arnold was as eminent for sound theology as he was unquestionably candid in confessing his convictions, sincere in his professions of what he believed, and exemplary for the pious performance of his moral and devotional duties. That he was not correct in his theological opinions is too well known to those who remember and regret the pamphlet in which, among other objectionable propositions, Dr. Arnold recommended the admission of Dissenters of nearly every denomination into the pulpits of our parish churches! But for that pamphlet, and the storm it created among churchmen of all political views, there is little doubt that the late Dr. Arnold would have been promoted to the episcopal bench by the Whigs. Dr. Arnold was suddenly seized with *Angina Pectoris*, which carried him off in two hours. His father died of the same disease. His mortal remains were deposited in a vault under the altar in the chapel.

14. At Barnes, aged 72, Anselm John Griffiths, esq., Rear-Adm. of the White. This officer was a son of the late Rev. John Griffiths of Kingston-on-Thames. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on board the Juno frigate, commanded by Capt. James Montagu, in January 1781; obtained his first commission November 22, 1790; and after serving for some time as First Lieut. of

the *Fly* sloop, on the Newfoundland station, was appointed in November 1792, to the *Culloden* of 74 guns, in which ship he continued, under the respective commands of Capts. Sir Thomas Rich, R. R. Burgess, Isaac Schomberg, and Thomas Troubridge, till his promotion to the rank of Commander, March 8, 1797. The Culloden formed part of Earl Howe's fleet in the battle of June 1, 1794; and bore a principal part in Vice-Adm. Hotham's action, July 13, 1795. On the memorable 14th February, 1797, she led the squadron through the enemy in a masterly style, and, with the Captain alone, turned the whole van of the Spanish fleet, consisting of three first rates, and several two-deckers; and at the close of the action was in a worse state than any other ship of the British squadron, the Captain alone excepted. Her loss consisted of ten men killed, and forty-seven wounded. The subject of this memoir was promoted, as above stated, for his conduct on this occasion. During the ensuing eight months he held an appointment in the Sea Fencible service, in the Isle of Wight. He obtained the command of the *Atalanta* of 16 guns, in November, 1798; and, after cruising with considerable activity against the enemy's privateers in the Channel and North Sea, was posted from that vessel April 29, 1802. In September following, Capt. Griffiths was appointed to the *Constance* of 24 guns, which ship appears to have been successively employed in the blockade of the Elbe, and as a cruiser on the coast of Portugal, and in the Channel. In July, 1806, he removed into the *Topaz* frigate on the Irish station, from whence he proceeded to Davis's Straits, for the protection of the whale fishery, in company with Capt. Maitland of the *Boadicea*. He was subsequently ordered to the Mediterranean, where he left the *Topaz*, and joined in July, 1809, the *Leonidas* frigate; which formed part of the squadron under Capt. Spranger, at the capture of Cephalonia, October 4, 1809, and assisted at the reduction of St. Maura, in March and April, 1810. Capt. Griffiths left the *Leonidas* in 1813, and was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1837.

— At Bradford, Devonshire, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Bampfield, Rector of that parish.

— At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, Major Edward Molesworth, esq., of Swords, Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. Major Edward Molesworth.

19. The Lady Fanny Jemima, wife of William James Goodeve, esq., of Clifton, and sister to the Earl of Marr. She was married in 1830.

— At Cork, the Ven. Edward St. Lawrence, Archdeacon of Ross; cousin to the Earl of Howth. He was the second son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, D.D. Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, by Frances eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. Henry Coghlan, D.D. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart. He was suddenly seized with apoplexy when walking in the street, and died before he could be taken home.

20. At Stanground, Huntingdonshire, aged 77, the Rev. Henry Yeats Smythies, Vicar of Stanground with Farcet. He was formerly Fellow and Bursar of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1786 as 9th Junior Optime, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1796. He was presented to his living (value 1,299*l.*) by that society in 1809.

21. At the Euston Hotel, Euston-square, aged 45, Mr. Frederick Henry Yates, manager of the Adelphi Theatre.

— At the house of his father-in-law, Sir C. Morgan in Pall Mall, aged 60, the Right hon. George Rodney third Baron Rodney of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset (1782), and a Baronet (1764). He was born June 17, 1782. His Lordship took no active part in public life.

23. At Mussoorie, Bengal, Major-Gen. Thomas Newton, of the Hon. East India Company's Service; in his 59th year.

25. At Southernhay, Exeter, at an advanced age, William Shield, esq., Admiral of the White; formerly Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard. Mr. Shield was First Lieut. of the *Saturn* 74, in 1792, when an action was brought against him for having violently raised (by means of a rope) a refractory young midshipman to the masthead, whither the youngster had refused to mount upon orders. Lord Chief Justice Loughborough instructed the jury that the custom of the service justified the first order, and rendered it legal; therefore the disobeying such order justified the measures taken to enforce it. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant; and the decision had the effect of

strengthening and confirming the 36th naval article of war.

— Aged 91, the Rev. William Walford, Rector of Long Stratton, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1774 as first Senior Optime; M.A. 1777.

— At his seat, near Geneva, aged 69, Mons. J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi, the eminent historian. M. de Sismondi was born at Geneva in 1773. In 1792, on the subversion of the government of that republic, of which his father was a member, he and all his family took refuge in England. They returned to Geneva in the summer of 1794, and six weeks after their return their house was pillaged, and he and his father were arrested. They were condemned to twelve months' imprisonment, and a fine of two-fifths of their fortune. On his release M. Sismondi settled in Tuscany; but a revolution, which broke out there, again involved him in difficulties. The French imprisoned him as being an aristocrat, and the insurgents as being a Frenchman. In the autumn of 1800, he once more took up his residence at Geneva, and in 1801 he published his first work, "A View of the Tuscan Agriculture." Since that period he has been a fertile author, and has acquired a high reputation. In all his writings he professed republican principles, and during the first reign of Napoleon, M. Sismondi would neither take office under him, nor even, as almost all other authors did, offer him the incense of his praise. During the reign of the hundred days, however, M. Sismondi, who considered that the cause of freedom was linked with that of the Emperor, exerted his talents to induce the French to rally round the standard of Napoleon; at the same time he refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and declared that he would not accept any office or recompence. Besides several minor, but excellent works, on finance and political economy, M. de Sismondi was the author of many historical works of great value, particularly the history of the Italian Republics and the history of France. He resided for many years at Geneva, and his house was the resort of every distinguished foreigner who visited that city.

26. At Jemappe, near Liege, Major James Jonathan Fraser.

— At his house in Bedford-square, aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale, late one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, M.A. He was the eldest son of Henry Littledale, esq., of Eaton-house, Lancashire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1787, and proceeded M.A., 1790; and was elected a Fellow of St. John's College. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, June 26, 1798; and filled the office of a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench from Hilary vacation 1824 to Feb. 1841, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Wightman. He was knighted June 9, 1824, and sworn in a Privy Councillor on retiring from the bench. He was thus characterised in Napier's "Precedents." "Sir Jos. Littledale is a man of profound learning. He has studied Comyn's Digest from cover to cover, and examined with accuracy almost every case referred to in that comprehensive work. Lord Tenterden pays great attention to any points of law decided at nisi prius by Sir Joseph. His prepared judgments in Banc display the deepest research and most accurate logic. He has one essential defect, and that arises probably from his technical learning as a pleader; he sees objections as with a telescope, and attacks their very shadows. But I know no judge on whose decisions, in cases involving profound principles of law, I would with more confidence rely."

— At Worcester, aged 77, the Rev. Edward Green, Rector of the second portion of Burford, Salop, and of Edwin Ralph, Herefordshire. He was of New College, Oxford, M.A., 1791, was instituted to the first portion of Burford in 1792, and to the rectory of Edwin Ralph in 1813.

At St. Allen, Cornwall, aged 42, the Rev. George Kemp, Vicar of that parish, formerly Curate of Kenwen and Kea, near Truro, and afterwards Minister of Penwerris chapel, Falmouth He was a native of Exeter, and some time curate of St. Mary Arches in that city. He was of Trinity College Cambridge B.A., 1822.

— By falling overboard from the *United Kingdom*, off the Isle of France, Francis Richard, son of the Rev. Andrew Tucker, Rector of Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset.

— At Copenhagen, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in his 62nd year,

Privy Councillor of Legation, Peter Olaf Bröndstead, Phil. Dr., Rector of the university, Professor of Philology and Archæology, and Director of the Royal Cabinet of Medals.

— At Petersham, aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Walpole. She was the younger daughter of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Josh. Vanneck, Bart., and sister to the first Lord Huntingfield.

27. At Boulogne, in his 53rd year, Sir Edward Corry Astley, knt., Capt. R.N.

— At his seat, Hughenden House, Buckinghamshire, aged 36, Sir W. Laurence Young, the fourth Bart. (1769); one of the three Members of Parliament for that county. He was born September 29th, 1806, the eldest son of Sir William Laurence, the third Baronet, by Louisa, second daughter of William Tufnell, of Langleys, in Essex, esq. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, November 3rd, 1824; and was formerly a Lieut. in the 8th Hussars.

28. At the seat of his nephew, Hen. B. Darley, esq., Hutton Lodge, Yorkshire, in his 57th year, Lord James Nugent Boyle Bernardo Townshend, of Yarrow House; co. Norfolk, Capt. R.N., a naval Aid-de-Camp to her Majesty, and K.C.H. He was born September 11, 1785, the youngest son of George first Marquess Townshend, by his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.

29. In Grosvenor-square, in his 88th year, the Right Hon. Sir William Alexander of Airdrie, formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, November 22, 1782, appointed a King's Counsel in Trinity term 1800, and a Master in Chancery November, 1809; was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer from Hilary term 1824 to January 1831, when he was succeeded by the present Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. He became a Privy Councillor on his elevation to the bench, January 19, 1824, and was knighted on the same day. The Chief Baron had the reputation of being an excellent equity and real property lawyer. His body was conveyed to the family mausoleum at Airdrie for interment.

30. At Longford-hall, Derbyshire, aged 90, the Right Hon. Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, co. Norfolk, and Viscount Coke. This venerable and "ancient senator" was born on the 4th of May, 1752, the elder son of Wenman Roberts, esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Coke on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Chamberlayne, afterwards Denton, esq. His father died in 1776; having, at the previous election of 1774, been chosen one of the members for the county of Norfolk. To this eminent position young Mr. Coke was immediately chosen to succeed. He was rechosen in 1780, but in 1784 was obliged to give way to the influence of Sir John Wodehouse. In 1790, however, he was again elected in the place of Sir Edward Astley, and he was rechosen in 1796 and 1802. In 1806 his election was disputed, and a poll was taken, which terminated as follows:—T. W. Coke, esq., 4,118; Right Hon. W. Windham, 3,772; Hon. John Wodehouse, 3,365. This election was declared void, and Mr. Coke was chosen for Derby, in the room of his brother Edward Coke, esq., who was then returned in his place for Norfolk. But at the general election of the following year he was restored to his post, which he afterwards held without intermission until 1832. Mr Coke was throughout his political career a zealous Whig. He opposed the American war, the war against revolutionary France, and the general policy of Pitt. He supported the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform of Parliament, and every leading measure of the Whig party; but was always a stanch friend of the landed interests. After the death of Francis Duke of Bedford, in 1802, he took the lead in all the efforts made for the improvement of agriculture. At his annual sheep-shearing, he entertained at Holkham, for several successive days, not fewer than 300 persons of various ranks, countries, and professions. Of the wonderful improvements made by Mr. Coke in the value of his estates in Norfolk, frequent accounts have appeared. In the village of Holkham, when he succeeded to the property, there were only 162 inhabitants; in 1833 there were 900. There were only 800 indifferent Norfolk sheep, where 4,000 of the most perfect breed in England are now pastured. The total rental at the former period

was 2,200*l.* Latterly the annual fall of timber alone has averaged 7,700*l.*, and the total rents have exceeded 20,000*l.* per annum—an increase in the value of landed property, in fact a creation of wealth, probably unexampled, except in the vicinity of large towns, or in mining and manufacturing districts. Mr. Coke took the passing of the Reform Act, and the consequent remodelling of the representation of Norfolk, as the occasion for his retirement from the House of Commons. A public entertainment was given him in St. Andrew's-hall Norfolk, on the 12th April 1833. The Duke of Sussex took the chair, and nearly 500 sat down to dinner. After having for many years gloried in the reputation of being "the first commoner of England," Mr. Coke was at length raised to the House of Peers, when 85 years of age, by patent dated July 21, 1837. He had in fact been all his life looking forward to the renewal of the title which had been previously enjoyed by his great uncle in the reign of George 2nd; and it was with no little mortification that he had seen the dignity of Earl of Leicester bestowed on the father of the present Marquess Townshend in 1784. Mr. Coke was first married, early in life, on the 5th October 1775, to Jane, youngest daughter of James Lennox Dutton, esq. and sister to the first Lord Sherborne. By this Lady, who died on the 2nd June 1800, he had issue three daughters, by whose alliances he had numerous descendants, and had for some years been a great-grandfather. After having remained for more than twenty-one years a widower, Mr. Coke when 70 years of age, took a second wife, it is said in consequence of dissatisfaction with his nephew and heir presumptive. The lady of his choice was Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, third daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, a young lady not 19, who was not born for three years after his first wife's death, and who was seven years younger than his granddaughter the Countess of Rosebery. Their union took place on the 26th February 1822, and on Christmas day following her ladyship presented him with a son and heir, Thomas-William, now Earl of Leicester.

— At Highgate, aged 26, Bentham D. Koe, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of John Herbert Koe, esq. of Bedford-square.

— At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, aged 67, the Right Hon. Jane Countess dowager of Galloway. Her ladyship was second daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the Marquess of Anglesey; and was married in 1797 to George eighth Earl of Galloway, who died in 1834. She leaves issue the present Earl and the Hon. Keith Stewart, Comm. R.N. the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Feversham, and Lady Caroline Stewart.

Lately. At Portraine co. Dublin, the Right Hon. George Evans, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, formerly M.P. for that county. Mr. Evans was the eldest son of Hampden Evans, esq., (next brother to the first Lord Carbery,) by Margaret, daughter of Joshua Davies, esq.

JULY.

1. Aged 60, the Rev. Philip Durham, Minor Canon of Ely Cathedral, Curate of Trinity Church, Ely, and Vicar of Witchford, near Ely.

2. At Boulogne, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Ross Bromfield, Prebendary of Lichfield, Vicar of Grandborough, Warwickshire, and late Vicar of Napton, in the same county.

— At Cosheston, Pembrokeshire, aged 76, the Rev. John Holcombe, for fifty-three years Rector of that parish.

3. Aged 51, James Grahame, esq., Advocate, of Edinburgh, Author of the "History of the United States of North America."

— At Roehampton Grove, Mary, relict of Sir Charles Joshua Smith, Bart., of Suttons, Essex.

4. Aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Edwards, Rector of Aldford, Cheshire.

— Of apoplexy, at Cawnpore, Ensign Henry Wigham Frost, 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and fourth son of the late Robert Frost, esq., of the East India Company's Home Establishment, in his 22nd year.

8. At her seat, St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, aged 92, Elizabeth Bridget, widow of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. This lady is described in "Lodge's Peerage" as having been, before marriage, "Elizabeth Blane, otherwise Armstead." She resided for a few weeks previous to her wedding with the Rev. J. Pery, Rector of Wyton, near Huntingdon, and in that church she was mar-

ried, as the following extract from the register shows: "Charles James Fox, of the parish of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, bachelor, and Elizabeth Blane, of this parish, were married in this church by license, this 28th day of September, in the year 1795, by me, J. Pery, Rector."—"This marriage was solemnized between us, C. J. Fox and Elizabeth Blane, in the presence of Mary Dassonville and Jer. Bradshaw." The Rev. J. Pery was a political friend of the Right Hon. Gentleman; Mary Dassonville was Mrs. Fox's maid-servant, and Jeremiah Bradshaw was the parish clerk, so that the marriage was strictly a private one. Fox was evidently very reluctant to the alliance being made public, although she was handsome and accomplished, and he evidently loved her sincerely. On the 24th Jan. 1799, his birth-day, and the completion of his 50th year, he presented her, while at the breakfast-table, with the following lines, written, it is said, extemporaneously:—

"Of years I have now half a century pass'd,
And none of the fifty so bless'd as the last.
How it happens my troubles thus daily should cease,
And my happiness thus with my years should increase;
This defiance of nature's more general laws
You alone can explain, who alone are the cause."

In proof of the domestic felicity enjoyed by Fox in the company of his excellent and affectionate lady, the words of Mr. Trotter, his private secretary and biographer, may be quoted: "The assiduous care and management of Mrs. Fox rendered his rural mansion the abode of peace, elegance, and order, and had long procured her the gratitude and esteem of those private friends, whose visits to Mr. Fox in his retirement at St. Anne's Hill, made them the witnesses of this amiable woman's exemplary conduct." She was left his widow on the 13th Sept. 1806. The mortal remains of this venerable lady were consigned to the tomb on the 15th July. It was intended that the funeral should be strictly a private one, but persons of all ranks were anxious to show respect to one so long and so justly beloved, and whose urbanity and charities had been so long appreciated.

10. At Cavan, when on the circuit, the Hon. John Leslie Foster, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was the elder son of the Right Rev. William Foster, Lord Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1797, by Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Henry Leslie, D.D. His grandfather, Anthony, was Lord Chief Baron in Ireland, and was father of John, first Lord Oriel. Mr. Leslie Foster was called to the Bar in Ireland in Michaelmas, 1803, but was some time a member of Lincoln's Inn. In 1804, he published an "Essay on the Principles of Commercial Exchanges, particularly between England and Ireland," 8vo. He was one of the Commissioners for improving the Bogs of Ireland. In 18— he was returned to Parliament for the University of Dublin. His speech in the House of Commons, April 24, 1812, on Mr. Grattan's motion respecting the Penal Laws against the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was published as a separate pamphlet. Mr. Foster was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, by patent dated 13th July, 1830, and he was removed to the Court of Common Pleas a few months ago. He went upon the circuit in his usual health. On the day of his death he opened the commission at Cavan, and dined with the sheriff and grand jury at the Court-house. In the evening he was seized with sudden illness, and, having filled up and signed the codicil to his will, he shortly afterwards expired. Mr. Justice Foster married, Aug. 19, 1814, the Hon. Letitia Fitzgerald, sister to the present Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left several children.

11. At his palace, Ardbraccan, in his 50th year, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Dickinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, and a Privy Councillor for Ireland. Dr. Dickinson's appointment to the see of Meath was one of the latest made by the Whig Government in Ireland. It was the spontaneous and unsolicited act of Lords Fortescue and Morpeth; and was applauded by men of all parties. The Irish papers most opposed to him in politics, congratulated the Ministers on having made so good a selection. The letters subsequently collected and published under the title of "The Bishop,' were ad-

dressed to Dr. Dickinson, at the time of his appointment. They were, as they professed to be, the production of a layman, but the materials were supplied by one of the highest authorities in the Church. The Bishop of Meath was a zealous advocate of national education, and every measure calculated to promote the genuine principles of both civil and religious freedom. The Irish nation, and more especially the Irish Church, could ill afford to lose such a man; his attachment to his country and his religion was only equalled by the wisdom with which he discovered what were the means by which the true interests of each might be promoted. He spared neither his health, his time, nor his purse, to advance the cause of both; and, though his name as an author was not prominently before the public, he was a very prolific writer in periodicals and pamphlets, principally as an advocate of Church reform and enlightened toleration. He took a lively interest in the Oxford Tract controversy. In addition to several former publications, he had prepared, just before his death, a Charge, in which he had traced the coincidence between the Tractarians and the Transcendentalists. It was to have been delivered on the very day he died.

13. At Penzance, Cornwall, in his 65th year, Richard Potter, esq., of Broughton House, Manchester, late M.P. for Wigan. Mr. Potter was the younger brother of Sir Thomas Potter, the first Mayor of Manchester. They were the children of Mr. John Potter, of Tadcaster, by a daughter of Mr. J. Hartley; and carried on a successful business in Manchester as Irish Linen merchants. Being an influential Dissenter, and advocating ultra Liberal measures, Mr. R. Potter contested the borough of Wigan in 1830, and again in 1831, without success, polling only three votes on the first, and four on the second occasion. On the passing of the Reform Act, however, the constituency being much enlarged, he was returned, and retained his seat for the borough till March, 1839, when he resigned on account of ill health.

14. At his residence, Burton Hill, near Malmesbury, aged 51, the Rev. John Andros, M.A., Rector of Haroldston West and Lambston, Pembrokeshire, and Curate of St. Paul's, Malmesbury.

17. At Mill Hill, near Blackburn, aged 65, William Turner, esq., late M.P. for that borough.

— Aged 34, the Rev. Thomas Corfield, B.A., Vicar of Much Wenlock, and Perpetual Curate of Benthall, Salop.

— At the college, Warwick, aged 82, the Rev. George Innes, M.A., for fifty years Master of the King's School in that town, and Rector of Hilperton, Wiltshire.

19. At his residence on Maize Hill, Greenwich, in his 82nd year, William Taylor, esq., Admiral of the Red. Admiral Taylor was the last surviving officer who accompanied Captain Cook in his third voyage round the world, and was present at his death. His commission as Lieutenant bore date Oct. 28, 1780, and that as Commander, Jan. 21, 1783.

— Aged 78, the Rev. Robert Henry Knight, Rector of Weston Favell, and Vicar of Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire.

20. At Boxford, Berkshire, aged 72, the Rev. John Wells, Rector of that parish.

— At Norwich, aged 43, the Rev. Henry Trimmer, M.A., formerly of Exeter College, Oxford. He was the third son of the late Joshua Kirby Trimmer, esq., of Strand-on-the-Green, Middlesex, and grandson of Mrs. Trimmer, the authoress.

21. At Gorey, co. Wexford, the Very Rev. Peter Browne, for more than fifty years Dean of Ferns, and Rector of Gorey, which, with the Rectories of Kilkevan, Kilnehue, and Maglass, is united to the Deanery. He was formerly a student of Trinity College, Dublin.

23. At Lezayre, Isle of Man, aged 76, the Rev. Henry Maddrell, Vicar of that parish.

— At Farnham, the Rev. William Hurdis Lushington, Rector of Eastling, Kent. He was third son of the Right Hon. G. R. Lushington, and was a Member of Oriel College, Oxford.

— At Stebbing, Essex, aged 39, the Rev. Henry Sharpe Pocklington, Vicar of that parish, and late of Tyrllanchor, Swansea.

— At Trebartha Hall, Cornwall, aged 73, the Rev. Edward Rodd, D.D., one of the Prebendaries of Exeter. He was formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1792, B.D. 1803, D.D. 1816. He succeeded to extensive estates in Devon and Corn-

wall in 1836, on the death of his brother, Francis Heale Rodd, esq., and is now succeeded by his eldest son, Francis Rodd, esq. He was uncle to Mr. Rashleigh, M.P. for East Cornwall.

24. The Rev. Joseph Goodenough, Rector of Godmanstone, and Perpetual Curate of Nether Cerne, Dorset.

— At his house, Friar's Oak, Sussex, aged 77, James Brogden, esq., of Clapham Common, and Trimsaran, South Wales. Mr. Brogden was a Russia merchant in the city of London. He first obtained a seat in Parliament for Launceston at the general election of 1796, after a severe struggle. He afterwards retained undisturbed possession of his seat until the enlargement of the constituency by the Reform of Parliament, in 1832. In his early Parliamentary career, Mr. Brogden took a decided part with Mr. Fox and the Whigs; and he frequently spoke on commercial subjects. On the 3rd Oct. 1812, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, which office he held until Dec. 18, 1813. He was afterwards for many years Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Commons.

25. Of cholera, in the expedition off Chin-keang-foo, Lieutenant George Weir, of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, eldest son of John C. Weir, esq., of Clifton; in his 22nd year.

— At Holly Lodge, near Lymington, aged 91, John Frost, esq., the secretary, and one of the founders of the Corresponding Society. He was born in Oct. 1750; educated at Winchester School, and brought up as an attorney. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he was one of the most enthusiastic of those who adopted Republican principles. In 1792, the unfortunate Gerald was secreted in his house. He was elected a deputy from the Constitutional Society to the Convention of France in 1793, his colleague being Joel Barlow, whose expences he paid. In this character he was present, at the trial of the French King; and was denounced in one of Burke's speeches, as the ambassador to the murderers. He was afterwards, in the same year, tried by information of the Attorney-general, found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, to stand in the pillory, and to be struck off the roll of attorneys. In 1802 he was a candidate for East Grinstead, and petitioned against the return; but the committee found the sitting members duly elected, and that the petition was frivolous and vexatious.

27. At Rufford Hall, Lancashire, aged 65, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, the third Baronet of that place.

30. At Plumstead-common, Kent, in his 62nd year, the Rev. Samuel Jones, formerly Senior Chaplain of the Island of St. Helena, and Perp. Curate of Brinningham, Norfolk.

31. Aged 46, the Rev. Thomas Commeline, Vicar of Claverdon, Warwickshire, to which he was presented, in 1833, by the Archdeacon of Worcester.

AUGUST.

4. At Windgap Cottage, near Kilkenny, in his 42nd year, John Banim, esq., a popular Irish novelist. Mr. Banim was a native of the parish in which he died, and which was the scene of some of the best of his tales. At a very early age his genius began to be developed; and there are still in existence manuscripts of his prose and poetry written in the fresh bloom of boyhood, which contained ample promises of the excellence to which he afterwards attained. But whatever expectations of literary fame might have been created in the minds of his friends at that early period, they were exceeded by their hopes of his success as a painter; for he displayed considerable taste and skill in that art, and was for some years resolved on making it his profession. When scarcely seventeen years of age, he became editor of the "Leinster Journal." At the age of eighteen, he produced the play of Damon and Pythias, which was successfully acted for some time at Drury-lane. When about twenty years of age, he married, and proceeded to London, where he became immediately editor of the "Literary Register." However, he abandoned the unprofitable work of editorship in a few years; when the great success of the first series of "The O'Hara Tales," appeared to open the way to fame and fortune. In these he was the first to depart from the path chosen by the Morgans and the Edgworths, and to exhibit the crime, the passion, and the tragedy of the cabin, in all their dark colours. Carleton, Griffin, and others have since followed, but have not surpassed him. He was

also the author of "The Celt's Paradise," 1821. 12mo.; "The Boyne Water;" "The Anglo-Irish;" "The Smuggler," 1837; "Father Connell," 1841; and several other separate publications, as well as some dramatic pieces, and numerous contributions to periodicals. But Mr. Banim, although he laboured most indefatigably, found literature a precarious subsistence; and he was, in consequence of an accident which seriously injured his health, in 1832, reduced to much distress at Boulogne, where a public subscription was raised for his relief, which at length enabled him to return to Kilkenny, in the summer of 1835. After deducting all expences, the sum of 85*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* remained, which was presented to Mr. Banim in an embossed silver box. In 1837 a pension of 150*l.* was granted to Mr. Banim by the Government, which was subsequently increased by an addition of 40*l.* per annum. In his latter days, however, he was compelled to be dependant on the bounty of friends.

5. At Warwick, aged 40, the Rev. William Thomas Marychurch, M.A., Rector of Sudbourn with Orford, Suffolk.

6. At Hereford, aged 57, the Rev. John Jones, M.A.

— At the residence of his father, the Rev. John Longmire, Winkfield, Wilts, the Rev. Daniel Longmire, late Curate of Earl Stoke, Wilts.

— At Holland Lodge, near Edinburgh, at an advanced age, Col. David Walker, Lieut.-Governor of Sheerness.

8. At Wilton, near Taunton, in his 75th year, the Rev. John Gale, late of Angersleigh, for many years one of the acting magistrates of the Taunton division.

— At Clogher, near Doneraile, aged 118 years and seven months, Louis Wholehan. He was married to his first wife more than fifty years, and had no offspring. He married a second wife at the age of 109 years, by whom he has had a son. He never lost a tooth, nor had he a grey hair on his head.

— At Duckspool, Waterford, John Matthew Galwey, esq., formerly M.P., and agent to the Earl of Donoughmore.

10. Off Gravesend, on board the *Pusey Hall*, from Quebec, Geo. Longley, esq., of Brockville, Upper Canada.

11. At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 85, the Rev. Robert Watson, Rector of the united parishes of Christchurch and St. Ewen, Bristol.

12. At Lower Grove, Brompton (where he had long resided), in his 85th year, John Sidney Hawkins, esq., F.S.A. Mr. Hawkins was the eldest son of Sir John Hawkins, author of "The History of Music," and one of the biographers of Dr. Samuel Johnson; and brother to Miss Letitia Matilda Hawkins, the authoress of "Anecdotes," 8vo. 1823, and "Memoirs," 2 vols. 1824. This lady was, as is remarked by Mr. D'Israeli, "the redeeming genius of her family." Among the earliest literary efforts of Mr. J. S. Hawkins were some elaborate essays, in illustration of several plates from subjects in Westminster Abbey, published in 1782 and 1783 in Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting," and which occupy twenty-three folio pages of that work. In 1784 Mr. Hawkins undertook to edit, with notes, the Latin comedy of "Ignoramus," written by George Ruggle, A.M., and performed before King James the First at Cambridge (see Dr. Johnson's letter, proposing the work to Mr. Nichols, on the part of Mr. Hawkins, dated April 12, 1784, in "The Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. ix. p. 35.) He also edited in 1802 da Vinci's "Treatise on Painting," translated by Rigaud, to which he prefixed a Life of that great Painter. On the discovery of the ancient paintings on the walls of the House of Commons, in 1800, Mr. Hawkins undertook to write an account and explanation of them, to accompany the series of drawings made by Mr. J. T. Smith, afterwards Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum. This grew into the large quarto volume now known as "Smith's Antiquities of Westminster;" and, after its fabrication had dragged on for some years, a misunderstanding took place, which led to a controversy of pamphlets between Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Smith. In 1813 Mr. Hawkins published "Observations on 'An History of the Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture.'" This work was originally intended for insertion in Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster." Mr. Hawkins was the author of several other works on subjects connected with literature and the arts, and was a large contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine." He possessed considerable knowledge and research as an antiquary, but had the misfortune to labour under an irritable temper, which involved him

in a large share of the quarrels and animosities of authorship.

— At Highgate, aged 42, Lady Charlotte Beauclerk, sister to the Duke of St. Alban's.

13. The Rev. Samuel Hooper Whittuck, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, eldest son of S. Whittuck, esq., of Hanham Hall, Gloucestershire.

— At his seat, Minterne, Dorsetshire, aged 73, Adm. Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B. Adm. Digby was the eldest son of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham (brother to Henry first Earl of Digby), by Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, esq., and niece of the late Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart. He entered the navy in 1784, under the care of the late Adm. Innes, and served for some time as a midshipman on board the *Europa* of 50 guns, in the West Indies; was made a Lieutenant in 1790; commanded the *Incendiary* sloop in 1796, and subsequently the *Aurora*, a small frigate, on the Lisbon station, where he cruized very successfully, and in addition to forty-eight sail of the enemy's merchantmen, taken, sunk, or destroyed, captured a Spanish frigate, piereed for 30 guns, a French corvette of 20 guns, a privateer of the like force, and several others, carrying in the whole 214 guns and 744 men. His post commission bore date Dec. 19, 1796. In the autumn of 1796, Capt. Digby, was appointed to the *Leviathan*, a third-rate, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Duckworth, with whom he served at the reduction of Minorca. In 1799 he removed to the *Alcmene* frigate, in which he cruised between the coast of Portugal and the Azores, and made many captures; and in October of that year, in company with the *Naiad* and *Triton* frigates, had the good fortune to intercept two very richly-laden Spanish galleons, on their way from Vera Cruz. In the spring of 1801, he removed into the *Resistance*, a frigate of the largest class, and, on his way out to North America, captured the *Elizabeth*, a French letter of marque, from Cayenne, bound to Bordeaux, the last vessel taken during that war. As captain of the *Africa*, 64, he bore, in 1805, a distinguished part in the battle of Trafalgar, when his ship lost 18 killed and 44 wounded. Lord Nelson expressed to Sir Thomas Hardy his high approbation of Capt. Digby's conduct; he was honoured with a gold medal, and, in common with his brother officers, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the enlargement of the order; and a Knight Commander in March, 1831. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Adm. 1819, Vice-Adm. 1830, and Admiral 1841. In 1840 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.

— At Ballinagown, near Portadown, aged 116, Mrs. Mary Corr. She possessed great mental and physical faculties, was gifted with a strong understanding and most retentive memory; and of that portion of our history commencing with the reign of George II., she had a most vivid recollection. The storming of Quebec and the death of Wolfe, the capture of the Havannah, the naval victories of Rodney, and the taking of Carrickfergus by Thurot, were events which she narrated with much animation; and she related with much amusing effect, the national consternation on the successes of Paul Jones. With the rise and progress of the United Irishmen she was perfectly acquainted. She attended the weekly market of Portadown regularly, till within three years of her death; and her sight was so good that she could thread a fine cambric needle.

16. At Ferozepore, Henry Millett Travers, Lieut. 8th Reg. Bengal Native Infantry, attached to the 1st Light Infantry battalion, third son of Benjamin Travers, esq., of Bruton-street, in his 26th year.

— At Woodbridge, aged 38, the Rev. Charles Waller, of Trimley, St. Mary, Suffolk.

17. At Kensington, aged 71, the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicar of Tollesbury, Essex.

— At Pitsford, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Edward Collins Wright, Rector of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Bradley, Staffordshire.

— Aged 47, Mr. Henry Floyd, of Romsey, bricklayer. He had within the last few years attained such an enormous bulk as to become an object of curiosity and astonishment. Although his weight exceeded 32 stone of 14 lbs. he rode about in his cart with apparent ease, attended to his business, and was a constant attendant at church. His coffin was seven feet in length, three feet two inches in width, and two feet six inches in depth. He was considered the heaviest man in England.

18. At the Elms, near Cheltenham, where he had resided for many years, aged 70, Sir Robert Tristram Ricketts, Bart., Vice-Adm. of the Blue, D.C.L.

20. At Walton-upon-Thames, in his 49th year, William Maginn, LL.D. Dr. Maginn was a native of the city of Cork, and at an unusually early age (in his tenth year) he entered the University of Dublin, under the tuition of Dr. Kyle, afterwards Provost, and now Bishop of Cork, one of the most distinguished classical scholars of his time. The uncommon talents of young Maginn, and his undeviating success, entirely won the attachment of the rigid tutor,—an attachment that lasted to the close of Maginn's life. He attained the degree of LL.D. in 1816, at the age of twenty-three. He was one of the earliest correspondents of the "Literary Gazette," and having removed from his native country to Edinburgh, became, 1818-19-20, a constant and striking contributor to Blackwood's celebrated magazine. Therein the famous Hebrew M.S., and consequent law-suit and commotion may be attributed to him ("O'Doherty"); and his intimate connection with such distinguished persons as Wilson, Lockhart, Hamilton, and others, led to the expansion of his views, and had a considerable and guiding influence upon his future and varied fortunes. He returned to Cork for a while, and thence coming to London in 1823, continued his literary pursuits with vigour and activity. Of this, the singular romance of "Whitehall" was one of the most ostensible proofs; but his other and less known employments were multiplied and incessant. For the first sixteen months he edited a Wednesday newspaper, belonging to Mr. Shackell, which was his inducement to settle in the metropolis. We believe he resided in Paris in 1825-6, through an engagement with Mr. Murray. About 1828-9 he joined the "Standard" newspaper, and till nearly the period of his death was more or less intimately connected with that journal, which his ardent Tory, or Conservative, articles, and his admirable skill as a political controversialist, justly raised in reputation and efficacy as the organ of a great party in the State. In 1830 Maginn began a new career in "Fraser's Magazine," to which his contributions for the last twelve years have been most miscellaneous and excellent. These alone being collected, are enough to establish his fame as an able critic and accomplished scholar. Dr. Maginn was a good linguist, endowed with a vivid and prolific fancy, and full to overflowing of that riotous, mercurial, extravagant humour, which is admired so much in Rabelais. At times, he could be sternly, bitterly, sarcastic; no man more so; but, generally speaking, the leading quality of his humour was *bonhommie*. In his private capacity, the Doctor was social, warm-hearted, thoughtless, and ever ready to assist destitute literary men, and indeed, all who applied to him for pecuniary aid.

— At Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, aged 67, the Right Hon. Francis Gray, fifteenth Lord Gray of Gray, co. Forfar, F.R.S.

22. At Tilmanstone, Kent, aged 66, the Rev. Charles Baker, Vicar of that parish.

— At Leamington, aged 31, the Rev. William Rowland Evans, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

— At West Cowes, the Rev. William Fraser, Rector of North Waltham, Hampshire.

— At Dublin, in his 69th year, Sir Joshua Christmas Paul, the second Bart. of Paulville, co. Carlow (1794).

23. At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Luke Frederick D'Arville, Rector of Littleton upon Severn, and for fifteen years Curate of the former place.

— Aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Moore, formerly of Kingswood near Birmingham, and late of Islington, Middlesex.

24. At Southampton, aged 25, the Rev. William Buckley Graham, second son of Reginald Graham, late of Etterby, Cumberland, esq.

— At Fenton's Hotel, St. James's-street, aged 30, the Rev. Algernon Turnor, Vicar of Wragley, Lincolnshire. He was the third son of the late Edmund Turnor, esq., of Stoke Rochford, and Panton House, by his second wife, Dorothea, sister to Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B.

— At Southampton, aged 61, Col. John Huskisson, of her Majesty's Forest of East Bere, Hants, brother of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson. The deceased had served his country forty-five years, and performed his different offices with great zeal and attention.

25. Aged 32, the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, Vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire; the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

26. At Membury, Devon, after a very short illness, Henry Wakley, esq., in his 92nd year. He was the father of the Member for Finsbury.

27. At Margate, the Rev. Robert Morgan Vane, Rector of Lowick and Islip, Northamptonshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, in his 57th year.

— At his residence, Erlwood, near Bagshot, in his 64th year, Col. Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.H. He was the fifth son of the Rev. John Currey, Rector of Dartford Kent, by the only daughter of George Elliott, esq., of Stobbs, N.B. and Wombwell Hall, Kent. He was made a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1794; served in the campaigns in Holland and Egypt; was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Gloucester in 1803, and Secretary and Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Household in 1805. He retired from the Artillery in 1808, but received the rank of Lieut.-Col. from King William IV. on his accession, and the honour of the Guelphic Order on the death of the Duke of Gloucester 1834. Sir E. Currey was a son-in-law of Lord Chief Baron Abinger.

— Aged 66, the Rev. Henry Ellis St. John, of West Court, Rector of Barkham and Finchampstead, Berks.

28. At his residence Green Hill House, Hampstead, in his 72nd year, Thomas Norton Longman, esq. The death of this eminent bibliopolist arose from his horse having fallen with him on the previous Wednesday, near the Small Pox Hospital, St. Pancras, when he was thrown over the horse's head, and struck the ground with such violence as to fracture his skull, and injure the spine. Since the death of his father Mr. Thomas Longman, February 5, 1797, the late Mr. Longman had been at the head of the eminent publishing firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, (for all these had been at various times his partners)—a house which has for more than a century been distinguished as the Leviathan of publishing and bookselling, and has been equally conspicuous in the promotion of literature generally, and in their kind and fostering encouragement bestowed on those who by that somewhat precarious but noble pursuit obtain their daily bread. Mr. Longman was a man of few words, but his judgment in every thing relating to his profession was well known to have been most judicious. His attention to business was unremitted. In private life Mr. Longman was highly esteemed and respected. He was a liberal patron of the association for the relief of decayed booksellers, at the anniversary of which he had presided a short time before his death. The personal property of Mr. Longman was sworn under 200,000*l.* He bequeathed 100*l.* to the Literary Fund.

— At Pittenweem, Charles Moyes, esq., of Lumbenny, co. of Fife, in his 100th year.

29. At Lima, George, T. Scaly, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at that place in his 51st year.

— At Coleby, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. George Coleby, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Thorpe Market.

— At Wandsworth, Capt. James E. White, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, and cousin to the late Earl of Macartney.

— Aged 31, Mrs. Soyer, wife of Mr. Soyer, of the Metropolitan Reform Club. Some of her pictures were highly prized by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the other members of the Saxe Coburg family, when in this country. She has left upwards of 500 paintings.

— Aged 77, Mr. William Beverley, Manager of the Scarborough Theatre, formerly Manager of Covent Garden Theatre.

31. Aged 39, the Rev. Samuel Robinson Carver, Perpetual Curate of Stannington, in the parish of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire; and September 2, aged 42, Elizabeth Ann, his wife, from injuries received in being thrown from their carriage at Malin Bridge on the 29th. They were married only in December last.

— At Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Walter John Kerrich, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Salisbury.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At the Deanery, Westminster, in his 81st year, the Very Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, Dean of the Order of the Bath. Dr. Ireland was born at Ashburton in Devonshire,

on the 8th of September 1761. In 1780 he matriculated at Oxford, as Bible Clerk of Oriel college, which he left after taking the degree of B.A. and afterwards proceeded M.A. as a Grand Compounder June 13, 1819, and B. and D.D., on the 24th October following. He was ordained and appointed to a small curacy in the neighbourhood of Ashburton. He afterwards travelled on the Continent in the capacity of tutor to the son of Sir James Wright. On the 15th July 1793, he was collated by Archbishop Moore to the vicarage of Croydon in Surrey, which he held until 1816. On the 14th of August 1802, he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Westminster: and on the decease of Dr. Vincent he was advanced to the deanery, in which he was installed on the 9th February 1816. He also succeeded Dean Vincent in the Rectory of Islip, which is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. He resigned this living some years before his death. Dr. Ireland, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Canning, was one of the principal writers who assisted Mr. Gifford in the early volumes of the "Quarterly Review." Had Mr. Canning lived as Prime Minister, there can be little doubt but that Dr. Ireland would have been promoted to the episcopal bench. He was the author of "Five Discourses, containing certain arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks, 1796." "Vindiciæ Regiæ, or a Defence of the Kingly Office, in two Letters to the Earl of Stanhope, 1797." "The Claims of the Established Church considered, in a Sermon." 1807. "Paganism and Christianity compared, in a course of Lectures to the King's Scholars at Westminster." 1809. "A letter to H. Brougham, esq., M.P." 1819. "Nuptiæ Sacræ; or an Enquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce, addressed to the two Houses of Parliament." 1821. It is to be lamented that Dr. Ireland (as his friend Gifford had done) desired all his manuscripts to be destroyed. The benevolent character of his good deeds, in every place wherewith he was in any way connected, as Ashburton, Oxford, Islip, and Westminster, will remain lasting memorials of him. He was always distinguished by his warm patronage of learning. The University of Oxford is indebted to him for the Scholarships bearing his name—four in number, of 30*l.* per annum each, founded in 1825; to be elected on this foundation is one of the highest honours in the University. To Westminster School he gave 500*l.* stock to be vested in trustees, to be applied to the purchase of books as prizes in the school. He evinced a lively interest in the welfare of his native town, where he gave the liberal sum of 2,000*l.* for the purchase of a house for the residence of the master of the grammar school, at which he received his education. By his will Dr. Ireland left 2,000*l.* to Oriel College, and 10,000*l.* to the University of Oxford for the Professor of "The Exegesis of the Holy Scripture,"—part of a system of education established, or being established, in that university. He gave the reversion of 1000*l.* to the Western Dispensary, Charles-street, Westminster, after the life interest of a person mentioned as "an excellent Sunday-school child in my parish of Islip, in the co. of Oxford, and now deserving my assistance." He gave his pianoforte, with Handel's case, and his manuscript music, to Mr. John Leman Brownsmith, organist of St. John's Waterloo-road, and a lay vicar in the Abbey. He gave 2,000*l.* in reversion, after the decease of a relation, to the Devon and Exeter Hospital in Exeter; 2,000*l.* to Westminster Hospital, after a life-interest therein in Westminster; 1,000*l.* to trustees for poor persons in Ashburton; 5,000*l.* for a chapel in Westminster; 2,000*l.* for King's College, for promotion of religious education, with divers other benefactions to religious and charitable objects, His name will thus be perpetuated as a munificent patron of learning, and liberal encourager of religious and benevolent undertakings.

— On board the *Amherst*, on his return from Arracan to Calcutta, aged 42, James Shaw, esq. He was in the Civil Service and Acting Judge of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

— In Grafton-street, Bond-street, in his 66th year, Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, G.C.B., K.M.T., T. and S., and St. W., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 4th Light Dragoons, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Asylum; uncle to the Duke of Beaufort, and brother to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief. Lord Edward Somer-

set was born on the 19th December 1776, the fourth son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G. by Elizabeth daughter of Adm. the Hon. Edward Boscawen. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. in the 5th regt. of Foot, from whence he effected an exchange in the following year into the 4th Dragoons. In April 1809, he embarked for Portugal in command of that regiment, and continued to serve under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, until the conclusion of the war; he was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and other actions of less importance. At Salamanca, the 4th Dragoons, under his command, in conjunction with the 5th Drag. guards, and the 3rd Dragoons, forming the heavy brigade under the late Major-Gen. Le Marchant, made a brilliant and successful attack on a strong body of the enemy's infantry, which was completely defeated with great loss. On this occasion, two pieces of artillery, and nearly 2,000 prisoners, were captured by the brigade. In July 1810 Lord Edward was appointed Aide-de-camp to the King; and in June, 1813, being promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., received the command of the Hussar brigade, consisting of the 7th, 10th and 15th Hussars, with which he was actively employed in the advance of the army into France in the campaign of 1814. At the battle of Orthes, the Hussar brigade made a successful attack, and captured many prisoners from the enemy in his retreat. For his conduct on these occasions, his Lordship received the thanks of Parliament on his return to England in 1814, was decorated with a cross and one clasp, and appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that Order in January 1815. He also received permission to accept the foreign decorations of the third class of Maria-cuirassiers. After the conclusion of peace in 1815, Lord Edward Somerset continued to command the 1st brigade of cavalry in the army of occupation in France; and on the 15th of January 1818, was appointed Col. of the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons. In March, 1836, he was removed from the Colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons to his old regiment, the 4th Light Dragoons, which he had commanded in the earlier part of his career in Spain and Portugal. Lord Edward was frequently employed upon the staff. The last appointment which he held was that of Inspecting General of Cavalry, which the rules of the service compelled him to relinquish upon his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Gen. He was made Lieut.-Gen. May 27th, 1825; Gen. November 23rd, 1841: and was raised te the grade of a Grand Cross of the Bath, in 1834. His Lordship married October 17th, 1805, the Hon. Louisa Augusta Courtenay, twelfth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay; and by that lady, who died February 9th, 1823, he had issue five daughters, of whom the second was married in 1840 to Theophilus Clive, esq. and three sons, of whom two are surviving.

3. At Kirby Knowle, the Rev. James Serjeantson, M.A., forty-six years Rector of Kirby Knowle-cum-Bagby.

4. Rev. R. B. Podmore, of Pailton House, Warwickshire, in his 81st year.

8. At Peterborough, aged 86, the Ven. William Strong, D.D., Archdeacon of Northampton, Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Bolingbroke, and Vicar of Billinghay, Lincolnshire, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

9. Aged 17, J. Lloyd, second son of the Rev. J. Lloyd Rector of Aughrim union, co. Roscommon; and aged 24, Robert M. Day, second son of Mr. Day, barrister. They were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat while on a pleasure excursion in the harbour of Cove.

12. Of tetanus, brought on by a fall from a pony, at Chapelthorpe Hall, near Wakefield, William Charles Chapple, youngest son of the Hon. Geo. Chapple Norton, of Kettlethorpe Hall, Wakefield, in his 10th year.

14. At his seat in co. Carlow, Walter Blakeney, esq., a Dep.-Lieut. and formerly M.P. for that co. Mr. Blakeney represented Carlow on the liberal interest, in two Parliaments, from 1832 to 1835, when he retired to make way for Mr. M. O'Connell. Mr. Blakeney who was much admired in private life, has left a widow and large family to deplore his loss. He died after an illness of less than five minutes, and an inquest was held upon his body, when a verdict was brought in that he died by the visitation of God.

15. Robert Neville, esq. High Sheriff of the co. Kilkenny.

16. At Hook Hall, Yorkshire, aged

58, the Rev. James Simpson, Vicar of Swinesfleet.

— At the House of his nephew, Mr. Maziere, in Delgany, co. Wicklow, Wm. Curry, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery in Ireland, and formerly M.P. for Armagh. He was born Aug. 16, 1784, the only son of William Curry, esq. He was elected to Parliament for Armagh on the liberal interest in 1837, after a contest, but vacated his seat in May 1840, on accepting the office of a Master in Chancery. Mr. Curry was much esteemed by the bar and the public generally, for his excellent character, both private and professional. To the solicitors, as a body, he gave the most perfect satisfaction, by his industry and talent in his office, from the period of his appointment to the last moment of his attendance.

17. At Strathpeffer, near Dingwall, Ross-shire, of scarlet-fever, Catherine, wife of Charles Edwards, esq., of Darcey, third daughter of John Waterhouse, esq., of Well Head, in her 28th year; and on the 19th, her husband, Charles Edwards, eldest surviving son of Henry Lees Edwards, esq., of Pye Nest, Halifax, Yorkshire, in his 33rd year.

18. At Cambridge, aged 79, the Rev. Charles William Burrell, senior Fellow and President of St. Catharine's Hall.

19. At Bristol, aged 73, the Rev. John Emra, Vicar of St. George's Bristol.

— In Duke-street, St. James's, Capt. Edward Reynolds Sibly, R.N.

20. At Duntsbourn Abbat's Gloucestershire, aged 77, the Rev. Charles Mesman, Rector of that parish.

22. At Kingsdown, near Bristol, aged 62, the Rev. John Ward, Rector of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire.

23. Aged 40, Charles Hampden Turner, jun. esq., of Lee-place, Godstone, son of Chas. H. Turner, esq., of Rook's Nest. He was found near his residence, quite dead from the effects of a gunshot wound in the head, which he was supposed to have accidentally received while resting on his gun.

— At Dublin, aged 53, the Right Hon. Henry Roper Curzon, fifteenth Lord Teynham (1616). His Lordship was the eldest son of Henry Francis, fourteenth Lord Teynham, by his first wife Bridget, eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Hawkins, of Nash Court, co. Kent, esq. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on the 8th of March last.

— At Six-mile-bottom, near Newmarket, aged 96, Mr. Charles Wedge. He was long engaged in various public works, and commissioner for the inclosure of many parishes in Cambridgeshire and adjoining counties, and the extensive drainage of the fens in the neighbourhood of Boston, in the county of Lincoln; and he was the first, by his example, to lead to the improvement of the barren heaths of Cambridgeshire.

24. At the residence of the British Consul at Adalia, in Syria, of brain fever, in the prime of life, the Rev. Edward Thomas Daniell, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, late Reader at St. Mark's Chapel, Grosvenor-square.

— At Colleton Estate, Barbadoes, aged 26, the Rev. Samuel William Hinkson, late Curate of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire.

— At his house, Bonair, St. Martin's, Guernsey, in his 80th year, Daniel De Lisle Brock, esq., Bailiff of that island.

25. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Sir James Spittal.

— The Rev. Jonathan Skelton Gibson, Curate of Billingham, Durham, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.D. He committed suicide by hanging himself from an apple-tree; an act attributed to insanity brought on by severe study. He had preached twice the same day. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and an excellent linguist, and has left a valuable library.

— At Kingston House, Knightsbridge, aged 82, the Most Hon. Richard Wellesley, Marquess Wellesley of Norragh (1799), second Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dengan Castle (1760), and Baron Mornington of Mornington, co. Meath (1746); Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, co. Somerset (1797), K.G., Knight of the Crescent, and of the Lion and Sun, a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Meath, and D.C.L. The Marquess Wellesley was born in Grafton-street, Dublin, on the 20th June, 1760, the eldest child of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon. Viscount Wellesley, as he was then called, was at an early age placed at the most celebrated of English schools, Eton College; and in due time, transferred to the University of Oxford. At both those great seats of learning, the embryo statesman

was eminently distinguished. His studies at the University being concluded, Viscount Wellesley returned to his native country, but had the misfortune to lose his father before he attained his majority. His first act on becoming of age was to assume the numerous pecuniary obligations of his father, and to place his estates under the prudent and upright management of his mother; it is, however, to be regretted, that though the first Earl's debts were paid, his son was not able eventually to preserve the family estates. Like Pitt, Fox, Burke, Canning, and other distinguished statesmen, and, like most men of genius, he proved an unsuccessful manager of pecuniary affairs. Immediately on attaining his majority, the young Earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, of which body he of course continued to be a Member for the nineteen years which preceded the Union. It was a theatre of operations, however, which soon proved too circumscribed for his abilities; and there is no reason to suppose that he was a frequent speaker in that assembly. The most remarkable proceeding in which he took any part as an Irish peer was the Regency question in 1789. It will be recollected that the British Houses of Parliament, on the illness of George III., proposed that the Prince of Wales should assume the Royal authority, subject to certain restrictions, while the Irish Legislature proposed that his powers should be unrestricted. The Earl of Mornington was a strenuous supporter of the views taken in this country of the Regency question, contending that the full powers of the Crown should not be assumed by any one during what was hoped would prove but a temporary indisposition of the Sovereign. On the recovery of George III., His Majesty's attention was naturally called to the stand made by minorities in the Irish Houses of Parliament, against that which was held to be as unconstitutional in doctrine, as it was likely to prove dangerous in practice to the sort of connexion which at that time subsisted between the two countries. The young Irish Earl frequently visited London, having been returned in 1784 to the British House of Commons, as Member for Beeralston, and, owing to the part which he took in the Regency debates, as well as on account of the general evidences of brilliant talent which his Lordship found many occasions of displaying, the King appeared to take a warm interest in the rising fortunes of the young and ambitious statesman, who would not be content with less than the enjoyment of seats in two Houses of Parliament. At the next general election he was returned for the King's borough of Windsor, sworn in a Member of the Irish Privy Council, and elected one of the Knights of St. Patrick, which latter distinction, however, he resigned in 1810, on being elected a Knight of the Garter. Lord Mornington, soon after his entrance into the House of Commons, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury; and in 1793 sworn in a Member of the British Privy Council. His Lordship made such rapid progress in the favour of the King and the confidence of the Minister, that even the post of Governor-General of India was not deemed a situation too arduous for his powers, or too extended in the nature of its duties for the grasp of his comprehensive and vigorous intellect. In the year 1797 he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the Government of India, having been at the same time raised to the British Peerage by the title of Baron Wellesley, in right of which he continued to sit in the House of Lords. The Marquisate which he subsequently received was in the Irish Peerage; but as a British Peer he never attained to a higher rank than that of Baron. In the month of May, the noble Marquess, accompanied by his illustrious brother, Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, arrived in the mouth of the Ganges. The moment was critical: symptoms of rising commotion had become apparent. Bonaparte had accomplished the conquest of Egypt, and was supposed to meditate an attack upon our Indian possessions. The spirit of Tippoo Saib, sovereign of the Mysore, rankled under his losses; and emissaries from the French government encouraged him in his secret plans for the recovery of the district of Coimbatore and the hill fortresses, which he had been compelled to surrender. The first step taken by Lord Mornington, was to secure and fortify the island of Perim, which commands the entrance to the Straits of Babelmandel; the next was to negociate with Tippoo for the purpose of inducing him to abstain from intercourse with the French. The Sultan, however, entertained a strong con-

viction, that his true interests would be promoted by an alliance with the Directory of France. This being evident to the Governor-general, he determined to strike an immediate blow, and the army, under General (afterwards Lord Harris), was ordered to invest Seringapatam. The siege lasted a month; the town was taken by assault; the Sultan slain, and his dominions partitioned. The Governor-General was immediately raised a step in the Irish Peerage, when he received the title of Marquess Wellesley. It need hardly be stated, that these memorable results could never have been accomplished, if prodigious exertions had not been made by the Indian government in organising Native, and improving British troops. The capture of Seringapatam, which had been preceded by the victory achieved at Mallavelly, added at once to the renown of the army, and the anxieties of the Governor-General; but the wisdom of his policy has been as fully recognised as the influence of his success has been extensively experienced. After some deliberation, he justly determined upon restoring the ancient Hindoo race of Sovereigns, the representative of whom was then a child of five years old. A partition of the territory being made, the capital, with the districts on the coast, including the port of Mangalore, was assigned to the East India Company. Compensation was made to some native allies; and the remaining portion of Tippoo's territory was granted to the native Rajah with nominal sovereignty over the whole. So complete was this series of victories, that General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), in one of his dispatches written at that period, and recently published by Colonel Gurwood, says, that he "only waits to know what countries they are which the Governor-General wishes to take possession of," as if all Asia had quailed under his triumphant dominion. The next efforts of the Noble Marquess were directed to the important objects of enlarging commercial intercourse between India and Europe; in this, however, the naturally jealous spirit of the East India Company opposed itself to his liberal designs, and the attempt was but partially successful. In no respect cooled by this disappointment, he applied himself with untiring energy to the duties of his station, making a vice-regal progress through the northern provinces of India, visiting the Nabobs and native Princes, in the full splendour of Asiatic magnificence, redressing grievances, creating friends and allies, repressing open or concealed enemies, and laying upon a broad basis the foundations of an empire which the potentates of Europe regard with envy, and to which our remotest posterity will look back with astonishment and admiration. In 1801 the Governor-General despatched a considerable force up the Red Sea, to assist in wresting Egypt from the power of the French. He next turned the British arms against the Mahrattas, and, after a sharp struggle, conquered the whole country between the Jumma and the Ganges, compelling Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar to make peace. On these events followed the splendid victory obtained by Major-General Wellesley and the troops under his command at Assaye; and finally, the battle of Lassawarree—which terminated a war not less remarkable for the prudence and wisdom with which it was directed, than for the military achievements by which it was brought to a successful issue. After six or seven years of service in the East, Lord Wellesley naturally became desirous of returning to England; but his services were of such importance in India, that even a change in the Administration at home was not followed by his recall. In consequence of his financial plans, the revenue of the Company had been raised from seven millions to upwards of fifteen millions annually, with advantage to commerce, and without injustice to the inhabitants. In the year 1805 he was, at his own request, recalled from the Government of India, and, as might be expected, everything was done in this country by the East India Company, and by the Ministers of the Crown, to mark the deep sense which they entertained of his splendid services. Nevertheless there were those who thought that his administration had been enormously expensive, not to say extravagant, and that he was guilty of great injustice to the native powers, particularly to the Nabob of Oude. By his accusers it was forgotten, that the critical circumstances of the time compelled a vast expenditure, and that his conduct towards the Indian princes was justified by their persevering hostility; yet in those days there was a Member of the House of Commons, a Mr. Paull,

who presented articles of impeachment against him, but they were soon withdrawn, and a vote was obtained in his favour. The Marquess Wellesley had long been separated from his wife, and her Ladyship did not accompany him to India. He was married on the 1st of November, 1794, to Hyacinthe Gabrielle Roland, only daughter of Monsieur Pierre Roland. They had had several children, but separated very soon after marriage without any further issue, and were not afterwards reconciled. Her Ladyship died in 1816; and Lord Wellesley, on the 29th of October, 1825, a second time contracted matrimony, being then at the advanced age of 65. On that occasion he was married to Marianne, daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, and widow of Mr. Robert Patterson. The present Marchioness, who has had no family by the Marquess, is a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen Dowager. The Marquess, on his return from India, again took part in the proceedings of Parliament; and though he cordially supported the war against Bonaparte, he was by no means a strenuous partisan of all the measures of Mr. Perceval's or even of Lord Liverpool's Government, and gradually evinced that leaning towards what are called Liberal politics, which, at a later period of life, led to his connexion with the Ministry of Lord Grey, and probably prevented his having any share in the conduct of public affairs, when his illustrious brother was at the head of the Government. In the year 1807, the Duke of Portland being Minister, the King wished Lord Wellesley to be appointed one of the Secretaries of State; but he did not then accept office. In 1809, he took rather a prominent part in vindicating the expedition to Copenhagen, in which, as usual, he eminently distinguished himself. He was soon afterwards appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, but was prevented by the discordant opinions upon Spanish affairs in the State Councils, from embarking soon enough to excite the Spanish Junta to the requisite efforts for opening the campaign. It required but a short residence in Spain to convince him how much the success of any resistance to Bonaparte must depend upon British exertions; his Lordship accordingly insisted on the recall of Cuesta; and advised the immediate appointment of a Regency, and a convocation of the Cortes, as the only means of giving the weight of nationality to their proceedings. Dissensions in the British Cabinet, and the fact that on the Peninsula military services were more required than diplomatic negotiations, caused the speedy return of the Noble Marquess. On the death of the Duke of Portland, the Perceval Government was formed, and the Marquess Wellesley, after considerable negotiation, was prevailed upon to accept the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This he held from the month of December, 1809, till January, 1812, but differing from his colleagues on the Roman Catholic claims, and on other material points, he withdrew from the Government. On the assassination of Mr. Perceval, which took place in the month of May following, the Prince Regent was evidently anxious that Lord Wellesley should form a part of the new Government then about to be constructed. The Marquess was immediately commissioned to assist in forming an Administration, but did not succeed in accomplishing that object; and it was not until the 8th of June, that Lord Liverpool could announce in Parliament the fact, that he was himself the head of the Government. Shortly after the formation of the new Ministry, Mr. Canning carried in the House of Commons a motion favourable to Roman Catholic claims; a similar motion was made in the Upper House by the Marquess Wellesley on the 1st of July, which was lost by a majority of one, and that one a proxy. His Lordship then remained in Opposition for about ten years, in the early part of which period, he repeatedly called the attention of Parliament to the situation in which his illustrious brother was placed in the Peninsula. For want of sufficient co-operation on the part of the Spanish government, as well as on account of being frequently disappointed respecting the reinforcements which he was taught to look for from this country, the Noble Duke struggled rather to maintain a glorious existence by a series of surprising victories, than to effect the expulsion of the French. Lord Wellesley described the conduct of the Spanish government as feeble, irregular, and ill-directed; while he depicted the system adopted by the British Ministers as "timid without prudence, and narrow without economy—profuse, with-

out the fruits of expenditure, and slow without the benefits of caution." Early in the spring of the ensuing year, he demanded a Parliamentary committee, to inquire into the circumstances and result of the last campaign in the Spanish Peninsula; the motion was, however, negatived by a majority of 96. The next occasion upon which Lord Wellesley took an active part in the business of Parliament was in the year 1815, when he condemned in unqualified terms the disregard to commercial interests that prevailed in the treaties by which the peace of Europe was then consolidated. The transition from war to peace, and the consequent want of employment, led to much discontent and tumult throughout the country; this was followed by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and other restrictive measures. On these occasions the Ministers of the day found in the Marquess an active and formidable opponent. Lord Wellesley once more came into power as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1822, Sir Robert Peel being the Home Secretary. The known sentiments of his Lordship upon the subject of Catholic claims, made his appointment to the vice-regal government of Ireland extremely unpopular with the Protestant party in that country. The expectations of the Roman Catholics were proportionably raised, and his arrival was converted into a signal for the renewed jealousy and rancour of both parties. The Noble Marquess pursued what was called a conciliatory policy, but this did not protect him from very evident manifestations of public odium, and a daring personal attack was made upon him on his visit to the Theatre in Dublin. This led to judicial proceedings, in which the Orange party considered that they obtained a signal triumph; and the reader need hardly be reminded, that these events gave rise to several long discussions in Parliament, which were carried on with much heat and animosity. His Lordship's government of Ireland commenced with disturbances, insurrections, and conflagrations in the southern counties, which almost reached the suburbs of the capital itself; and these were necessarily followed by the operation of the Insurrection Act, and other coercive measures. There never was a period of his life in which Lord Wellesley had greater difficulties to overcome than while governing his native country; and though his Irish Administration was not attended with the same brilliant success which marked his Indian career, yet it cannot be denied, that on most occasions during this period, he evinced great wisdom, discretion, and impartiality. The illness and consequent retirement from public life of the Earl of Liverpool had no effect upon the position of the Noble Marquess as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; for neither Mr. Canning nor Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon) were adverse to the claims of the Roman Catholics. The Duke of Wellington was the next Prime Minister. Whatever might be the hopes and intentions of his Grace, he certainly did not think it expedient to begin his Administration by making an announcement which he knew must be unpalatable to the King, which he afterwards found the utmost difficulty in prevailing on His Majesty to adopt, and which at that moment, he might have found it impossible to render acceptable to the country. The Noble Marquess was then withdrawn from the vice-regal government, and continued out of office till the accession to power of Earl Grey, when a second time he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, having previously for a short period filled the office of Lord High Steward. During the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1834-5, Lord Wellesley was of course out of office; but on the formation of the second Melbourne Ministry, in April, 1835, he accepted the appointment of Lord Chamberlain. His Lordship, however, resigned it in the course of the same year, and never afterwards filled any public employment. He had at that period attained the very advanced age of 77; his health began to decline; with the exception of his brothers, the friends of his early years had withdrawn into retirement, or sunk into the grave; and the venerable statesman, who had devoted half a century to the service of three successive Sovereigns—who had lived to see the wisdom of his Indian government gratefully acknowledged, not only by his early contemporaries, but confirmed by subsequent events, and ratified by a succeeding generation—thought the time had at length arrived for that season of repose which it is so desirable should intervene between the cessation of active pursuits, and the close of human existence. Although

occasionally differing from his brother, the Duke of Wellington, on political matters, no interruption of fraternal affection ever took place between these distinguished members of a distinguished family; and his Grace is well known to have been a frequent visitor at Kingston House, where the Noble Marquess resided for many years previous to his decease. His Lordship is the author of "Substance of a Speech in the House of Commons on the Address, 1794;" "Notes relative to the Peace concluded with the Mahrattas," in which he has given a succinct history of Indian affairs; "Letters to the Government of Fort St. George, relative to the new form of Government established there;" "Letters to the Directors of the East India Company, on the India Trade," &c. As his policy led him to lay great stress on the influence of the public press, he is believed to be author of many other publications of a temporary political character. A collection of his dispatches has also been recently published. Although the title and the surname of the deceased Marquess was Wellesley, yet the family from which he was paternally descended was the ancient house of Cowley or Colley, a member of which was Walter Cowley, Solicitor-General for Ireland, in 1537. The first Baron Mornington, on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Garret Wellesley, esq., assumed the name of that family, which has ever since been borne by his successors in the Peerage. The Wellesleys, or, as it was formerly spelt, the Wesleys, were of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the Irish branch was founded by a gentleman who was standard bearer to Henry II., and who accompanied that monarch to Ireland, in 1172. He there obtained for his military services large grants of land in the counties of Meath and Kildare, a considerable portion of which his descendants enjoyed up to a recent period. With the Marquess all those titles which were conferred on himself become extinct; but the Earldom of Mornington, the Viscounty of Wellesley, and the Barony of Mornington, in the Peerage of Ireland, descend to his next brother, Lord Maryborough, because these were honours which their father had enjoyed. By the death of the Marquess, a stall in the order of the Garter, and the office of Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath become vacant. The Marquess was a Knight of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun.

The following is a brief statement in chronological order of the offices held by the Noble Marquess, the public proceedings in which he participated, and the chief events of his Parliamentary and private life: Born, June 20, 1760. Succeeded his father in the Irish honours, May 22, 1781. Elected a Knight of St. Patrick, 1783. Sworn of the Irish Privy Council, 1793. Returned to the British House of Commons for Beeralsston, 1785. Returned for New Windsor subsequently; created a British Privy Councillor, 1793. Married his first wife, November 29, 1794. Appointed Governor-General of India, 1797. Created a British Peer as Baron Wellesley, October 20, 1797. Created Marquess Wellesley, Dec. 2, 1799. Returned from India, 1805. Appointed Ambassador to the Supreme Central Junta of Spain, July 28, 1809. Returned, Dec., 1809. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dec., 1809. Elected a Knight of the Garter, and resigned the Order of St. Patrick, 1810. Resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, June, 1812. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the first time, Dec., 1821. Married his second wife, Oct. 29, 1825. Resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy, March, 1828. Appointed Lord Steward, 1831. Resigned, 1833. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time, Sept. 1833. Resigned a second time, Dec., 1834. Appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Household, April, 1835. Resigned the Lord Chamberlainship the same year. Died, Sept. 26th, 1842.

On the 2nd of November, 1837, the East India Company came to a resolution to the effect, that they had reason to believe, that the Marquess Wellesley was involved in pecuniary difficulties, and that, therefore, they deemed it to be their duty to offer to him some further acknowledgment of his distinguished services. The resolution proceeded to state that, on the fall of Seringapatam, the sum of 100,000*l.* was set apart for the Marquess Wellesley—a grant which, on his suggestion, was abandoned to the army. It was afterwards determined to vote to him an annuity of 5,000*l.*, which had ever since been paid; but the Court of proprietors believed, that the Noble Marquess derived very little benefit from the grant; and, under these

circumstances, it was resolved that the sum of 20,000*l.* be placed in the hands of the chairman, the deputy chairman, and two other persons as trustees, to be applied for the use and benefit of the Marquess Wellesley, in such manner as they might think fit. This grant was accepted, and acknowledged by his Lordship, in a letter addressed to the chairman. The Marquess enjoyed a pension of 2,693*l.* as Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland.

26. At the Rectory, West Monkton near Taunton, aged 77, Robert Kinglake, esq., M.D.

— At Seaton, aged 77, Lieut. Wm. Collins, retired full pay, R.N., son of Major-Gen. A. T. Collins, Col. Commandant Plymouth Div. R. Marines. He accompanied Governor Phillips on the first expedition to New South Wales in 1787, and unfurled the first British flag at Sidney Cove; being invalided home, he was entrusted with the first despatches from Governor Philips, and with the last ever received by France from her celebrated navigator, Adm. De la Perouse.

— At Stonehouse, aged 56, Capt. Palliser, R.N.

28. In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 53, Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Bart., Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Sir Michael O'Loghlen was the fourth son of Coleman O'Loghlen, esq., of Port-co. Clare, by his second wife, the daughter of Michael Finnucane, M.D., of Ennis. Being a member of the church of Rome, his promotion commenced after the accession of the liberal party to power, when he was appointed Third Serjeant Jan. 18, 1831, and Second Serjeant Feb. 1832. In the latter year he was admitted a Bencher of the King's Inns. On the 21st Oct. 1834, he was appointed Solicitor-General, which office he held until the resignation of the Whigs in Jan. following. On the 31st Aug. 1835, he became Attorney-General; on the 12th Nov. 1836, Baron of the Exchequer; and on the 28th Jan. 1837, Master of the Rolls. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1838. In his judicial character, Sir Michael O'Loghlen earned the esteem and admiration of all parties. The Irish papers have contained various eulogies upon his character since his decease, but we shall content ourselves by quoting some remarks made by the present Lord Chancellor on the 8th of Nov.:—"Mention having been made of the name of the late Master of the Rolls, I cannot omit this opportunity of stating how much I deplore his decease, and how sincerely I sympathise in the general feeling for his loss, and in the admiration entertained for his virtues. His kind disposition and pleasing manners ensured the regard of those over whom he presided, and his great attainments as a lawyer, his practical knowledge, his untiring industry, and, above all, his earnest desire to promote the ends of justice, demand the respect of all; and in him the judicial bench has indeed lost one of its brightest ornaments." The remains of Sir Michael O'Loghlen were conveyed to Ireland for interment. Sir Michael married in 1817 Bidelia, daughter of Daniel Kelly, esq., of Dublin, and has left a family of several children. His son, now Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, was called to the Bar in 1841.

— At her seat, Bonnington Castle, near Lanark, Lady Mary Rebecca Ross, eldest sister of the Duke of Leinster. She was married in 1799 to Gen. Sir Charles Ross, Bart., Col. of the 37th Foot, who died in 1814, and by whom she had several children.

— The Rev. David Dickson, D.D., Minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

— At Birmingham, Richard Howley, esq., a gentleman of eccentric habits, and a cousin of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His death was caused by enlargement of the heart.

— At Birmingham, the Rev. Adolphe Gabert, D.D., one of the Judges of the Consistory Court of the Principality of Waldeck, and Rector of Mengeringhausen, in Germany.

— Aged 72, the Rev. William Jones, Minister of St. Arvan's, Monmouthshire, to which church he was presented in 1802 by the Duke of Beaufort. He was a very active promoter of the cause of missions, and the conversion of the Jews. His funeral was attended by more than 400 persons.

OCTOBER.

2. At Burtington, Vermont, United States, in his 62nd year, the Rev. William Ellery Channing, D.D., late Pastor of the Federal-street congregation in Boston. Dr. Channing was born at Newport, Rhode Island. His grandfather was William Ellery, one

of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was an eminent merchant of Newport. During the early part of his collegiate course at Harvard College, his friends expected that young Channing would pursue the study of medicine, but his attention was turned to divinity by the Hollis Professor at that college. In 1803 Mr. Channing was ordained over the congregation in Federal-street, Boston. The lines between the orthodox and Unitarian denominations were not then so distinct as they have now become; in fact, the term Unitarian was not in general use. Mr. Channing was considered a serious-minded young preacher, of blameless morals, of cultivated taste, strong eloquence, and leaning to evangelical views in theology. Circumstances subsequently gave rise to a more marked division of theological teachers, and Mr. Channing's preaching and writing assumed a more decided character. His congregation, which became more numerous, built him a church, and his reputation in his own school of theology gained ground. Dr. Channing's published sermons during the war of 1812 brought him into general notice. Subsequently, his review of the writings of Milton, his character of Napoleon Buonaparte, and other able performances, established his reputation among the eminent scholars and belles lettres writers of his country and the world. The taunt of the 'Edinburgh Review," at an early period, that Dr. Channing "touched lofty keys, but with no very great force," was not echoed by the numerous readers and admirers of his writings. Dr. Channing's publications on the subject of American Slavery have attracted no little attention both at home and in Europe. He belonged to no Anti-Slavery Society—he even doubted the wisdom of these Associations—but he was an uncompromising enemy to slavery, and thought, spoke, and wrote accordingly. One of the latest, if not the last performance of Dr. Channing, was on the 1st of August, the anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, when he delivered a discourse in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. A report of it was published, and attracted the admiration even of those who do not espouse the cause in behalf of which Dr. Channing directed so much labour and sympathy. Dr. Channing was a man of great independence of mind. He was never swayed by popular applause to do an act which his principles condemned. He paid no respect to men on account of their wealth or office. He honoured moral worth wherever he found it. His preaching and his writings were corroborated by a life of high moral character. He loved the cause of peace, and by his tongue and pen did all he could to avert the calamities of war. He spoke out, in intelligible terms on conjugal infidelity and licentiousness. In the pulpit his gravity and solemnity exceeded that of most preachers, and many who boast of more correct theological principles might have taken useful lessons from him, not only in the pulpit but in all his social relations.

2. In St. James's-square, Lieut.-Col. George Thornhill, C.B., formerly of the 13th Light Infantry, and late commanding the 14th Foot. He was made Ensign 1796, in 13th Foot 1797, Lieut. 1798, Capt. 1805, brevet Major 1819, Lieut.-Col. 1828.

— In Curzon-street, Mayfair, aged 56, Capt. Joseph Blyth.

— In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Caroline Montagu, daughter of the late Lord Charles Greville Montagu, and grand-daughter of Robert third Duke of Manchester.

— At his seat, Higher Hall, near Leigh, Lancashire, in the 59th year of his age, John Hodson Kearsley, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county palatine of Lancaster, and late M.P. for the borough of Wigan. Mr. Kearsley was in politics a staunch Conservative; but, although his political sentiments differed from those of several of his constituents, it is admitted by all that whilst he sat in Parliament for their borough, no one could more faithfully have watched over or more zealously protected the local interests of the town of Wigan. His death will be a source of deep and lasting regret to all, and he has left behind him a good name which will be fondly cherished.

— At his seat at Chartley, in the county of Stafford, in the 82nd year of his age, the Right Hon. Washington Shirley, eighth Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth (Sept. 3, 1711), thirteenth Baronet of the Shirleys of Staunton Harold, in the county of Leicester (May 22, 1611).

— Aged 42, Thomas Butler Chinn, esq., of the Close, Lichfield.

— At Castle House, Wivesliscombe, aged 59, Major-Gen. Charles Augustus Walker, of Whetleigh House, near Taunton.

3. At Bath, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. James Price, of the Bengal army.

— Suddenly, after only about an hour's illness, at his seat, Highfield Park, near Hartford Bridge, Hants, aged 70, General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 27th Foot, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Asylum. This distinguished officer was the second son of William first Earl of Enniskillen, by Anne his wife, only daughter of Galbraith Lowry Corry, esq., and sister of the first Earl of Belmore; and was therefore uncle of the present peer. He entered the service at an early age with a high and gallant spirit, well fitted for military enterprise, and having passed through the different gradations in rank was, in 1794, appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of Ward's Foot, and in the January of 1801 was gazetted a Colonel in the Army. He was engaged in action throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, and received the repeated thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his distinguished services throughout that campaign, more particularly at the battles of Salamanca in 1812, Vittoria and the Pyrenees the year following, and at Orthes in 1814. He was second in command at the battle of Maida, and wore a medal for that splendid victory. He received also a cross and four clasps for his gallant services in command of the fourth division at Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was present also at the capture of Bordeaux. Sir G. L. Cole was for some time Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been since 1818 to the time of his death Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. He was also Governor of the Island of Mauritius, and Colonel of the 27th (Enniskillen) Foot, to which he was appointed 16th Dec. 1826. In 1825 he was advanced to the rank of Major-General, and on the 22nd July 1830 he was gazetted General. In the year 1812 he sat in Parliament as Member for the co. of Fermanagh, which was subsequently represented by his nephew, the present Earl of Enniskillen, prior to his succession to the peerage. Sir Lowry Cole married, June 15, 1815, Lady Frances Harris, younger daughter of James first Earl of Malmesbury; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue a son, Arthur Lowry, born in 1817, a Lieutenant in the 43rd Foot, and two daughters, Florence Mary Georgiana and Louisa Katherine.

— At Dunkeld House, aged 80, the Most Noble Marjory Duchess of Atholl. She was eldest daughter of James sixteenth Lord Forbes, by Catharine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Orton and Balvenie, Bart.; was married first in 1786 to John Mackenzie, Lord Macleod, eldest son of the attainted Earl of Cromarty, who died in 1789, without issue; and in 1794 became the second wife of John fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T., who died in 1830.

— At Cassel, aged 77, the distinguished German sculptor Ruhl. He was the preceptor of Rauch, of Berlin, and held the appointment of professor at the Academy of Arts at Cassel.

5. At sea, aged 46, Robert Hughes Treherne, esq., many years in the maritime service of the Hon. East India Company.

8. At St. John's, New Brunswick, aged 29, the Hon. Capt. John Hartstonge Pery, of the 30th reg., on that station. He was the third son of Henry late Lord Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick.

— At his residence, Upper Belgrave-place, aged 84, Henry Robinson, esq.

— In Brunswick-square, aged 82, Thomas Platt, esq.

— At Woolwich, aged 88, Henry Canham, esq.

— At Vicar's Hill, Kingsteignton, Devonshire, at the house of his brother-in-law Dr. Whipham, aged 67, the Rev. Henry Atkins, Vicar of Arreton, Isle of Wight, Prebendary of Wightering in the cathedral of Chichester, and a magistrate for Hampshire.

— At Old Basing, the Rev. Stephen Davies, M.A., Curate of that parish, and of Up Nately, Hants.

— In his 40th year, the Rev. Harry J. Place, Rector of Marnhull, Dorset.

9. At his residence in Berkshire, in his 77th year, the Hon. John Broderick, a General in the army, uncle to Lord Viscount Midleton.

10. At Venice, of deep decline, the Baroness Vander Noot de Moorsel, youngest daughter of the late L. Heyland, esq., of Glendargh, co. of Antrim.

11. At Edinburgh, Lady M. Cuninghame, widow of Sir James M. Cuninghame, Bart., of Corschill; and same day, Miss M. Cuninghame, daughter of the same.

— In Dorset-place, John Dick, esq., late of Orange Park, Jamaica.

12. In Jermyn-street, Lieut.-Col. John Charles Hope, late of the Rifle Brigade.

— At Norwood, aged 52, the Right Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Countess of Bradford. She was the only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bt., by Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, aunt of the present Earl of Dalhousie.

— At Monmouth, in his 85th year, the Rev. Thomas Addams Williams, Vicar of Uske, where he had performed the duties for upwards of sixty years.

13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 54, Sir John Jacob Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell Park, Norfolk.

— At Cawnpore, aged 38, William Richard Kennaway, esq., Judge of the Civil Court of Futtypore, fourth son of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

— At Clifton, Thomas Lyttleton Lyster, esq., R.N., late of H.M.S. *Cleopatra*.

— At Crowcombe Court, Geo. Henry Carew, esq. He was descended from the ancient family of Broughton, and by marriage with Miss Carew, the lineal descendant of Sir Coventry Carew, of Anthony House, Cornwall, he became possessed of the Somersetshire property, and also of Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire.

14. At Brighton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jas. Lyon, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 24th reg.

— In Jersey, Col. Gilbert Cimitiere. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Col. in 1819. He was present in sixteen general battles, besides several sieges and partial actions.

— At Pimlico, aged 66, Mr. Edward Augustus Kendall, the author of "Keeper's Travels," "Travels in America and Canada," "Letters on Ireland," "Letters on the Catholic Question," "Letters on the Abolition of the Slave-Trade," "Trial by Battle," and other works on political economy and jurisprudence, besides many translations from the French in prose and verse. In periodical literature, descending from its higher range, he may be said to have originated, in the "Literary Chronicle," "Olio," &c. twenty-five years since, the present cheap and deservedly popular race of weekly issues from the press.

— At Claughton Hall, Lancashire, aged 56, John Gage Rokewode, of Coldham Hall, Suffolk, esq., barrister-at-law, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, F. R. S. and F. L. S. As an antiquary Mr. Rokewode was highly accomplished. He was a good scholar, well versed in English history, in records, in genealogy, and heraldry, with a correct eye and an elegant taste in art.

16. At his residence attached to the Police Court, aged 52, David William Gregorie, esq., Senior Magistrate at Queen-square Police Court.

— At his house in St. Giles Norwich, John Herring, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the co. of Norfolk; in his 69th year.

17. At Landford parsonage, aged 25, Thomas Bolton Girdlestone, mate R.N. third son of the Rev. Henry Girdlestone, and by his mother grand-nephew of the illustrious Nelson.

— At Burford House, in the co. of Salop, in the 72nd year of his age, the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout, late Fellow of All Soul's College.

— At Bradfield, Berks, aged 76, the Rev. Henry Stevens, M.A. Rector of that parish.

18. At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, Lieut. Frederick Prangnall, R.N., late of Alresford, Hants, and Kilworth, co. of Cork; in his 52nd. year.

— At Camden Town, Dr. Peter Kenny, a gentleman of literary pursuits. He committed suicide by cutting his throat; verdict, temporary insanity.

— At Hall Court, Mathon, aged 57, William Vale, esq., a magistrate for Herefordshire, and formerly a Lieut. in the Navy.

— At Naples, from the effects of malaria fever, John Harper, esq. Mr. Harper was born at Dunken Hall, near Blackburn, Lancashire, on the 11th November, 1809. He had been for some years resident in the city of York, where he practised, with flattering success, the profession of an architect; and, even in a very brief career, he has left behind him many permanent examples of his classical genius in architecture, both in Yorkshire and in his native co. of Lancashire.

19. At his seat, St. Catherine's, near Edinburgh, Sir William Rae, Bart. Lord Advocate of Scotland, and M.P. for Buteshire. Sir William, who was

called to the bar as far back as the year 1791, was a schoolfellow and co-temporary of Sir Walter Scott, who ever entertained a high regard for him, as frequently appears from his recorded sentiments. In 1819, and when sheriff of Midlothian, Sir W. Rae was promoted to the office of Lord-Advocate, on the elevation of the present Lord Meadowbank to the bench. He held this office until the accession of the Grey Ministry, in 1830, and was afterwards re-appointed in 1834, and continued during the brief official tenure of Sir R. Peel. During the intervals in his official career the Right Hon. Baronet remained in Parliament, and was the acknowledged adviser of the Opposition on all matters relating to Scotland. Perhaps no individual ever held this office so long, seeing it is the key to the official patronage of Scotland, and the occupant of which is, of course, entitled in due time to secure an honourable promotion for himself. Sir William might have on various occasions claimed a seat on the bench, but he very honourably declined the judicial office, on the ground that he did not consider himself sufficiently qualified as a practising lawyer. He was, however, allowed by all, including his political opponents, to be most assiduous in his official duties, and many remain to bear testimony to the efficient services he rendered in local matters. As a lawyer and public man, the characteristics of Sir William Rae were those of good sense, active business habits, and unpretending assiduity in the discharge of his duties, rather than brilliancy of talent and eloquence. During the entire period to which we have alluded he was always in Parliament—whether out of office or in office—steadily attached to his principles and his friends, and ever occupied more peculiarly with the multifarious business which had reference to Scotland. And although in the very brunt of the political warfare which prevailed with a greater or less degree of keenness during the prolonged term of his public life, he could not be unscathed in the conflict, yet no man in the same position could have borne his faculties more meekly, or carried with him to the grave less of the asperities of political party.

— At Moor Lodge, Sheffield, the Rev. Nathaniel Philipps, D.D.; in his 85th year.

— At Newton Longville, Bucks, of which parish he had been Rector twenty-eight years, the Rev. Robert Wetherell, B.C.L., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Hereford; in his 75th year.

21. William Scott, of Burnmouth, well known in Eskdale and Liddlesdale, and indeed through the whole of the border counties, as the author of "Border Exploits," and "The Beauties of the Border," both of which have been frequently reprinted. He was a shrewd, intelligent man, of eccentric habits, and fond of collecting historical records; indeed, he was a perfect storehouse of local tradition and anecdote. He was by trade a stonemason, but for many years he kept the parochial school at Burnmouth; and during harvest (a time when country schools are closed) he travelled the country, like "Old Mortality," lettering new and deciphering old tombstones. He was accidentally killed by being thrown from a cart.

— At Durdens, the Hon. Catharine Sophia, wife of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. She was the second wife of Sir Gilbert, and was married in 1825. The death of Lady Heathcote arose from the distressing circumstance of her clothes having caught fire; and before assistance could be procured, suffocation took place.

— At his residence, Etwall Lodge, Derbyshire, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. William Boultbee Sleath, D.D. F. S. A., Warden of Etwall Hospital, Vicar of Willington, and formerly Head Master of Repton School.

— Aged 58, William Henry Rowland Irby, esq., cousin of Lord Boston, and a gentleman well known on the turf.

22. At Cheltenham, Major-General John Nicholas Smith, of Upper Harley-street; in his 83rd year. In 1781, Gen. Smith entered the service of the Hon. East India Company, in which he served with zeal, integrity, and distinction for a period of fifty-six years.

— At his house, on Forest Hill, Sir John Cowan, Bart., Alderman of the City of London.

— At his residence, at Ipswich, the Rev. John Constantine Cooke, Vicar of Swilland, in Suffolk, and Rector of King's Repton, Huntingdon.

— At Thurlow-place, the Rev. Nun Morgan Harry, Minister of New Broad-street Chapel London; in his 42nd year.

— At Clonmel, aged 67, Thomas

Sadleir, esq. He was elder and only brother to the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, and was the head of one of the oldest families of English settlers in Ireland.

24. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, the Rev. George Roberts, Vicar of Gretton with Duddington, Northamptonshire.

25. At Maizehill, near Blackheath, Kent, aged 26, the Rev. Robert James, M.A. Clare Hall, Cambridge.

26. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 52, Capt. James Keith Forbes, late of the East India Company's Service.

— At Tremont House, in Boston, Sir John Caldwell, late Treasurer-Gen. of Canada.

27. At Theddingworth, Leicestershire, aged 68, the Rev. W. F. Major, Vicar of that parish.

— Aged 60, the Rev. W. Thompson, Perpetual Curate of Halstock, Dorset.

— In Portman-street, aged 74, Thos. Barton Bowen, esq., Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and a Director of the Chelsea Waterworks.

26. At Hampton Court, aged 62, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, one of the Commissioners of Excise. He was the youngest son of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and brother to the Marquess of Anglesey.

29. At Darlaston, Staffordshire, aged 53, the Rev. Joseph Hugill, D.D. Rector of that parish.

— In Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 56, Allan Cunningham, esq. Allan Cunningham, the fourth son of his parents, was born at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire. Though his family was in humble circumstances, a biographical memoir, published some years since, tells us that one of the poet's ancestors, by taking the side of Montrose, lost for the family their patrimony in Ayrshire. He was taken from school when eleven years old and apprenticed to a mason. Little calculated as such a position might seem to allow much leisure for cultivation, it is certain, that from an early age, Allan must have been a diligent and miscellaneous reader. It was about the year 1810, that Allan Cunningham's name began first to be seen in print; one of his earliest appearances being as a contributor to Cromek's "Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song." Most of the old fragments, which there bear his name, were recast,—not a few were fabricated, by him. Some of his ballads in this collection are exquisitely tender, touching, and beautiful. In the year 1810, Cunningham came to seek his fortune in London. This advanced progressively, thanks to his own prudence and industry. By turns he tried most of the means of which a literary man can avail himself: reported for a newspaper and wrote for the periodicals, particularly the Literary Gazette, the London Magazine, and the Athenæum. More substantial labours, such as "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama,—the novels, "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott," with the "Songs of Scotland," attested in succession his literary industry. Meanwhile his other craft was not forgotten. He obtained a situation in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey, and this he continued worthily to occupy till his own death. This association had considerable influence upon the future career of both parties. To Cunningham, though acting in a comparatively humble capacity, Chantrey, there is reason to believe, was deeply indebted for those poetical ideas which raised his most successful sculpture into reputation, and himself into the high road to eminence and wealth. Not that Chantrey was himself destitute of imagination; but, that he derived infinite benefit from the hints elicited by collision with his bookkeeper and amanuensis. In another manner, also, the services of the latter were of value to the artist. From his intercourse with the press, Cunningham had ready access to that potent auxiliary; and his pen was indefatigable in proclaiming far and wide the skill of his friend; in fighting his battles where public competition was the order of the day; and, in fact, doing everything to promote his interests which newspaper support could accomplish. Sir Francis by his will made a grateful acknowledgment for this faithful and effectual devotedness. Comfortably situated in the studio of Chantrey, offering much of congenial pursuit, and bringing him into contact with men of rank and genius, Allan had leisure enough to cultivate his own literary tastes, and in succession to produce a number of estimable works. His own poetry stamped his name with distinction among the minstrels of Scotland; and Scott, Hogg, and others in the foremost rank, at once

allowed his brotherhood. His best compositions are sweetly natural as well as national; and many of them stirring and spirited, contrasting finely with the melancholy strains of others, wherein dole and misfortune supersede the martial theme. His "British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," in five volumes of the Family Library, deservedly became a popular work; since, though its writer falls short of that calm and farsighted knowledge which is every year increasingly demanded of the English critic, the spirit of poety is everywhere present in it. One of the memoirs—"The Life of Blake"—is a contribution to our national biography, which will live, as being, after its kind, little less exquisite than Johnson's famous apology for Richard Savage. Besides this work Mr. Cunningham published, during the last fifteen years, a series of illustrations to "Major's National Gallery of Pictures;" "The Maid of Elvar," a poem; "The Life of Burns;" and "Lord Roldan," a romance. It was generally understood that he had made considerable progress in an extended edition of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets;" and he put the finishing touches to his "Memoirs of Sir David Wilkie" but two days before his own decease. We have spoken of his friend Sir David Wilkie, his friend Sir Walter Scott, and we might add a long list of other eminent men who loved and esteemed Allan Cunningham; for few persons ever tasted the felicity of passing through the world with more of friendship and less of enmity, than this worthy and well-deserving individual. He was straight-forward, right-minded, and conscientious; true to himself and to others. A rare share of sound common sense accompanied his poetical faculties; and as a man fit for business and the most ordinary concerns and duties, he was so regular and attentive, that it would hardly have been supposed he could so palpably claim a right to exercise or play off the eccentricities of the poet. In his domestic and private life he was equally deserving of praise.

30. At his residence in Dorchester, aged 82, Edward Boswell, esq., Treasurer for the co. of Dorset, and Clerk to the Lieutenancy of the same county.

— At Mount Nebo House, near Taunton, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Winsloe, Rector of Minster and Forrabury, Cornwall, and Perpetual Curate of Ruishton, Somersetshire.

31. At his residence in Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, after a long and severe illness, aged 82, Solomon Herschell, D.D., Chief Rabbi of the Polish and German Jews in England. Dr. Herschell was the Rabbi of the Great Synagogue for a period of forty-one years. About eighteen months ago, he met with a serious accident by slipping off the step of an omnibus and spraining his ancle. Since then he dislocated his arm by falling against a bedpost, and both these accidents were the cause of seriously affecting him. The Rabbi was a most benevolent man. He was ever busy in alleviating the distresses of the poor of all persuasions. He was a majestic figure, with the look of one of the "Old Fathers." His long white beard, and tall dignified person, rendered him an object of considerable mark in the streets of London. His obsequies were performed on the 2nd November, with great solemnity. The descendents of the late Rabbi include about twenty-eight grandchildren, and twenty-four great-grandchildren, in addition to those of his family surviving, who consist of one son, located at Jerusalem; and two daughters.

— Aged 50, the Rev. Hugh Monckton, M.A., Rector of Seaton, Rutland, and Vicar of Harringworth, Northamptonshire.

Lately. Colonel Sempronius Stretton, C. B., half-pay 84th Foot; brother in-law to Lord Castlemaine.

— Aged 34, John Dawson, M.A., late of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of Higham Lodge, Suffolk.

— At Dublin, the relict of W. Kenny, esq., of Kilclogher, Galway, sole representative of Gerald Fitzgerald, esq., last male of the branches of Rathrone and Ticrahan, Meath, lineally descended from Thomas seventh Earl of Kildare.

— In Germany, aged 67, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Baron Vivian of Glynn and Truro, Cornwall (1841), a Baronet (1828), and G. C. B. Knight of the Foreign Orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, Maria Theresa of Austria, and of the third class of St. Vladimir of Russia; a Privy Councillor of England and of Ireland; a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Colonel of the 1st Dragoons; a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum; and D. C. L. Lord

Vivian was born on the 28th of July, 1775, and entered the army as an ensign on the 31st of July, 1793, promoted to Lieutenant on the 20th of October, 1793, Captain on the 7th of May, 1794, Major on the 9th of March, 1803, Lieut.-Colonel on the 28th of September, 1804, Colonel on the 20th of February, 1812, Major-Gen. on the 4th of June, 1814, and Lieut.-General on the 22nd of July, 1830. The Lieut.-General served in Flanders and Holland under the Duke of York from June, 1794, until the return of the army in 1795. He was present in the sortie from, Nimeguen, and was left with a picket of the 28th reg., in conjunction with other pickets, to hold it after the retreat of the army. He was present in the affair of Geldermalsen, in which his regiment (the 28th) suffered severely, and in other skirmishes. He was also present in all the different battles which took place during the expedition to the Helder, excepting in the landing. Commanded the 7th Hussars in the campaign under Sir John Moore in 1808, and 1809. Commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Peninsula from September, 1813, until the return of the army, including the battles of Orthes, Nive, and Toulouse. He was severely wounded in carrying the bridge of Croix d'Orade, near Toulouse, and served at the battle of Waterloo, where he commanded the 6th Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 1st Dragoons, 10th and 18th Hussars. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General on the 22nd July, 1830; and was appointed to the Colonelcy of the First Dragoons, the 20th January, 1837. Sir Richard was created a Baronet by patent dated January 19, 1828. He had also a grant of arms allusive to his military services. Sir Hussey Vivian came forward as a candidate for the borough of Truro, on the Whig interest, at the general election of 1818. He was unsuccessful, but was returned at the next election in 1820. At the general election of 1826, he was elected for Windsor, which seat he vacated in favour of Lord Stanley, on being appointed commander of the Forces in Ireland. On the 4th May, 1835, he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance and a Privy Councillor. In 1837, he was returned one of the Members for the co. of Cornwall, from which he retired in 1841, and was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom. He was a highly esteemed and popular officer, and honourably distinguished as a politician and senator.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Chilmark Rectory, Wilts., aged 47, the Rev. George John Majendie, B.D., Rector of Headington, Wilts., a Prebendary of Salisbury, and a Rural Dean.

— In Russell-square, aged 68, Rob. Spankie, esq., one of her Majesty's Serjeants-at-Law, and late M.P. for Finsbury. Mr. Serj. Spankie, was a Scotchman by birth, and commenced his career in this country as reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*. He continued in that capacity for some time, and was considered one of the aptest and most accurate short-hand writers of his day. Subsequently he undertook the duties of editor of the same journal; but on turning his attention to the bar, gave up all connection with the paper. His name was entered as a student of the Inner Temple in the year 1804, and he was called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, by that society, July 1st, 1808; and some years after he received the appointment of Attorney-general of Bengal. He in consequence repaired to India, and for several years practised there with the greatest success. He was rapidly gaining his way both to fame and fortune, when he was unfortunately seized with an affection of the liver, which compelled him to return to England. He was unable to follow up the duties of his profession for some time after his return home, but his health being at length re-established by the change of climate, his name again appeared before the public; and, amongst other appointments which he received, he was selected by the East-India Company as their standing counsel, a post which gave him considerable influence, and a very handsome income. He was raised to the degree of the coif in 1824, and practised upon the Home Circuit. Although a powerful and clever speaker, his address was injured by a broad Scotch accent. On the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Spankie contested the representation of Finsbury, on which occasion he was returned with the Right Hon. R. Grant; the unsuccessful candidates being Messrs. Babbage, Wakley, and Temple. Mr. Spankie entered the

House of Commons as a Reformer, but occasionally voted with the Opposition, and on the dissolution in 1835, was ejected by the present Member, Mr. T. S. Duncombe.

— The Rev. Samuel Pugh of Brilley vicarage, Herefordshire. He was found dead near the church-house Michaelchurch, Radnorshire, having fallen down a slight precipice on his head; the night being dark, it is supposed that he had missed his road.

4. The Rev. Thos. Brooksby, Rector of West and South Hanningfield, Essex; and the senior magistrate of the Chelmsford Bench, where he had sat for thirty-three years.

5. At Bournemouth, aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Causton, D.D., the senior Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of Turweston, Bucks.

— In Whitehall-place, in his 76th year, Sir John Cross, Knt., Chief Judge of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy. He was the second son of William Cross, esq., of Scarborough. After the usual course of school education, he became a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, entered at Lincoln's-inn about the year 1791, and was called to the bar November 16, 1795. He was advanced to the rank of a Serjeant-at-Law in Hilary term 1819, and for several years enjoyed a considerable share of the practice belonging to that order of the profession in the Court of Common Pleas. In Trinity term 1827, he was appointed a King's Serjeant. When Lord Abinger resigned the office of Attorney-Gen. of the counties palatine of Durham and Lancaster, Mr. Cross became his successor in those offices, which he continued to hold till his appointment as one of the judges of the Court of Bankruptcy, by letters patent dated the 2nd December 1831. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. On the day of his death, he had been all the morning engaged in his judicial duties at the Court in Westminster, and had left home in the morning in good health. On entering the drawing-room on his return from court, he took his seat on the sofa, and in a moment fell back and immediately expired.

6. At Great Chart, Kent, in his 67th year, the Rev. Thomas Waite, LL.D., Rector of that parish, and chaplain to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia Matilda.

— At Wengrug, near Aberystwith, aged 31, the Rev. Ebenezer W. Davies, M.A. Perp. Curate of Nerquis, Flintshire.

— At Swansea, aged 65, the Rev. Evan Griffith, a Prebendary of St. David's. He was for ten years a master of the Grammar-school at Shrewsbury, under the late Dr. Butler (the Bishop of Lichfield), and for twenty years Head Master of the Grammar-school at Swansea.

— At Tottenham, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Hone, the well-known author of the "Every Day Book," and other works. Mr. Hone was born in Bath. His father was an occasional preacher amongst the Dissenters, and so rigid in his notions on religion that the son was taught his letters and ultimately to read from the Bible alone. At the age of ten years he was placed in an attorney's office in the metropolis, and when very young imbibed many of the principles disseminated by the London Corresponding Society. From some distaste, he quitted the law; and having married, in July 1800, he commenced business as a print and bookseller, with a circulating library, in Lambeth-walk. From thence he removed to St. Martin's Churchyard, near Charing-cross, where he had the misfortune to be burnt out and sustained considerable loss. Upon the threats of French invasion he enrolled himself in the Prince of Wales's volunteer corps; and about this time became intimately acquainted with the celebrated Mr. Towneley, and many other gentlemen of learning and taste, who highly esteemed him for his great natural talents and companionable qualities. He suffered various vicissitudes both in and out of business; but his mind was not idle, for in 1806 he published his first literary effort, "Shaw's Gardener," and for a long period he devoted much study to the great national advantages that might be derived from the establishing of Savings-banks. To effect this object he had several interviews with the Right Hon. George Rose, and by way of experiment, in conjunction with his friend Mr. John Bone, one was opened in Blackfriars-road; but, the principles being but little understood, the plan failed from want of support. He next became a bookseller, in partnership with Mr. Bone, but his general spirit was not accustomed to habits of trade; he loved the society of men of talent, and, being gifted with great humour, joined in some

of the foibles of the day. This tended to withdraw him from the counter, and he became a bankrupt; but again started in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, from whence he removed to High-street Bloomsbury, where he compiled the index to Lord Berners' Froissart. In 1811 he was selected by the booksellers, on the retirement of Mr. John Walker, to officiate as the trade auctioneer, having a counting-house in Ivy-lane. But again the loss of time spent in some public engagements, particularly an investigation of lunatic asylums, involved him in embarrassments, and a second failure was the consequence—his family having in the interval increased to seven children, who were taken to a humble lodging in the Old Bailey, where the father struggled hard to maintain them by his contributions to the *Critical Review* and the *British Lady's Magazine*. He next occupied a small shop in Fleet-street, as a bookseller, which, on two different nights, was plundered of the most valuable works, many of which had been borrowed for the purpose of displaying stock. This greatly disheartened him, but about 1815 he became publisher of the *Traveller* newspaper. In 1816 he commenced a weekly paper called the "Reformist's Register," in which he very ably combated the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Owen. Soon after this, when party spirit ran very high, he was induced to write a series of political satires; one of which, the "Political House that Jack Built" went through more than fifty editions. Its great attraction consisted perhaps in its woodcuts from the clever designs of George Cruickshank, whose talents were first made extensively known in these publications of Mr. Hone. Like everything that becomes popular in London, the "House that Jack Built" was soon imitated by a swarm of rival "Houses." Another of Mr. Hone's cleverest productions, was "A Slap at Slop," a burlesque on the newspaper called "The New Times," and printed in the newspaper form; it ridiculed principally the editor of that journal, Dr. Stoddart, and the Constitutional Association, whom he called the Bridge-street Gang. A third satire on the government of the day, Mr. Hone was unadvisedly led to write in the form of a parody upon the liturgy; and he was consequently prosecuted by the Attorney-General and brought to trial on three separate charges. The first day Mr. Justice Abbot occupied the bench, and Mr. Hone, who defended himself, was acquitted. On the second and third days Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough presided, certainly with no very favourable feelings for the accused, but Mr. Hone was again acquitted on each charge—three distinct juries taking the same view of the cases brought before them. The extraordinary powers of language and of argument displayed by Mr. Hone, in each defence, excited considerable sympathy in his behalf, and subscriptions were entered into, and a handsome sum realised, which enabled him to remove from a contracted shop in the Old Bailey to a large house on Ludgate-hill, where he gradually withdrew from his political line of publication, and attempted to resume the business of a book auctioneer, but with less success than before. In 1823 Mr. Hone published a very curious volume, entitled, "Ancient Mysteries described;" containiug the results of his researches in the way of precedents when he had been called upon to defend himself from the charge of basphemy. It is only just to him to say that this work is strictly historical, and that personally at least, he did not repeat the offence. In 1826 he commenced the publication, weekly, of his very interesting and instructive miscellany, entitled, the "Every Day Book;" but though the sale was large, yet he did not derive sufficient to maintain his family, now comprising ten children, and he was arrested for debt and thrown into the King's Bench, where he finished the "Every Day Book," and then successfully carried on its sequels, the "Table Book," for two years 1827 and 1828, and the "Year Book," for one year 1829, the whole of which from their deep research and varied interest, have been generally admired, and called forth the warm commendations of Mr. Southey the poet. The difficulties under which Mr. Hone laboured once more aroused the energies of his friends, and he was enabled to take the Grasshopper coffee-house, in Gracechurch-street; but after a few years this speculation also failed, and he was thrown upon the resources of his mind; till becoming acquainted with an Independent minister, the Rev. T. Binney, that gentleman persuaded him to try his powers in the pulpit, and he frequently preached in the Weigh-house

chapel, Eastcheap. At the starting of the "Penny Magazine," he wrote the first article, and he likewise edited "Strutt's Sports," &c. In 1835 whilst at the above-mentioned chapel, he was attacked by paralysis, and had a renewal of it in 1837, at the office of the Patriot (which paper he sub-edited) in Bolt-court, and soon afterwards suffered a third attack. From this period nature has been gradually decaying, though his intellect remained unimpaired till within a few hours of dissolution, when insensibility came on and prevented all further converse. His resignation under suffering was Christian-like, and his departure calm and tranquil. In society Mr. Hone was a cheerful companion, and his heart was never closed against the complaints of his fellow-creatures.

— At The Views, Huntingdonshire, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

8. At Sandy-park House, Drewsteignton, aged 30, Edwardus Wyndham, esq.

— Aged 80, the Rev. Samuel Oldacres, Rector of Gonalstone, Nottinghamshire. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

— At Coltishall Hall, Norfolk, the Rev. James Ward, D.D., formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Bengal; in his 76th year.

9. At Toddington, Gloucestershire, aged 85, the Rev. John Eddy, for fifty-four years Vicar of Toddington and Didbrook, Gloucestershire, and fifty-three years Rector of Whaddon, Wilts.

— At Gravesend, aged 65, George Canning, esq., Comm. R.N.

10. At his seat Ystrad Lodge, Carmarthenshire, in his 66th year, John Jones, esq., a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieut. for that co., and one of its representatives in Parliament.

11. At Grantham, aged 56, the Rev. Robert Gordon Andrews, M.A., Vicar of Haugh-on the-hill, and formerly Head Master of Grantham Free Grammar School.

— At his town residence in Dublin, the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, second Viscount Gort (1816) and Baron Kiltarton, co. Galway (1810), one of the Representative Peers and a Privy Councillor of Ireland, Governor of the co. of Galway, Constable of the Castle of Limerick, and Col. of the city of Limerick militia. Lord Gort was originally intended for the naval profession, and at the age of fourteen was entered as a midshipman in the *Alexander*, then under the command of the late Lord Longford. A short time after he had joined his vessel, she sailed for the Mediterranean, and formed one of the fleet under Lord Howe. His conduct throughout won the marked and public acknowledgments of Lord Longford. On the return of the *Alexander*, Lord Gort quitted the naval service, and purchased a commission in the Royals. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Limerick Militia; and in this capacity he highly distinguished himself in opposing the progress of the French under General Humbert, at Colooney, 5th September 1798, for which he obtained an honourable augmentation to his family arms by a grant of supporters bearing the flag of the Limerick Militia, with the motto of "Colooney," and the date September 1798 inscribed thereon. The thanks of Parliament too were voted to him for his gallant conduct throughout the engagement, in which he was severely wounded. He had been elected to the Irish Parliament as one of the members for the city of Limerick from the year 1790, and he was one of the few who to the last maintained what they conceived was the cause of their country in opposition to the Union. After that measure had been consummated, he was again elected, then as the sole member, and he continued to represent the city in Parliament for a period of twenty-seven years until his accession to the peerage, which took place on the death of his uncle 23rd of May, 1817. He was elected a representative peer in 1820, and always supported the Conservative party, but without any slavish adherence to the policy of its leaders. Principles and not party had his vote, and on two memorable occasions in the political history of modern times, viz. on the Catholic Relief and the Corporation Bills, he felt himself bound to dissent from that party with whom he was usually found associated in politics.

14. The Rev. James Henry Stone, Perpetual Curate of Eye, near Peterborough, in his 40th year.

15. At his residence, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Right Rev. Dr. Sandes, Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford in his 64th year.

— At his residence, in Chelsea Hospital, in the 78th year of his age, Gen. Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B. K.T.S., &c., Lieut.-Governor of that Hospital, and late Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Madras. General Walker was the eldest son of the late Major Nathaniel Walker, of the Royal American rangers. Sir George was an accomplished soldier, and in all the relations of life a worthy man. In all the various stations which he filled he acquitted himself with honour and probity.

16. Aged 42, the Rev. William Hen. Prescot, M.A., of Bradshaw-hall, in the parish of Cheadle, Lancashire.

17. At Douglas Isle of Man, aged 68, the Rev. Rowland Wingfield, of the Rhys-pont, near Oswestry, a Canon of St. Asaph, and Vicar of Ruabon Denbighshire.

— At the house of a friend in the neighbourhood of Cavendish-square, in his 64th year, Mr. John Varley. Mr. Varley, one of the patriarchs of our school of water-colour painters, was one of the earliest members and original founders of the Water-colour Society, of whose exhibitions his drawings continued to the last to be among the chief attractions. Some of his finest works, indeed, were the productions of the last two years. In the outset of the society, he was perhaps its greatest support, contributing as many as sixty pictures at a time to one exhibition. Of all water-colour painters, none preserved greater freshness, purity, and simplicity of colouring than Mr. Varley; he surpassed, in this respect, even Turner and Girtin; and even amid the temptations of modern practices, seems steadily to have eschewed the lavish use of body-colour, the rock on which water-colour painting seems destined to split. The range of his imagination was not very large, and oftentimes his treatment verged on mannerism; yet a fine classical feeling and grandeur pervaded his compositions, at times not unworthy of Gaspar Poussin himself.. Mr Varley published some manuals of his art, which, though technical, are suggestive and useful. He notoriously indulged in astrological vagaries, which must have tended to distract his attention from his art; indeed, his first thought seemed to be about "nativities," and his second about his pictures. Many are the stories told of the visits of fashionable young ladies to him, made ostensibly to buy a picture, but in reality to have their nativities cast.

18. At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Dr. Povah, Rector of St. James's, Duke's-place, City.

— At Bristol, Charles Edward Bernard, esq., M.D. As a physician he held, during a long course of years, a decidedly superior place in the public estimation, and more especially in the confidence of the medical profession, the senior as well as the junior members of which were glad to consult him in cases of extraordinary emergency and difficulty. No man ever attained the high position which he held in medical practice more entirely through the force and preponderancy of his talents than Dr. Bernard.

19. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 45, the Rev. F. Goode, Morning Preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum, and Evening Lecturer of Clapham. Mr. Goode was the author of a volume of "Sermons on Christian Doctrines, Practice, and Experience;" of "The Better Covenant," and of some other theological works.

— At Romsey, the Rev. John Lewis, Vicar of Timsbury, Hants.

21. At his residence, Berwick Lodge, Henbury, aged 65, Jeremiah Osborne, esq., an eminent Solicitor of Bristol.

— The Rev. Zacharias Henry Biddulph, Vicar of New Shoreham, Sussex, and of Backwell, Somersetshire.

22. At Sherrington, Bucks, aged 57, the Rev. John Pretyman, Rector of that parish and of Winwick, and a Prebendary of Lincoln.

23. At Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Richardson, B.D., Chaplain of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in his 33rd year.

24. At Dunfermline, Capt. Nathaniel Mitchell, R.N., second son of the late Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B.

26. At Hinckley, Leicestershire, the Rev. Dr. Woods.

— Murdered near his own house, James Scully, esq., J.P., of Kilfeacle, near Golden, co. Tipperary. He was the eldest son of the late Denis Scully, esq., author of "A Treatise on the Penal Code." Mr. Scully was a good and kind landlord to the honest, peaceable, and industrious tenant. On coming of age a few years ago, he forgave arrears of rent to a considerable amount; and

gave a reduction of 10*s.* per acre to many tenants. He was, besides, a great friend to the labouring poor; he employed above forty every day; and last summer, when the season was most trying, he increased the number to more than eighty; but, though a friend to the virtuous and good, he was, at the same time, an uncompromising enemy to the idle and disorderly, and to the system of agrarian outrage, that unhappily prevails in his country; and to this cause is attributed his early and cruel death. He had been before fired at and wounded, some time ago, when the offence was attributed to the malice of a tenant, who had left his farm on the pretence of emigrating to America, but was afterwards desirous to return, but disappointed. He had been out shooting ducks on the day of his death with his younger brother, Mr. Rody Scully, in a field about a quarter of a mile from his residence. As rain was falling, the latter returned to the house. After the lapse of some hours, alarm was excited; and on a search being made, the unfortunate gentleman was discovered lying quite dead, with a large orifice in his left side, where some slugs had entered, and his head terribly beaten and mutilated with stones. A double-barrelled gun, which he had taken out, lay beside him, both barrels having been discharged; and it is supposed, when he had fired them at the ducks, the assassins, watching their opportunity, rushed upon him, and effected their diabolical object.

28. At Feniton Court, Frances Duke, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, and only daughter of the late James Coleridge, esq., of Heath's Court.

30. The Rev. John Thompson, Vicar of Thornton Steward, near Bedale.

Lately. In the China seas, aged 26, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, fifth son of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. He was recently promoted to a Lieutenancy. His body was committed to the deep at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

— Aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Reader, Gleadow, M.A., Rector of Frodesley, Salop.

— Aged 51, the Rev. James Hoste, Rector of Ingoldesthorpe, and Perpetual Curate of Longham, Norfolk.

— Aged 61, the Rev. Thomas Lewis, M.A., Rector of Merthyr, and Perpetual Curate of Llanstephen and Llangunnoch, Carmarthenshire.

— At Exeter, the Rev. Francis Putt, late Vicar of Churchstowe and Kingsbridge.

DECEMBER.

1. Aged 49, the Rev. George Augustus Montgomery, M.A., Rector of Bishopstone, in South Wilts., and Prebendary of Ruscombe, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

2. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 89, Lady Peat, widow of the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Chaplain to King George 4th. Her eccentricities as Miss Smith, of East Herrington, and the firing of her house, and murder of her servant girl by some criminal yet unknown, are well remembered.

— William Temple Best, esq., of Stepple Hall, late of Kempsey, near Worcester. He was accidentally drowned in the river Rea, in returning home, after dining with the Rev. A. Woodward, of Neen Savage.

— At Pointers, Cobham, aged 86, Thomas Page, esq.

3. In Portland-place, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster.

— At his residence, Bootham, York, the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, A.M., Prebendary of York Cathedral, Vicar of Paull, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in his 76th year.

— At Oak Hill, Stafford, the Rev. Charles Benjamin Charlewood, in his 72nd year.

— At Halifax, the Hon. Sampson Salter Blowers, for many years Chief Justice and President of Nova Scotia, in his 100th year.

— At Dodderhill, Worcestershire, aged 88, the Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Vicar of that parish.

4. In Bedford-square, Peregrine Dealtry, esq., Master of the Crown Office.

— Mark Hewitt, esq., of Hever Cottage, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, and Olson Combe, near Sunbridge, Kent.

6. At York, aged 69, the Hon. Henry Butler, next brother and heir presumptive to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilkenny.

— At Abbey Lodge, Regent's Park, aged 51, Charles Norris, esq., late Chief Secretary to Government at Bombay.

— At Ockley Court, Dorking, aged 71, Walter Calvert, esq.

7. At Pisa, Thomas Hamilton, esq. the author of "Cyril Thornton," "Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns," "Men and Manners in America," and one of the principal contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine." Mr. Hamilton exhibited a remarkable union of scholarship, high breeding, and amiability of disposition. To the habitual refinement of taste, which an early mastery of the classics had produced, his military profession and intercourse with society had added the ease of the man of the world, while they had left unimpaired his warmth of feeling and kindliness of heart. Amidst the active services of the Peninsular and American campaigns, he preserved his literary tastes; and when the close of the war restored him to his country, he seemed to feel that the peaceful leisure of a soldier's life could not be more appropriately filled up, than by the cultivation of literature. The characteristic of his mind was rather a happy union and balance of qualities, than the possession of any one in excess; and the result was a peculiar composure and gracefulness, pervading equally his outward deportment and his habits of thought. The only work of fiction which he has given to the public, certainly indicates high powers both of pathetic and graphic delineation; but the qualities which first and most naturally attracted attention, were rather his excellent judgment of character, at once just and generous—his fine perception and command of wit and quiet humour, rarely, if ever, allowed to deviate into satire or sarcasm—and the refinement, taste, and precision with which he clothed his ideas, whether in writing or in conversation. His death is a great loss to the literature of the country.

— At South Newton, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake. She was mother to twelve children, grandmother to forty-five, great-grandmother to sixty-five, and to one in the fifth generation. She was married in her twenty-first year, lived with her husband sixty-two years, and was a widow three years. There are at present living six of her own children, and 111 grandchildren, making a total of 117.

— At Exeter, aged 44, the Rev. A. T. R. Vicary, Rector of St. Paul's, and one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral.

— Aged 36, the Rev. William Waldegrave Park, of Ince Hall, Cheshire; youngest son of the late Sir James Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas.

8. At his residence in Hyde Park Gardens, Francis Anthony Morris, esq., second son of Charles Morris, esq., of Portman-square, in his 50th year.

— At his seat, Bellamont Forest, co. Cavan, in Ireland, Charles Coote, esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, in his 62nd year.

— In Ennis, William Greene, esq. No man was better known; his extraordinary size attracted universal attention, as he was admitted to be the largest and heaviest man of his time.

10. At Cobham, Surrey, Caroline Treby, Lady Molesworth, the widow of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall, in her 82nd year.

— At St. Asaph, aged 52, Robert Haworth Peel, esq. He was brother of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of Bengal, first cousin of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was formerly in the 3d Dragoon Guards.

— At Three Mile Cross, Shinfield, near Reading, in his 82nd year, George Mitford, esq., M.D. This gentleman was a descendant of the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland. In early life he received a diploma as a physician, and resided for several years at Bertram House, near Reading (so named from Bertram Mitford, an early ancestor). On retiring from practice, he devoted much of his time to the discharge of his duties as a magistrate for Berkshire, to which those of a magistrate for Wiltshire were subsequently added. As chairman of the most important and populous division of Berkshire (that which includes Reading), he distinguished himself greatly by his activity and punctuality of attendance at petty and quarter sessions, which, until within a few months of his death, continued to be the characteristic qualities of his public conduct. He was a warm partisan of the Whig interest at the contested elections for Reading. His name has, however, become better known to thousands in connection with the elegant writings of his daughter, the authoress of "Our Village," and other well-known works, whose filial devotion and assiduity to the interests of her father, have gained for her universal respect.

— At Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, aged 70, the Right Hon. Rowland Hill, Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, and of Hardwicke, co. Salop, (1842); Baron Hill of Almarez, and of Hawkstone, co. Salop, (1814); Baron Hill of Almarez, and of Hardwicke, (1816), G. C. B. and Knight of the orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, Wilhelm of Holland, and the Crescent of Turkey; a Privy Councillor, General in the army, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Governor of Plymouth, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and of the Royal Military Asylum; and D. C. L. His Lordship was born August 11th, 1772, and was second son of the late Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, who married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Chambre, esq., of Petton, in Shropshire, by which lady he had sixteen children, twelve of whom survived their mother. Lord Hill entered the army in the sixteenth year of his age. His first commission was an ensigncy in the 38th reg., and having obtained leave of absence, with the view of improving his military knowledge, he was placed at an academy at Strasburg, where he remained one year, and then accompanied his elder brother and his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill, in a tour through Germany, France, and Holland. Lord Hill commenced his military duty at Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of the best society, and received from many of the nobility and first families particular notice. His removal from Scotland took place in consequence of an offer he received of a Lieutenancy, in Captain Broughton's (afterwards Lieut.-General Sir John Broughton) independent company, on his raising the usual quota of men; this he soon accomplished, and then removed as Lieutenant to the 27th. His friends being anxious for his early promotion, obtained permission for him to raise an independent company, which gave him the rank of Captain in the army, in the year 1792. In the interval of his being attached to any particular corps, he accompanied his friend, Mr. Francis Drake, who went out as Minister on a diplomatic mission to Germany, whence Captain Hill, through the recommendation of his friend, proceeded to Toulon, and was employed as Aide-de-Camp to the three successive Generals commanding there—namely, Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. Captain Hill had not at that time attained his 21st year, but had the honour of receiving from each of his commanders decisive proofs of their approbation. He was slightly wounded in his right hand at the time General O'Hara was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped with his life, it being undetermined for some minutes between himself and a brother Aide-de-Camp, Captain Snow, who should ascend a tree, for the purpose of making observations respecting the enemy; the latter went up, and received a mortal wound, whilst Captain Hill, standing immediately beneath, was preserved unhurt. He was deputed by Sir David Dundas, to be the bearer of the despatches to England relating to the evacuation of Toulon by the British. His next appointment was to a company in the 53rd, with which regiment he was on duty in Scotland and Ireland. His conduct at Toulon recommended him to the notice and friendship of Lord Lynedoch, who made him the offer of purchasing a majority in the 90th; this step was gladly acceded to by himself and friends, and was soon followed by promotion to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the same regiment. He went through arduous duty with the 90th at Gibraltar and other places, and had his full share in the memorable Egyptian campaign. In the action of the 13th of March, 1811, Major-General Craddock's Brigade formed the front with the 90th reg., commanded by Lord Hill, then Lieut.-Colonel, as its advanced guard. Sir R. Wilson states the conduct of the 90th in this affair to have been most honourable; and that nothing could exceed the intrepidity and firmness with which they charged the enemy. On this occasion Colonel Hill received a wound on the right temple, from a musket ball, the force of which was providentially averted, by a strong brass binding in the front of his helmet; the blow was, however, severe, and he was removed from the field of battle in a state of insensibility. When his situation was made known to Lord Keith, he immediately sent for him on board the *Foudroyant*. The kindness and accommodation the invalid received from his noble Friend no doubt greatly accelerated his recovery, and enabled him to rejoin his regiment and continue on duty the whole of the campaign. The Capitan Pasha frequently saw Col. Hill whilst he was on board the *Fou-*

droyant, and with many good wishes, and expressions for his welfare, presented him with a valuable gold box, sword, and shawl. Very soon after the return of the troops from Egypt, the 90th was ordered to proceed through Scotland to Ireland, and Colonel Hill continued unremittingly to perform his regimental duty, till he was appointed Brigadier-Gen. on the Irish Staff. His principal stations in that country were Cork, Galway, and Fermoy; the inhabitants of which places manifested their approbation of his conduct by public addresses inserted in the Dublin papers. On leaving Cork he was presented with the freedom of that city. Early in the summer of 1808, he embarked with his brigade at Cove to join the army in England destined to act in the Peninsula. During the whole of Sir John Moore's advance and retreat, Gen. Hill continued indefatigable in his exertions; and he was established with a corps of reserve, protecting the embarkation of the army at Corunna. His humanity and attention to the suffering troops on their landing at Plymouth earned him the admiration of the humane and benevolent inhabitants of that place; and he was presented by the mayor and corporation with an address, expressive of their cordial approbation of his conduct; and as a proof that his proceedings were not obliterated from their recollection, the body corporate convened a meeting in 1811, and unanimously voted him the freedom of the borough in terms of glowing praise. On General Hill's arrival in England, in the beginning of the year 1809, he found himself appointed Colonel of the 3rd Garrison Battalion, and about the same period he became possessed of Hardwickgrange, an estate left to him by his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill, Bart. The General had not been many days in London before he was directed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, to hold himself in readiness for further service; and as soon as his instructions were completed, he proceeded through England (passing five days with his friends in Shropshire) to take command of the troops ordered from Ireland for the second expedition to the Peninsula. In the year 1811, Lieut.-General Hill was compelled to come to England, on account of a severe illness brought on by exertion and fatigue in his profession during the active service of the Peninsular contest. He soon returned. At the battle of Talavera, General Hill was slightly wounded on the head. After which, the activity which enabled him to surprise a considerable corps of the enemy under General Girard, at Arroyo de Molino, is indicative of his high attainments as a military man. On this latter enterprise he captured the Prince d'Aremberg, who was sent prisoner to Oswestry, and afterwards to Bridgenorth, both in this county. When the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the army, in consequence of the victory at Talavera, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Perceval) observed in the House of Commons, "That the manner in which General Hill had repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet was fresh in every one's memory." His Majesty on this occasion was pleased to appoint him Colonel of the 95th, and after the battle of Arroyo de Molino, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his speech at the opening of Parliament (1812), noticed in highly flattering terms General Hill's success. At the same time His Royal Highness conferred on the Lieut.-General the honour of Knight of the Bath, and appointed him governor of Blackness Castle. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1812, the Hon. William Hill (late Lord Berwick), signified his intention of resigning the representation of the borough of Shrewsbury, and the family of General Hill were solicited to offer him as a candidate, and his election for that borough was obtained. In 1813, and 1814, the inhabitants of Shropshire erected a magnificent column as a testimony of esteem to his Lordship. In May, 1814, General Hill was created Baron of Almarez and of Hawkstone, and an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum was voted by Parliament to his Lordship and his heirs male, with remainder to his nephew. Peace having been signed at Paris in May, 1814, his Lordship returned to the bosom of his venerable father and his friends at Hawkstone, in the following month. On his road thither he was received with the utmost enthusiasm in every town through which he passed. His return to his native county was anticipated by the inhabitants with the liveliest joy. A day was set apart for a public dinner and rejoicing in Shrewsbury; and his

Lordship was received in that town with all the honours and enthusiasm of a triumphal entrance; the town poured forth its population to gratulate him; a cavalcade, comprising the principal personages in the county, escorted his Lordship into the town, and he afterwards dined at the Town-hall. A short time after, the freedom of the borough was presented to his Lordship in a gold box, and the freedom of the Drapers' Company. Besides these testimonies of affection from the people of Shrewsbury, a sword was presented to his Lordship by the corporation of London; another by the inhabitants of Birmingham; and his Lordship was also entertained with public dinners, and public rejoicings, by the corporation and citizens at Chester; by the inhabitants of Whitchurch, Drayton, Ellesmere, &c. His Lordship now hoped to pass the remainder of his days upon his estate and among his friends; but he was immediately appointed to take command of an expedition against the Americans. Happily, however, the negotiations with that Power terminated with the signature of peace; and on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, on the 4th of March, 1815, and his re-ascendancy in France, Lord Hill was offered a command in the Netherlands, and was present at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo. His Lordship, on that occasion, had a horse shot under him; and his two brothers were wounded. The following victories are enumerated on Lord Hill's monumental column, erected near the town of Shrewsbury:—Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Arroyo de Molino, Almarez, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Hillette, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. There was not one of these memorable achievements, to the glorious consummation of which his daring intrepidity, or imperturbable coolness, promptitude, and presence of mind, did not materially contribute. Perhaps the one in which he most distinguished himself, and the success of which is almost exclusively attributable to him, was the desperate fight of Almarez, in 1812, March 16th, from which he took his second title. At Waterloo for some time the corps of Lord Hill took no prominent part in the engagement. The post of his Lordship during the severe combats at Hougumont, La Haye Sainte, and on the centre of the position, was on the slope of the heights of Merke Braine, to the right of the Nivelle road, covering the right wing of the general line. From this position he anxiously observed every movement of the enemy; and, as Napoleon gradually concentrated his left in the impetuous attacks upon Hougumont, his Lordship carefully opposed him, until the whole of his command was formed in squares on the heights which overlooked that important position between the roads of Nivelle and Gemappe. From this moment to the triumphant close of the battle, he directed their operations in person. In the great crisis of this conflict, when Napoleon made his last effort, and the Imperial Guard advanced to the attack, the services of Lord Hill, and especially of that brigade of his Lordship's corps commanded by Lieut.-General Adam, were conspicuous; and by the judgment and ardour with which he supported the British Guards, he largely contributed to the final and glorious result. After the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, his Lordship was appointed second in command of the army of occupation in that country, where he remained till the evacuation of the country by the allied armies. In the year 1828, his Lordship was appointed the General Commanding in Chief of the army, which post he continued to fill under several ministries. The following honourable testimony by a political opponent, was given in the House of Commons on the 22nd of May, 1835. Sir Rufane Donkin said—"He felt bound as a soldier to bear his testimony to the honest and impartial manner in which Lord Hill had distributed the patronage of the army. He believed that never for one moment since that noble Lord had taken office, had he given way to private feeling or political bias in his distribution of the army patronage at his disposal." Though we believe Lord Hill, as a commander, never suffered a defeat, yet no heedless sacrifice of life ever purchased for him the field of victory. The laurels he bravely won, were solely attributable to his generalship and extraordinary skill in directing the energies of his troops under his command. "With Hill," it was usually observed by the soldiery, "both life and victory may be ours." "The Soldier's Friend" was his acknowledged title. On resigning the office of Commander-in-Chief a few months before his decease, Lord Hill was created

a Viscount, which title descended at his death to his nephew Sir Rowland Hill of Hawkstone, Bart., previously one of the Members of Parliament for Shropshire.

13. At Maghera, co. Derry, Dr. M'Cullagh, late 84th Regiment. His death was accidentally caused by a friend, who was in the act of uncorking a bottle of soda water; the cork flew out, and struck Dr. M'Cullagh on the jugular vein, who fell down and instantly expired.

— At Castle Hill, Ealing, General Sir Frederick Wetherall, G.C.H., in his 88th year.

— At Easington Rectory, Yorkshire, the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., formerly Rector of Easington.

14. At Marlborough Buildings, Bath, the Baron Browne Mill.

15. At the Haining, Selkirkshire, R. Pringle, esq., of Clifton and Haining.

16. Aged 48, Lieut.-Col. George Douglas Standen, late of the Scots Fusileer Guards.

— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Denbigh, in her 44th year.

— At the Citadel, Hawkstone, Elizabeth Rhodes, Relict of the late John Hill, esq., of Hawkstone, and mother of the present Viscount Hill, in her 65th year.

17. The Rev. Robert Grosvenor, Fellow of All Souls' College Oxford, brother to General Grosvenor.

— At Colonel Wyndham's House in Grosvenor-place, Francis Scowan Blunt, esq., of Crabbett in Sussex, in his 52nd year.

18. At his house, Potsford Hill, near Guildford, occasioned by a fall from his horse, James Magnay, esq., third son of the late Christopher Magnay, esq., of East Hill, Wandsworth, one of the Aldermen of the City of London, in his 45th year.

19. At Chavenage, near Tetbury, aged 78 John Delafield Phelps, esq., F.R.S. F.S.A. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, B.A., 1785. Mr. Phelps was a well-known collector of books and antiquities, particularly such as related to his native county, Gloucestershire, and has left a very valuable library. He was one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club.

20. At Boughton, Malherbe, the Rev. Simeon Clayton, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Lichfield, in his 48th year.

21. At Huntercombe, near Maidenhead, aged 85, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Carysfort, sister of the late Lord Grenville.

— At Sidmouth, Col. John Gray, late of the Royal Scots Greys.

22. At his residence, Grove-road, St. John's Wood, aged 86, Admiral Sir John Lawford, K.C.B. This much-respected old officer had been a commissioned officer in the Navy for sixty-five years, and served as First Lieutenant of the *Nimrod*, 98 guns, in the battle of the 12th April, 1782, that ship being Lord Rodney's second astern on that day.

23. At Bangor, aged 66, Lovell Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworth Town, Ireland.

24. At Leamington, Lord Gillies, in his 80th year. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1787; and after attaining the highest eminence in his profession, he was, in 1811, elevated to the Bench. As a judge, he was distinguished alike for his powerful grasp of intellect, and his profound knowledge of law. His judgments generally commanded the most unlimited confidence. His Lordship mixed little in the political world, though in the earlier part of his career he was a decided Whig. Latterly, however, his views on these subjects underwent a great change.

26. At Weymouth, Richard Silver Gascoigne, esq., only surviving son of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, esq., of Parlington, Yorkshire.

27. At the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. R. H. Fowler, Vicarage, Southwell, Notts., Thomas Bish, esq., formerly of Cornhill, in his 63rd year.

— At his residence in Chester, Francis Wrangham, M.A., late Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Canon of York and Chester, Rector of Hunmanby, Yorkshire, and of Doddleston, Cheshire, in his 74th year.

— At his seat, Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, Sir Alexander Croke, in his 84th year.

30. Major-Gen. Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B., of Great Berkhampstead. He entered the military service of the East India Company, in the Madras Presidency, in 1793; was made a Captain in 1803; a Colonel in 1829; and attained the rank of a Major-General in 1837.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

January, 20.

SITTINGS IN BANCO—EVANS *v.* PRATT—BETTING ON A STEEPLE-CHASE.

This was an action upon an agreement to run the plaintiff's mare, Matilda, against a brown mare belonging to the defendant, four miles across country, play or pay, each carrying thirteen stone; and the agreement provided that, if the brown mare won, the plaintiff should pay 25*l.* to the defendant, while, in the event of Matilda's winning the race, the defendant was to pay the plaintiff 100*l.* The brown mare came in at the winning-post about fifty or sixty yards in advance of Matilda, but Mr. Holyoake, who acted as umpire, gave his decision in favour of Matilda, upon the ground that the defendant had ridden the brown mare through an open gate, contrary to the regulations which, in compliance with the admitted laws of steeple-chasing, he had drawn up for the guidance of the jockies, The trial took place before Mr. Justice Coltman at the last Shrewsbury assizes. The verdict passed for the plaintiff, and on the first day of last Michaelmas term a rule *nisi* was obtained to arrest the judgment, upon the ground that a steeple-chase was illegal, and not within the protection of the statutes which regulate horse-racing.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd showed cause, and Mr. Serjeant Ludlow appeared in support of the rule. After hearing the arguments of the learned counsel the following judgment was delivered by Lord Chief Justice Tindal. "The difficulty which is thrown into this case by the argument on the part of the defendant, is the conclusion at which it would compel us to arrive; for if my brother Ludlow is right, then, as the law now stands, no race would be legal, because the 13th George 2nd, having only licensed the running of races at Black Hambleton and Newmarket-heath, and that statute having been repealed by the act 3 & 4 Vic., c. 5, unless the statute 18 George 2nd renders horse-races legal, all horse-races are illegal under the statute 9 Anne, c. 14. Now, it would be a most singular thing, if the act 3 & 4 Vic. had the effect attributed to it, when we cannot but see that the object and intention of that statute was to encourage horse-racing, by preventing common informers from suing for penalties, rather than to increase the restrictions which the law had already laid upon it. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that the law on this subject now stands upon the just construction of the statute 18

George 2nd, c. 34, and, looking at the 11th section of that statute, I see no objection to the match set out upon the present record being considered to be a legal race within the meaning of that clause." The Learned Judge then read the 11th section. "These words appear to me, taking the whole clause together, to include any other place or places, over and besides Black Hambleton and Newmarket-heath. I cannot but think, that if the whole intent of that section had been to relieve persons from penalties for racing with other weights than those permitted by the act of the 13th of George 2nd, c. 19, the words, 'at any place or places whatsoever' would not have been found in this clause. Besides, we must recollect that this act was passed to take away penalties, and an act which is to relieve the subject from penalties must have a liberal exposition. But the argument for the defendant is, that the words 'place or places' must mean places where races are usually run. Certainly Lord Eldon, whose authority no man could be more ready to bow to than myself, seems, in 'Whaley *v.* Pajot,' to have leaned to the conclusion, that a horse-race is not legal unless it be run upon the turf; but the case itself was ultimately decided, and was certainly capable of being decided, upon other grounds. There the agreement was, that a single horse should run from point A to point B, against two horses performing the same distance between them, and that could hardly be said to be a race between two horses starting from the same point and going to a given point, in order to determine which of the two was the best. That, therefore, might well be understood not to be a horse-race within the meaning of the statute. But on the present record the starting-point is the same, and the place at which the horses are to arrive is the same, and the case, therefore, steers clear of the difficulty presented by 'Whaley *v.* Pajot.' Upon the whole, it seems to me that this was a race within the meaning of the statute 13 George 2nd, because it was a trial of the speed, strength, and vigour of the horses engaged in it, just as much as if it had been run upon a level course, and perhaps even more so. If we were to say that no race was legal unless it were run upon a course free from impediment, it would be impossible for a horse even to take a leap at starting. I think, therefore, that this objection is not made out, and that the plaintiff is entitled to his judgment." The other members of the court concurred, and the rule was discharged.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

January 29.

SITTINGS IN BANCO—JERVISON *v.* DYSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff nominally for money had and received by the defendant to his use, but in effect to try a most important question. The plaintiff claimed to exercise the office of coroner within the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, in the West Riding of York, to which he had been appointed by the Crown, by virtue of the Duchy of Lancaster, the rights, privileges, and emoluments of which title, as is well known, have become merged in the kingly office. Under this appointment, the plaintiff claimed to have the exclusive right of

holding inquests *super visum corporis* within the honour, and the defendant, on the other hand, as the county coroner, asserted his right to, at least, a concurrent jurisdiction with that of the plaintiff, if not an exclusive one, he being elected by the freeholders of the West Riding to the office of county coroner. At the trial before Lord Denman, at the last assizes at York, a great mass of evidence was gone into on both sides, when it appeared that the plaintiff chiefly rested his claim upon an ancient charter by Edward 3rd, granted in the year 1349, to the then Earl of Lancaster, by which the possessions of the duchy were conferred upon that nobleman. By this instrument, as was contended then and now, the Crown granted the right to appoint a coroner, to the exclusion of all others, within the Duchy. The plaintiff also proved the appointment of coroners under this charter in the reign of Elizabeth, though it did not appear that any instance was adduced of the exercise of the duties of that office till within the last seventy years, while the defendant proved a regular and unbroken exercise of those duties on the part of his predecessors, from time immemorial. Besides the original charter, however, the plaintiff put in two others, granted by Richard 2nd, (after the banishment of the Duke of Hereford, better known as Henry 4th) to the Dukes of Surrey and Albemarle, on the occasion of his taking possession of all John Gaunt's property, which he did immediately on his death. These charters purported to grant to these noblemen portions of the duchy, and by them it was expressly stated, that the right to appoint coronors had been given by the original charter of Edward 3rd. The verdict having passed for the plaintiff at the trial, a rule *nisi* was afterwards granted to the defendant for a new trial, the question to be discussed therein being, whether the words of the charter included such a grant as was contended for by the plaintiff, the court being of opinion with Lord Denman that if they did, it was an exclusive one. This rule came on for argument, when the recently appointed judge, Mr. Cresswell, appeared for the last time at the bar, and argued for the plaintiff, that though there was no express mention of coroner in the charter, yet that, upon investigation thereof and comparison with others, it would be abundantly clear, that that officer was included in the passages of the charter upon which the plaintiff rested his case. One of the duties of the coroner was to attach the pleas of the Crown, and though the word *coronator* did not occur in the grant, yet as the grant was of *attachiamenta de placitis Coronæ,* it would follow that the Crown meant to empower the grantee to appoint that officer exclusively within the duchy. The particular clause upon which the case turned was as follows:—"Et etiam quod idem comes habeat retorna omnium brevium nostrorum et hæredum nostrorum, et summonitionum de scaccario nostro et hæredum nostrorum, et attachiamenta, tam de placitis Coronæ quam de aliis quibuscunque, in omnibus terris et feodis suis: ita quod nullus vicecomes vel alius ballivus seu minister noster vel hæredum nostrorum terras vel feoda illa ingrediatur ad executiones quorundam brevium et summonitionum, seu ad atta-

chiamenta de placitis Coronæ vel aliis prædictis, aut aliquod aliud officium ibidem faciendum, nisi in defectum ipsius comitis et ballivorum ac ministrorum suorum in terris et feodis suis predictis." Added to this was the subsequent passage called the "ne intromittant" clause which was in the following terms:—"Ita quod idem comes, per se vel per ballivos ac ministros suos, fines, amerciamenta, exitus, et foris facturos hujusmodi hominum et tenentium suorum prædictorum, et omnia quæ ad nos et hæredes nostros pertinere poterunt de anno, die, et vasto sive streppo, et murdris prædictis levare, percipere, et habere possint, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, exactorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum, seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque." It would appear, therefore, that all other coroners were inhibited from entering the Duchy, and if so, the former passage must be taken to have included the grant of that office. The learned gentleman then entered upon an elaborate examination of various ancient documents and charters with the view of showing, that there was no difference between a grant of *attachiamenta de placitis Coronæ* and that of *attachiamenta placitorum*, which were said to be used indifferently. The latter was frequently construed to include the office of coroner, which need not be granted *eo nomine*, for it was enough that its duties were exercised, though under another name.

Mr. Ellis, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Robinson followed on the same side.

Mr. Wortley, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Hardy were a few days afterwards heard in reply, and urged that this charter ought to be construed strictly, as it went to deprive the Crown of a prerogative which at that time existed, though the right of electing coroners was afterwards, by the statute 25 Edward 3rd, declared to belong to the freeholders, "saving all franchises not previously granted." There had been a similar statute passed in a preceding reign with the same intent, so that it might be well doubted whether the Crown had the power of granting to the Earl of Lancaster such a right as was now sought to be founded upon this charter. Where the Crown was supposed to grant such rights, however, it was submitted that the words ought to be clear and express. Great stress had been laid upon the grant of *attachiamenta de placitis Coronæ;* but it was not necessary to have a coroner in order to hold such pleas, for there were many instances known where sheriffs held them. Besides, if such was the force of those words, the effect of a grant of *retorna brevium*, in the same clause, must be, by implication, a grant of a right to appoint sheriffs, whose duty it was to return all writs, and that was not contended at all. This exposed the fallacy of the argument which advanced this as a grant by necessary implication. As for the indifferent use of the two expressions, it was well known that the one included the other, so that it might well be that both might appear in the same instrument. There is, however, a distinction between them, and the question is, whether *attachiamenta de placitis Coronæ* mean more than the attachments arising out of pleas of the Crown of a similar nature to the writs previously

granted to the Earl. As for the charter of Richard 2nd on his dispossessing Henry of Bolingbroke of his father's property, it is notorious that the charters granted to the favourites of that monarch were in blank forms, which were filled up at the pleasure of the grantees, so that their contents are no valid proof of the construction put upon the original charter in those days, and of this a strong instance is to be found in the fact that these two charters actually do confer a right of "cognizance of pleas" as having been already granted to the Duchy, which is not once mentioned in it. The whole case, therefore, must turn upon the mere words of the charter, and these are not enough to grant the right claimed *eo nomine*, while, if it be sought to be inferred by implication, it must be a necessary implication alone which can confer the right. Here the implication is too general, for the duties really granted may attach to other offices as well as that of coroner, and when that is so, the courts will always construe charters and grants by the Crown strictly, for the Crown cannot be allowed to divest itself of any rights, except upon the very clearest language.

At the sitting of the court today judgment was pronounced in favour of the plaintiff.

Lord Abinger said, that though the argument had been put forward by the counsel on both sides, especially for the defendant, as involving very important consequences, yet to his mind, the case involved itself into the simple question between the two coroners as to the right to the fees consequent upon holding inquests within that portion of the Duchy comprised in the honour of Pontefract. This turned upon the meaning of the charter creating that Duchy, and particularly upon the sense to be attached to the words "*attachiamenta de placitis Coronæ*," between which and "*attachiamenta placitorum*" it had been contended by the defendant, that there was a distinction favourable to his rights. The former, however, of the two terms was the more comprehensive, and as far as the argument went which was founded on the distinction, it was favourable to the plaintiff's claim. The point first argued was, that the words of this charter were not sufficient to convey a right to the Earl of Lancaster to appoint a coroner within the Duchy; but I am of opinion that, taking into consideration the subsequent clause prohibiting the interference of any bailiff or other officer of the Crown in the Duchy, they are amply sufficient for that purpose, especially as the grant is to hold all attachments of pleas of the Crown *cum quibuscunque aliis*. It was next contended that, whatever might be the implication arising from the words of this charter, yet that it could not be construed into a grant of the nature claimed by the plaintiff, inasmuch as the right of appointing to the office of coroner was one which could not be granted except by express terms, and *eo nomine*, In aid of this it was argued that the coroner's was a judicial office, and therefore one which the Crown could not grant the appointment of to a subject. There was manifestly a contradiction, therefore, in the arguments of the defendant, for if the coroner be a judicial officer, and for that reason the right to appoint him be inalienable by the Crown, what does it signify what the implica-

tion may be of the contested passages? or why should the defendant argue that the Crown could only grant such a right *eo nomine?* As to the judicial character of the coroner, he (Lord Abinger) would by no means admit that his duties were of so solemn a nature. At all events, he discharged duties ministerial as well as those which were so called judicial, and it was enough for the construction of this charter in favour of the plaintiff, when there appeared to have been a continuous appointment in the Duchy to this office from the reign of Elizabeth, and the capability of some officer, whether a bailiff or feodary, to discharge the duties included under the terms used by the charter. The jury had found that the duties of coroner had been used and exercised by the officer of the Duchy; and that finding, coupled with the general clauses relied on in the argument of the plaintiff, was enough to warrant the court in holding that the right to appoint an officer to hold pleas of the Crown, *i. e.*, to take inquests *super visum corporis* within the honour of Pontefract and other parts of the Duchy, to the exclusion of all other officers whatever, was granted by the charter in question. The rule, therefore, for a new trial must be discharged.

Mr. Baron Parke had only heard a portion of the case, but, in so far as he was able to form an opinion from that portion, he was induced to agree in the judgment of the Chief Baron.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—"It is enough for us to say, that this charter granted a power to the grantee to appoint an officer of some sort, who could hold *attachiamenta de placitis Coronæ*, and if the coroner's duty was to that extent, the charter might well be held to convey a right to the appointment of that officer. The court is not called on to say, that such a right was conveyed by this charter *eo nomine*, for if attachments of the pleas of the Crown have been held in the Duchy under this grant, it is clear that all others are prohibited by the latter clause from interfering with that privilege. The fact, however, is so; the county coroner has, through the negligence of the plaintiff's predecessors, interfered and assumed the discharge of duties peculiar to the officer of the Duchy, to whom such duties appertain under this charter. I therefore think that the rule must be discharged."

Rule discharged accordingly.

ARCHES COURT.

January 29.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY SANDERS AGAINST HEAD.

This was a proceeding under the late statute, 3rd & 4th of Vic., c. 86, against the Rev. Henry Erskine Head, Rector of Feniton, Devon, for being the author and publisher of a letter which appeared in the *Western Times* of August 21, 1841, addressed to his parishioners, entitled "A View of the Duplicity of the present System of Episcopal Ministration, occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's Circular on Confirmation, by Henry Erskine Head," in which it is openly affirmed and maintained, that the catechism, the order of baptism, and the order of confirmation, contained in the "Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and

other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England," contain erroneous and strange doctrines, and wherein are also openly affirmed and maintained other positions in derogation and depravation of the said book, contrary to the statutes and to the constitutions and canons of the church. The Bishop of Exeter, in conformity with the act referred to (entitled "An Act for the better enforcing of Church Discipline"), served Mr. Head with notice of his intention to issue a commission of inquiry, in order to the institution, if need be, of further proceedings against him. The act contains a provision, that the bishop may, if he think fit, "either in the first instance, or after the commissioners shall have reported that there is sufficient *primâ facie* ground for instituting proceedings, and before the filing of the articles, but not afterwards," send the case by letters of request to the court of appeal of the province. The Bishop of Exeter, after serving this notice upon Mr. Head, sent letters of request to this court, whence a citation issued, to which Mr. Head appeared under protest to the jurisdiction of the court. That protest now came on for argument.

The Queen's Advocate, in support of the protest, contended that the notice served upon Mr. Head was a commencement of the proceeding, and equivalent to a citation in this court; that it not being revoked or annulled, a proceeding was actually pending before the bishop, and might be enforced; and by the suit being entertained in this court, Mr. Head might be subjected to two prosecutions for the same alleged offence, and might be cited to appear on the very same day and hour in the diocese of Exeter and in this court. The act providing that the bishop may send the case by letters of request to the court of appeal, "in the first instance," or after the report of the commissioners, by "the first instance" could not mean after the bishop had issued a notice of his intention to proceed by a commission of inquiry.

Dr. Harding followed on the same side.

Dr. Adams, against the protest, asked *cui bono* this objection? If the bishop issued a commission, there was every probability that the commissioners would report that there was a *primâ facie* case, and then letters of request could bring the cause here in the course of four or five months, at further expence. The service of the notice was not a commencement of the proceedings; it merely announced the bishop's intention to proceed.

Dr. Robinson followed on the same side.

Sir H. Jenner Fust said, that with respect to the form of the letters of request, he found no provision in the statute requiring the names of parties to be inserted, nor did it contain any schedule of forms. It had not been alleged that the omission was in any way prejudicial to the party proceeded against. The statute altered the old law, by authorizing the bishop, if he saw fit, without the agency of any other person, to send the case to this court. He was, therefore, of opinion that the letters of request were in the form and manner required by the act. With regard to the notice, he was not satisfied that it was equivalent to a citation; it was a notice of an intention to proceed, but it was no part of the proceedings; it was a preliminary step warning the party

to prepare to defend himself. He was of opinion, that the notice was not such a commencement of the proceeding as to bar the bishop from sending the case to this court, and it was not to be supposed that the notice, after the letters of request, could be a valid and subsisting notice, so as to prejudice Mr. Head. The court must, therefore, overrule the protest and assign the party to appear absolutely.

The Queen's Advocate.—I am instructed to pray that you will grant Mr. Head permission to appeal to the Judicial Committee,

Dr. Adams could not see what end this could answer but that of delay.

Sir H. Jenner Fust thought that, as it was a question as to the jurisdiction of the court, he ought to grant permission to appeal.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURT.

February 8.

A motion was made to-day on behalf of Mr. T. Campbell, the poet, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Scott and Geary, the booksellers of Charter-house-square, from selling any more copies of the second volume of a work called "The Book of the Poets, containing the Modern Poets of the Nineteenth Century," on the ground of piracy. The entire copyright of the original poems, published at various times for Mr. Campbell's own benefit, was alleged by the bill to be vested in himself in the year 1840, and, having that right, he agreed, upon certain terms, to permit Mr. Moxon to print and publish a new edition, under the title of "The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell." The defendants soon after published their "Book of the Poets," in the second volume of which, containing the modern poets of the nineteenth century, they were alleged to have pirated entire from the edition published by Mr. Moxon several of the most popular and characteristic of Mr. Campbell's productions, including "Ye Mariners of England," "Lord Ullen's Daughter," "Glenara," "Song of the Greeks," and "The Turkish Lady," and also to have made copious extracts from other poems without the permission of the author. The defendants admitted the charge of taking the matter complained of, but justified the act on the ground of the custom of the trade and the *bonâ fide* character of the selections of matter they had made. They had some time before published a work entitled "The Book of the Poets, from Chaucer to Beattie," consisting of an essay on English poetry from its commencement until the end of the eighteenth century, with biographical notices of various poets, and extracts from their works, to illustrate the progress of English poetry, and the genius and characteristics of each of the poets of that period. The second volume was intended as a companion to the former, and, in executing the grand design of publishing a book of the poets of the nineteenth century, they had made selections from the plaintiff's poetry, in common with the rest of the modern poets of eminence. The defendants further alleged it to be the custom of the trade to publish works of a similar nature, containing quotations from authors whose works were copyright, and mentioned as instances the "Elegant Extracts in poetry" selected by Dr.

Knox, the poems for young ladies selected by Dr. Goldsmith, poetical epitomes, preceptors, miscellanies, albums, beauties of modern writers, dramatists' garlands, mirror of living bards, and souvenirs of moral and religious poetry, most of which contained as large extracts from copyright authors as had been taken from the plaintiff's poems, without any application being considered necessary to the authors, and that it had always been considered an admitted right to publish *bonâ fide* selections from the writings of living authors whose works were copyright, and was constantly practised by various publishers of the greatest respectability. The defendants denied any intention of infringing the copyright of plaintiff in the selections they had made, and argued that so far from his copyright suffering any injury thereby, it would rather have the effect of promoting the sale of his works.

The Vice-Chancellor said the copyright *primâ facie* was clearly in the plaintiff, and there was no question but that the things complained of were actually taken literally as they stood in his book, for it was not denied. Could it be said this was anything like an abridgment? The passages were taken wholesale, some poems entire, and some in very large extracts, and could not in any sense entitle the book to be considered as an essay or a book of criticism. Of the 799 pages in the defendants' book only 32 were devoted to a general discussion of the nature of the poetry of the nineteenth century, without any particular observation being appended to the particular extracts, and then followed the poems to the extent of 758 pages. He thought this could not in common sense be called a book of criticism. If a critical note had been appended to each passage or to several passages, by way of illustration, or to show whence Mr. Campbell had borrowed an idea, or what idea he had communicated to others, it would be fair criticism; but here was a general essay, and then followed the vast mass of pirated matter which constituted the body of the volume. In the case of the "Encyclopædia Londinensis" there was a treatise containing only 118 pages, and 75 of them were taken from the "Encyclopædia," and there the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. It was not necessary for the Court to consider, whether the passages taken were the cream and essence of all that Campbell had written; it was plain they would not have been printed at all by the defendants if they had not been very attractive. The plaintiff had been admitted to be the composer of the poems, and they had been bodily collected by the defendants without any criticism at all, and therefore, *primâ facie*, he thought the case was with the plaintiff. The only question was whether there had been such a *damnum* as would justify the application for an injunction, for *injuria* there clearly was. What had been done was against the right of the plaintiff, and he was the person best able to judge for himself. His Honour thought, in such a case, the safest rule was to follow the legal right and to grant the injunction; but if the defendants doubted how much *damnum* composed the *injuria* he had no objection to the plaintiff bringing an action to try the legal question.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,

Sittings at Nisi Prius.

February 18.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND *v.* TOMKINS. EXCHEQUER BILL FRAUDS.

The Attorney-General, with whom were Mr. Kelly and Sir John Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Erle and Mr. Tomlinson for the defendant.

The Attorney-General stated that this was an action in which the Bank of England sought to recover from the defendant the sum of 8,000*l.* principal, advanced by them to him, together with interest thereon, from the month of October in last year. In answer to this claim the defendant had pleaded that he did not promise, as the plaintiffs by their declaration alleged; that he had paid the money in question, and also a set-off. This action arose on an advance which the plaintiffs made to the defendant at his instance on the 23rd of September, 1841, when the sum of 11,000*l.* was lent to him for one month, on the security of eleven Exchequer bills, of the supposed value of 1,000*l.* each, which he deposited with the plaintiffs, but of which number eight had since been discovered to be forgeries. The letter of the defendant, soliciting the advance, was to the effect that, if the bills were not redeemed by him at the expiration of the month, the plaintiffs were to be at liberty to dispose of them, and to repay themselves their loan with interest, the defendant being liable for any deficiency. At the expiration of the month the defendant redeemed three of these bills, and being unable to take up the remainder, the plaintiffs, with his sanction, sold them, through their brokers, realizing enough to pay themselves the principal and interest upon their advance. The eight bills so sent into the market found their way on the same day into the hands of Messrs. Coutts, who on examination of them detected the fraud, and sent them to the Exchequer Office to be tested. There these documents were at once pronounced to be spurious, and were, together with many others which were suspected to be forgeries, impounded by the Comptroller-General. Upon this the holder applied to the plaintiffs, who at once refunded the proceeds arising from their sale, and now sought to indemnify themselves by this action against the defendant, he having refused to make good the loss sustained by the plaintiffs. The only question here was whether the defendant could say that he has paid this advance, or had any right to set off the proceeds of these spurious bills against the plaintiffs' demand for the advances necessary upon the redemption by them of these instruments when discovered to be void. The defendant could only set up that the bills he deposited were genuine, and such as he professed to place in the hands of the plaintiffs as a security. Upon this point there would be the most conclusive evidence against the defendant. It would be shown most clearly that the very eight bills deposited by him, and to be accounted for by the plaintiffs, were spurious.

A variety of evidence was gone into in support of the case for the plaintiffs, and amongst other witnesses Lord Monteagle was called, and examined by Mr. Kelly. "I

am Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. There are three classes of Exchequer-bills, of which those issued for "supplies" are the largest both in value and number. The bills in question purport to belong to that class, and are duplicates of others issued as "supply bills." These issue under special acts, called "the ways and means bills." The course observed in the issue of bills is as follows:—We receive directions from the Treasury to make out the bills required, and they are printed in duplicate, or I should rather say that each bill has a counterfoil, with two marks upon it. These counterfoils are distinguishable from the Exchequer-bills, inasmuch as they have no water mark on them presenting the word "Exchequer," which the bills have upon them. They vary also, inasmuch as the figures in the bills are expressed by words in the counterfoils, and *vice versâ* of course. [Here his Lordship compared the bills and the counterfoil-book.] I see I am wrong in the latter respect. There is no such distinction; but there is a seal or stamp on the bill which there is not on the counterfoil. When there is to be an issue of Exchequer-bills there is first a preparation of paper for the purpose, which is always laid in by anticipation. Moulds are then cast for the particular bills, which remain with the Exchequer. From that office the moulds are sent to the paper-mill, under the custody of a special messenger, who remains at the mill while the paper is in process of manufacture, and brings back the moulds and the paper. When the issue is required, the plate is engraved, and the bills printed in the office; enough to satisfy the demand. Every plate contains three bills and three counterfoils. These blanks are given to the junior clerk in the office, who numbers the counterfoils consecutively from 1 upwards. The blank bills are then marked doubly by the senior clerk, when they are separated from the counterfoils and stamped with the ancient device of the office, the portcullis. They are then placed in a cash-box, and brought to the Comptroller-General or his assistant for signature. They are generally printed in books of 500 each. After they have been signed, they are counted over, and their number ascertained to be correct, when they are replaced in the box. At the time of signature there is brought a book, called the "signing book," which contains a record of the signature of every bill authenticated by the signature of the party signing the bills, the date at which he signed the bills entered therein, their number, value, and the act under which they are to be issued. When the bills are signed and counted by the clerk presenting them for signature, the party signing enters his name against them in the signing book, in proof of the fact. The bills are then locked up in a box having two locks, the keys of which are in the custody of two clerks, and so they remain till the day appointed for their issue, when they are handed over to the paymaster or his deputy, who gives a receipt for them, the box being opened in his presence by the two clerks. It follows from this, that no two genuine bills could be issued of the same tenour, number, and date; I think it impossible. The issue of such duplicates would be a violation of the law, and could only arise from great carelessness, or a direct violation of the law.

The statute 4 William 4th, c. 26, requires the signature of the Controller-general or the assistant. These are not my signatures. They do not profess to be. I believe them to be imitations of the signature of Mr. Perceval, the Assistant Controller.

Cross-examined by Mr. Erle.—The Exchequer-bill-office and the Pay-office are distinct. After the signature the bills are severed from each other. The order for the paper is given by the senior clerk about a year in anticipation, as it is thought to be better not to print the bills on fresh paper. There is always about a year's supply in hand. There is no account kept of the quantity of paper except by the chief clerk, who is not accountable to any one. He is the *custos* of all the stationery, and is responsible for the supplies. He is not bound to render any account of the paper used; but he has a paper-book as a check on the supply given by him. He is himself relied on as a proper check upon others. He or an assistant-clerk gives out the paper to be printed, and the quantity so given ought to be entered in a book in order to check the return by the printer; but there is no superior officer to examine that book. The chief clerk had access to the seal without any check. The seal is kept apart from the screw press, and is locked up in a chest which is accessible to the chief clerk. The key of that chest is locked up in a press, and may be said to be accessible to all the clerks, inasmuch as the press is so. Formerly the seal and the screw press used to be kept together, but they are separated now. The senior clerk numbers the blank bills and the junior the counterfoil, unless one be absent, when both are numbered by one only. They ought certainly to be numbered by two separate clerks, and if not, it is a violation of the rules of the office. The junior clerk generally cuts the bills off; but it is immaterial, I should say, who did it. The bills are almost uniformly signed at the office in my room, but there are exceptions. It is not essential that they should be signed there. According to antecedent usage the bills were sometimes signed in the country, often in various parts of London. I never signed out of town. The first issue were all signed by me. I have signed in places where I had not access to proofs of their genuineness; but they have always been taken away in the same box on the next morning, and examined at the office by counting, &c., before the signature is completed by the entries in the book of record. The books are all made up with 503 forms, but when brought for signature there are only 500 bills; the odd number is to make up for accidents, which are sometimes unavoidable. The counterfoils are kept by the chief clerk till they are sent off to the Paymasters'-office. If there was nothing to throw any doubt upon this bill, I should still have doubted whether this was Mr. Perceval's signature. I would not have acted upon it without reference to him, at any rate. At the same time, it is a better imitation than some I have seen. I have examined all the rejected bills.

Mr. Erle addressed the jury for the defendant, and Lord Abinger in summing up the case told the jury that the simple question which they had to try was whether the bills in question were forgeries or not.

The jury immediately found for the plaintiffs, damages 8,000*l.*, with 340*l.* for interest.

VICE CHANCELLORS' COURTS.

(Before V. C. Sir R. K. Bruce.)

March 14.

Attorney-general *v.* Lord Carrington.

This suit, which was by information and bill, and which was in the matter of the free school and almshouses of Matthew Humberstone, in the parish of Humberstone, in the county of Lincoln, and also in the matter of the act 2 William 4th, c. 57 (the Charity Commissioners' Continuance Act), came on on exceptions to the Master's report, and on further directions. The suit was instituted by the Rev. Mr. Gedge, the vicar of Humberstone and the master of the school there, against Lord Carrington and the other trustees of the same, for the purpose of restraining the trustees from removing the plaintiff from his office of master, for the reopening of the school, for the appointment of new trustees in the room of some who had died, for the removal of the remaining trustees, and for other purposes, amongst which was a reference to the master to make proper regulations for the government of the school and charity. The master made his report, laying down certain rules, from some of which the present exceptions were filed. The history of the charity, which has been before the Court of Chancery upwards of 130 years, and the proceedings relating to which are reported in 1st Peere Williams's reports, p. 332, is shortly this:—In 1708 Matthew Humberstone by his will, dated the 14th of March, devised all his real estate to the Drapers' Company, and in case of their refusing to accept the trust, to the Merchant Tailors' Company, to the Clothworkers' Company, or the Goldsmiths' Company in succession, and desired and directed that such person as should be legally admitted by the said conservators of his will into the estate thereby granted and given for his maintenance, should take effectual care to elect and put in a person of sober life and good learning to be curate of the said parish of Humberstone, to be continued with the stipend or yearly salary thereinafter mentioned during his good conduct only, and he performing the service thereby enjoined and thought needful in such a station, and during the pleasure of the male heir of the name of Humberstone, who should succeed the testator in their several reversions, and upon default therein, he should dismiss him and choose another able person. He also directed such curate to teach the boys or youths of Humberstone and those of his tenants in the parishes of Laceby, Scartho, Wilsby, Clee, Titney, and Houlton, in case they should send their children, that all such boys and children might and should be freely educated in the use and practice of the English and Latin tongues as far as the end of the grammar and prosodia learned twice over, with teaching them to write a legible round hand, the use of arithmetic, and casting accounts, according to such books as should be provided for them to learn by. The testator then, among other things, gave a power to the male person of his name who should succeed to his estate to suspend the curate as being both minister and schoolmaster for any neglect in preaching, or in not teaching the boys the use of the English

and Latin tongues according to the Oxford grammar, printed at the Theatre at Oxford, with writing, arithmetic, or accounts, or for not leading a sober life and conversation, or want of good morality. He then made certain devises and bequests for the erection of a school-house and alms-houses. Decrees were made in certain causes relating to the property, and by that of 1751 the charities were established, and a scheme drawn up for their management. In 1792 the Humberstone estate was sold to Mr. Smith, afterwards Lord Carrington, and in 1812, and not before, steps were taken that the charities should be established, and in 1818, when the charity fund amounted to 24,867*l.*, the same was effected. Other schemes were from time to time approved for the government of the charities, from the last of which the trustees filed the present exceptions. The first exception was, that the master had laid down that there should be eighteen trustees, and that when they were reduced to twelve those twelve should, by proceedings in the Court of Chancery, procure the number of eighteen to be made up; whereas he ought to have directed that the vacancies should be from time to time filled up by the remaining trustees.

The second exception was, that the master had not provided that the schoolmaster should be removable by the trustees for misconduct.

Sir C. Wetherell contended that the trustees were the proper persons to have the power of amotion. They were in the nature of, though not, actual visitors of the charity. A visitorship might be granted, or devised. The testator had devised the power of amotion to his heir, and during the infancy of the heir to his conservators, and as there was now no heir, and no such conservators as appointed by the will, it would be most analogous to his intention to hold that the trustees should have the power of removing the master for neglect or misconduct. The general rule of the Court of Chancery was, that whoever *de facto* was the trustee had the power of amotion, and in the present case the rule would be wholesomely and properly exercised.

His Honour said, that it would be a very irksome thing for a clergyman to be thus under the power of any private man or set of men; it would be equally irksome to any set of country gentlemen to invest them with such a power as was contended for. The Master had exercised a sound discretion, and he should therefore overrule the exception.

The principal other exceptions were, that the under-mastership ought to be held from time to time by any competent gentleman willing to accept it, and that the holder should be dismissed upon receiving three months' warning or three months' salary.

His Honour thought the effect of this would be to create a perpetual auction of the office, and to open the door to a probability of a gentleman being sent out into the world to earn his bread after he had passed the best of his years in the honest discharge of his duty. Cheap education was no doubt good, in a sense, but not in such a sense as that. On the exception that the master ought not to be allowed to hold the office of a magistrate, his Honour said that the 21st rule made ample provision for that; for by that it

was said, "That the duties of the head master shall be to personally attend in the school, and to teach and instruct the boys during the school-hours, or so much thereof as he is able to do consistently with the discharge of his parochial and spiritual duties as vicar of the parish of Humberstone." If, therefore, he undertook the duties of a magistrate, and such duties interfered with his parochial or magisterial duties, he would be liable to dismissal for breaking that rule. But it would be outrageous to say, that he should not, if he pleased, recreate himself in the holydays by acting in the commission of the peace; as well might it be contended that he should never take a walk. The exception must be overruled.

The other exceptions were then argued, and in most instances experienced a similar fate, though some few of the rules laid down by the Master were modified.

CONSISTORY COURT.

March 16.

Snow *v.* Snow.—Condonation in Case of Cruelty.

Dr. Lushington delivered judgment in this case, which was a suit by Mrs. Georgiana Snow against Mr. Robert Snow, her husband, for a divorce, on the ground of cruelty. The parties were married in January, 1832, and continued to live together till the 25th of November, 1841, when the husband quitted Paris where they had been residing, and came to England, the brother of Mrs. Snow going over to Paris, for the purpose of bringing her to this country. In this suit Mrs. Snow prayed the interposition of the court, to obtain legal protection against acts of cruelty charged by her against her husband. The truth or falsehood of these charges were not the subject of the present inquiry; nor was it necessary to consider the various charges in detail; for there could be no doubt that the personal ill-usage stated in the libel was of the grossest character, affecting bodily safety, and even endangering life, such as, if proved, and not barred by legal impediment, would entitle Mrs. Snow to the separation she prayed. There was only one real question to be decided—namely, whether the conduct of Mrs. Snow, taking it as described by herself in her own pleading, did not form a legal bar to the progress of the suit; in other words, whether it did not amount to condonation. Before considering the meaning and effect of condonation, it might be well to ascertain whether condonation, being of the nature of a plea in bar, should be noticed before it is expressly pleaded by way of defence. When condonation is to be inferred from the evidence only, without any facts being pleaded on either side which could raise the question, the result of all the cases was, that unless such condonation were established by the clearest and most conclusive evidence, the court would not be satisfied to act upon it; for if it had been expressly pleaded, the other party might have produced further evidence to explain, and disprove the defence. But he (the learned Judge) was of opinion, that this reasoning did not apply where the alleged condonation is to be inferred from the statements in the libel alone. It could not be injustice to the wife, for it is her own *ex-parte* statement alone which was to be considered. It was not

likely to induce error, because, if the facts were not amply sufficient to lead to a legal conclusion against the admissibility of the plea, the principle universally recognised was to allow the suit to proceed; whereas, to decline taking cognizance of the whole legal effect of the facts pleaded, in this stage of the cause, might, in some cases, lead to long delay, useless and expensive litigation, and a grievous disappointment of hopes not unreasonably entertained by the wife, in consequence of the admission of the plea. He therefore felt bound to pronounce his opinion, whether the circumstances pleaded in the libel did amount to legal condonation, and he had the authority of Lord Stowell for this course, in the case of "Popkin *v.* Popkin," Hagg. 766. Condonation, although a technical term, clearly imported the forgiveness of an offence done; and is stated by Sanchez, and in some of the decisions in these courts to be of two kinds—the one *verbis expressis*—that is, an express forgiveness and reconciliation; the other, *remissio tacita*: the *remissio tacita* is the return to connubial intercourse. He (Dr. Lushington) should endeavour to ascertain what had been decided, and then, if possible, decide this case by the application of the same principles. In the first place, he apprehended, from the result of the cases, it had been determined that a return by a husband or wife to the marriage bed, was in almost all cases a *presumptio juris et de jure* of connubial intercourse. Secondly, that a return to connubial intercourse was *primâ facie* a condonation of past adultery and previous cruelty, liable to be rebutted, however, in many cases; as where the return is compulsory, or where in the case of adultery, the whole of the acts of adultery committed are not known to the party aggrieved. Thirdly, it had been universally laid down by all the great authorities, that a strong distinction respecting condonation existed between husband and wife, and that much would be considered culpable in the husband which is praiseworthy in the wife. Fourthly, it was equally admitted that, when once condonation had actually taken place, the right to complain of previous cruelty and adultery was gone, unless revived by the commission of the like offences, or something approaching to or savouring of them. In the present case, there being no suggestion of any revival of the cruelty after the return to the marriage bed, the sole question was, whether such return, under the circumstances pleaded, constituted condonation in its legal sense; and consequently, the difficulty which arose was the application of the third rule; for had this been the case of a husband returning to the bed of an adulterous wife, he (the learned Judge) should, without hesitation have said, that the condonation was legally complete. The case of "Timmings *v.* Timmings," 3 Hagg., E. R., 84, though totally different in many respects, would be a strong authority for this position. But the pinch of the present case, and that which he did not find had ever been decided, was, whether, where the husband had committed adultery or cruelty, and the wife continued cohabitation, which was often held to be laudable, she could quit her husband, and maintain her suit when the cohabitation was continued after the last act of adultery or of cruelty. Of course he

excluded from consideration cases of forced continued cohabitation, of which he would speak hereafter. In the first place, to take adultery, which might be perhaps distinguishable from cruelty; if a wife, cohabiting voluntarily with her husband after the last act of adultery, may bring her suit, notwithstanding that cohabitation, many difficulties would arise. First, for how long a time was that right to exist?—a week, a month, a year, or no fixed time? Was it to be left to circumstances whether the cohabitation was condonation or not? And if this question could be left in so loose and unsatisfactory a state, what became of the whole doctrine of revival by fresh offences? If cohabitation be not presumed condonation, many of the previous discussions would appear to have been utterly vain. The truth was, that the line of distinction between condonation and other conduct which would equally bar a remedy, had not, and, he might perhaps say, could not, be perfectly observed. Thus, condonation had been mixed up with that which, though it worked the same effect, was totally dissimilar in its nature. Both husband and wife might so repeatedly forgive adultery, that the remedy was forfeited, the party showing an insensibility to the injury. Most of the observations in favour of the wife's repeated forgiveness, only went to this—that her endurance shall not be construed to be insensibility to injury. It was not necessary, for several reasons, to follow out more minutely the reasoning with respect to cohabitation after adultery amounting to condonation, and a bar against the party condoning obtaining a separation; there was no adultery in this case, and though in questions of condonation, the same doctrine was almost universally attempted to be applied to condonation both of adultery and cruelty, still he thought the two offences so distinct in their nature, that the same considerations could not be equally applicable to both. With respect to condonation for cruelty by cohabitation, there was no doubt that where such cohabitation is the effect of force or fraud, it never could amount to legal condonation. Then could the presumption of cohabitation working condonation be rebutted by other circumstances, and if so, by what? He believed that no authority could be found bearing directly on this point. In the case of "Lord and Lady Westmeath," Sir John Nicholl said, "Cruelty in almost every instance must consist of successive acts of ill-treatment at least, if not of personal injury; so that something of a condonation of earlier ill-treatment must, in all cases, necessarily take place." In "D'Aguilar *v.* D'Aguilar," which bore a closer resemblance to the present case, Lord Stowell laid down the doctrine, that the patient endurance of cruel treatment, is not only not a bar to the wife's suit, but raises no presumption against the truth of her complaint. That case illustrated the difficulty of the present. There was in that case (as Lord Stowell termed it) an "extorted consent" to return to cohabitation, and that not connubial; it was not a complete forgiveness; and yet Lord Stowell thought it absolutely necessary, to show that cruelty committed prior to the return to cohabitation, had been revived by cruelty subsequent. "In Popkin *v.* Popkin," however, the mere

continuance to cohabit for a short time after the last act of cruelty was not deemed by Lord Stowell as fatal to the wife's suit. Combining all these considerations, he (Dr. Lushington) thought he was justified in saying, that connubial cohabitation, after the last act of cruelty, was not necessarily and universally a bar, as condonation, to the wife's suit, even though such cohabitation might not be forced or fraudulently brought about by the husband, but might be in one sense voluntary. There were many circumstances in which it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for the wife to withdraw from cohabitation, especially when abroad; and if such continued cohabitation were wholly unaccompanied with any intention to condone, and with a determination to separate on the first safe opportunity, the court would not hold the wife entirely deprived of all remedy in case of great cruelty, where there was no reason to believe that the husband was *emendatus moribus*. The court must consider the safety of the wife; and a continuance to share the husband's bed might not, under circumstances, in the least degree prove that she was not afraid of renewed violence, or that the husband repented, and intended to treat her with kindness. The general principle of condonation arising from connubial intercourse, though not absolutely forced or fraudulent, and of such condonation operating as a bar, did not, in all cases of cruelty, universally apply to the wife: whether such intercourse shall operate as a bar, must depend upon all the circumstances of each individual case. Without pretending to define the circumstances which should form grounds of exception, he should proceed to consider the facts of the case. The learned judge then went through the articles *seriatim*, observing, that the cruelty charged commenced almost from the period of the marriage; and if the charges were true, the violence and brutality of the husband could scarcely be surpassed; but they were *ex-parte* charges; and the court assumed them for the mere purpose of considering the admissibility of the plea. After pointing out the articles which required reformation, and rejecting some, he held the libel (subject to the observations he had made, and to the reformations he directed) to be admissible.

VICE CHANCELLORS' COURTS.

March 23.

Bulteel *v.* Lord Abinger.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester devised his Rapley or Bagshot estate, in the parishes of Windlesham, Winkfield, and Sandhurst, in Surrey and Berks., consisting of about 2,400 acres, a large part of which was covered with plantations, and also the rest of his real estate, charged with various legacies and bequests, to the Duchess of Gloucester, for her life, with a power of sale, with the concurrence of his executors, Sir Edmund Currey, Lord Abinger, and Benjamin Currey. The Duke died in 1834. The Bagshot estate was, by a deed of 1835, to which the Duchess was a party, vested in the three executors of the Duke, as trustees for sale, for the benefit of the legatees. Mr. Benjamin Currey was the confidential solicitor of the Duke during his life, and he was also the solicitor of the

other executors, in a suit which was instituted in 1836 by a lady, claiming to be interested in the trust. Gloucester House was purchased by the Duchess, and the arrangements with respect to the purchase were also conducted by Mr. Currey; but in most of these transactions relating to the estate of the Duke, Mr. Currey acted more commonly as a trustee and co-executor with the other gentlemen, rather than as solicitor, and in many of those transactions no solicitor, strictly speaking, was engaged. The sales of the personal estate took place at different times, with the common advice and consent of the executors, Mr. Currey being in most cases the executor who immediately instructed the brokers and others for that purpose. From the time of the conveyance of 1835, the three trustees endeavoured to find a purchaser for the Bagshot estate, which was three times offered for sale by auction, the conditions of sale having been jointly determined upon. A negotiation was opened with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the estate having been considered a desirable purchase by them from its great extent, and its situation in the neighbourhood of other estates belonging to the Crown. The commissioners, however, then would not give more than 21,000*l.*, which was refused. It appeared from the evidence in the cause, that there had been a proposal to buy the estate by the Hon. Robert Scarlett; and on the last attempt to sell by auction, which was in June, 1838, it was proposed, that the sale should be advertised as to take place without reserve, if Mr. Scarlett would undertake to give 25,000*l.*, if there were no bidders to that amount. This Mr. Scarlett refused, on the ground, as it was stated, that he saw no reason why he should be bound to a certain price, and thus placed in a different position from any other bidder. On this refusal, a reserved bidding of 25,000*l.* was fixed by the trustees. The plaintiff, Mr. Bulteel, was present at the auction, but there was no sale. The following day the plaintiff called on Mr. Currey, and offered 21,500*l.*, which was not accepted, although Mr. Currey rather advised Lord Abinger to concur in accepting it. On the 17th of July, 1838, the plaintiff offered 22,200*l.* for the estate; and on that offer being communicated to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, they made a conditional offer of 23,000*l.* On the 19th of July, Mr. Currey received two notes from Mr. Scarlett, offering 22,000*l.* for the estate, and referring to a communication which he had had with Sir Edmund Currey, in which he understood the latter to give him the refusal of the purchase. A day or two afterwards Mr. Scarlett was informed of the offer made on behalf of the Crown, and he then also made a conditional offer of 23,000*l.*, which was not accepted. Lord Abinger was at this time on the Oxford Circuit, and on the 23rd of July he wrote to Mr. Currey as follows:—

"My dear Sir,—Having heard that my son has made some proposal to you and Edmund about the Rapley estate, I write to apprize you that it is exclusively his own affair, and has been his own doing. He will have no assistance from me in the matter, nor shall I take any interest directly or indirectly in it. Indeed I think I ought not to give any opinion on it, and shall decline doing so. I

presume his object is in a great measure to gratify Edmund, which I hope he may be able to do without any loss to himself.

"Yours truly,

"ABINGER.

"I hope to be in town on the 3rd of August."

This letter was not received by Mr. Currey until the morning of the 25th of July. In the meantime, on the 24th of July, Mr. Bulteel increased the amount of his offer to 25,000*l.*, which was communicated to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but did not produce any advanced offer from them. Mr. Bulteel being anxious to bring the treaty to a conclusion, a meeting was appointed for the following day, of Sir Edmund Currey, Mr. Benjamin Currey, and Mr. Bulteel. Mr. Scarlett had then left town, and could not on that day be communicated with. Sir Edmund Currey thought he would not be likely to give so much as 25,000*l.*, and Mr. Benjamin Currey, with the concurrence of Sir Edmund Currey, then agreed to sell the estate to Mr. Bulteel for 25,000*l.*, and an appointment was made for the 30th of July, for the purpose of signing the contract. The following day, the 26th of July, Mr. Benjamin Currey wrote to Lord Abinger:—

"My dear Lord,—After a hard battle, I have at last sold the Bagshot estate to Mr. Bulteel for 25,000*l.* It being absolutely necessary to determine yesterday, I sent to Erlwood for my brother, who came up and agreed, that under the circumstances, we ought to close the bargain, and that we might rest assured of your approbation. As Edmund wrote to you last night, it is unnecessary for me to weary you with a repetition of particulars. I did not receive your letter until yesterday.

"Yours very faithfully,

"B. Currey."

This letter was received by Lord Abinger on circuit, and on the same day he received a letter from Mr. Scarlett, complaining of the precipitancy of the two trustees, and stating that he would himself be willing to give 25,000*l.* or 26,000*l.* for the estate, which sum he thought it was worth. Lord Abinger then replied to Mr. Currey's letter as follows:—

"*Monmouth, July* 27, 1838.

"Sir,—I have received your letter, but having by the same post received communications which lead me to think that a higher price may be obtained for the estate than the sum of 25,000*l.*, I cannot for the present consent to the sale to Mr. Bulteel at that price. I think you should inform Mr. Bulteel of this without delay.

As we sell as trustees, we are bound to get the highest price possible before we sign a contract. I shall be in town towards the end of next week.

"Yours truly,

"ABINGER."

Mr. Benjamin Currey immediately replied to his Lordship by the following letter:—

"28*th of July* 1838.

"My dear Lord,—I received your letter, which places us in a difficulty. It leaves Mr. Bulteel free, and from what he has stated to me I must conclude any delay would lose him."

He then added his apprehensions that the estate would not again realise so large a price. Lord Abinger, in a letter in reply the

next day, sought to remove that apprehension, and said, "Mr. Bulteel is of course perfectly free."

The following day Mr. Currey wrote to Lord Abinger as follows.—

"30*th July*.

"Mr. Bulteel met me this morning, according to his appointment, and as Edmund and myself were completely pledged to the contract made with him, I could not refuse to sign the agreement, he requiring me to do so in fulfilment of that pledge, but I at the same time told him the contents of your two last letters on the subject. It was impossible for me to act otherwise, after all that has passed between him, Edmund, and myself.

"Yours faithfully,

"B. CURREY."

The contract, as intimated in the letter of Mr. Currey, was accordingly signed. The transactions were followed by a very voluminous correspondence; Lord Abinger insisting that as trustee he was bound to accept only the highest price which could be had for the estate. Mr. Bulteel insisting upon his purchase—Mr. Benjamin Currey stating his opinion that Mr. Bulteel was entitled to insist upon it—and Sir Edmund Currey rather concurring with Lord Abinger, that the highest price ought to be obtained. The bill was at length filed by Mr. Bulteel for specific performance of the contract of sale.

Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. Malins appeared for the plaintiff. There was no question that where there were several trustees to a sale, the concurrence of all the trustees was necessary to a binding contract. The arguments of the counsel for the plaintiff were directed to support the proposition, that Mr. Benjamin Currey was authorised to act as the agent of his co-trustee, Lord Abinger, so that the latter was bound by the agreement. The letter of Lord Abinger, dated the 23rd of July, was relied upon as conferring this authority, and the reserved bidding of 25,000*l*., formerly determined upon in the sale by auction, was also adverted to as authorising a sale at that price.

Mr. L. Wigram and Mr. Kenyon, for Sir Edmund Currey, said, that it appeared by his answer, and by the letters in evidence, that it was not the fact that he had stated to Mr. Benjamin Currey that he would answer for Lord Abinger's concurrence in the sale; that, on the contrary, he had said that he could answer for no one but himself. They stated that Sir Edmund Currey was willing to concur in whatever was right, and the party in this suit who should prove to be in the wrong, must pay the costs incurred by Sir Edmund Currey.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Simpkinson, and Mr. Elmsley, appeared for Lord Abinger.

The Solicitor-General said, that the suit had been instituted without any expectation of obtaining a decree for specific performance; that the object had been to force Lord Abinger into performance of the contract by the threat of a suit, and the insinuation of improper motives of partiality towards his son. There was no pretence for considering the letter of the 23rd of July as an authority to sell to Mr. Bulteel. It merely said that, "considering my connexion with the proposed buyer, so far as he is concerned, I shall

take no steps to assist him in the purchase." It was no abdication of his trust. He was bound to require the highest price, and to sell to the highest bidder, whoever that person might be. The contemporary letters showed that Mr. Currey did not consider himself the agent of Lord Abinger, and it was not on that foundation that the suit was originally instituted. The contract was repudiated before it was signed on the 30th of July. Mr. Bulteel took the contract of two trustees, knowing the sale was repudiated by the third, and he must be responsible for the costs of the suit, instituted without any foundation.

To-day (March 23rd), Vice-chancellor Sir I. Wigram gave judgment—and after having gone through the evidence at great length recapitulated the facts of the case as follows:—"Now the present circumstances were these:—The sale of the estate had been the business of all the trustees from 1835 until 1838. Their object had been to obtain the best price; they had declined to fix any price. When they had a bidding from one party, they carried it to other bidders, to see whether, by this species of competition, the price could be improved; and this principle was uniformly acted upon, except in this single instance out of which this litigation arose. Nothing but the consent of all the trustees would justify a departure from this mode of dealing. In this state of things Lord Abinger left London for the circuit, and while upon the circuit he learnt that his son was a bidder for the Bagshot estate, and then he wrote the letter of the 23rd July which was as follows:—

"My dear Sir,—Having heard that my son has made some proposal to you and Edmund about the Rapley estate, I write to apprize you that it is exclusively his own affair, and has been his own doing. He will have no assistance from me in the matter, nor shall I take any interest directly or indirectly in it. Indeed I think I ought not to give any opinion on it, and shall decline doing so. I presume his object is in a great measure to gratify Edmund, which I hope he may be able to do without any loss to himself.

"Yours truly,

"Abinger.

"I hope to be in town on the 3rd of August."

It was not possible to read that letter in connexion with the circumstances, and to understand it as intended to supersede the arrangement for securing the benefit of competition among private bidders. Whether the letter would have authorised Mr. Currey to sell to Mr. Scarlett, without first giving Lord Abinger the opportunity of putting a veto upon the contract—whether Lord Abinger was right in saying, that the import of the letter with reference to his duty as a trustee left him a veto even upon a contract with Mr. Scarlett—are questions which might admit of argument. But that letter could not be read as giving any authority to sell the estate, even to Mr. Scarlett, except he was the highest bidder, at a price which the other trustees should think sufficient. If that were Lord Abinger's meaning, he left the estate at least the benefit of that protection which competition would insure. If he did not intend so to limit the authority to sell to his son, he must have intended, in favour to his son

alone, to withdraw that protection from the estate which had theretofore been uniformly given. Even with that protection, he (His Honour) inclined strongly to think, that Lord Abinger could not lawfully delegate to his co-trustees an authority to sell the estate to his son, without reserving to himself a veto upon the contract. The letter of the 23rd July could not reasonably be carried beyond this —that if Mr. Scarlett should prove the best bidder for the estate, Lord Abinger would not interfere, or give an opinion whether his bidding should be accepted or not. The letter could not be perverted into an authority to sell to Mr. Scarlett, unless he were the best bidder, nor, as far as language went, could it be construed as an authority to sell to any one, except Mr. Scarlett, upon those terms. Nor could the motive which actuated Lord Abinger in writing that letter apply to any one except his son. It was argued, however, by the plaintiff, that a letter conferring such an authority, not equally applying to other persons, would involve Lord Abinger in the difficulty of having imposed terms upon a sale to others, to which his son was not subjected—a construction incompatible with Lord Abinger's sense of honour. This argument was ingenious rather than sound. The argument, so far as it proceeded upon Lord Abinger's disclaimer of interest, imputed to him motives very different from those by which the court was bound to believe him actuated—namely, motives of duty to his *cestui que trusts*, and not of interest in favour of his son. And this observation, if well founded, met the whole argument, and if not, the argument was displaced by the observation, that the letter of the 23rd of July put Mr. Scarlett and all other bidders on the same footing, at all events to the extent of allowing no one to be the purchaser unless he were the highest bidder. If there were any difference, it would not arise until, by outbidding all others, he had acquired a right to call for the approbation of the trustees. But that state of things never arose; in fact, it was the unfortunate omission of Mr. Currey and Sir Edmund to offer the estate to Mr. Scarlett, that had given rise to the present question. It was his genuine opinion, that throughout the whole transaction, Mr. Currey had acted a strictly honest part; but he could not avoid thinking that he had, unconsciously to himself, allowed the impressions made upon his mind in the later stages of the case to influence his opinion of the effect of the former transactions. The bill must be dismissed.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

DEVIZES.

August 19.

ROOKE *v.* CONWAY.

Mr. Erle and Mr. Barstow conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Crowder and Mr. Butt that of the defendant.

This was an action to recover compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was the daughter of a tradesman in Salisbury, and, it would seem, was rather an accomplished individual. She was twenty-eight years of age. The defendant was a merchant at Poole, the first cousin of the plaintiff, but sixty-eight summers had passed over his head. He was a widower

with a grown-up family. The plaintiff went on a visit to this gay Lothario for eleven months. The young lady became attached to him. They walked out together at five in the morning, and strolled together in the evening. But in this world enjoyment does not last for ever; and they must part. Hard was that parting: and again and again they promised to correspond, and hundreds of letters, in the course of two years, passed between them. Sometimes the gentleman's letters were strictly mercantile, and might be interpreted into the following:—"An arrival of gout expected shortly; pains on the rise, influenza on the decline, and hoary locks as per last." Then he would write three sides of letter paper upon the weather. One, according to her wish, several times expressed, contained a silver lock of his hair; and at length his passion had reached such a height that he became out of his wits, for he discarded prose and became poetical. This correspondence went on for a length of time, until the old man became ill, and it was not expected he would get over it. He, however, did, and this would seem to have given the plaintiff a kind of hint that the devoted of her heart might not recover from a second attack, and therefore her sister interfered, took him to task, and endeavoured, as she stated it, to bring him to the point. This was, however, no easy matter, as the old gentleman seemed averse to marriage. The lady, as was natural, became ill, and was nervous and irritable. The whole family despaired of her being lady of the property in Poole and at Bournemouth, and of the ships at sea, and an action for damages was the result, and to prove the case the following witnesses were called:—

Mrs. Ann Rooke.—I am the mother of the plaintiff. I know the defendant. His mother and my mother were two sisters. I have seven children. The defendant has four children, and lived at Litchit. Mr. Conway is 67. He came to my house in the spring of 1839. He asked leave for the plaintiff to go and see his family in the year 1839. She remained there eleven months. I had no conversation with him on the subject of marriage for two years afterwards. I think it was at the fall of the year 1841, I spoke to him on the subject at my house. I told him I had been informed he was paying his addresses to my daughter. He said there was a correspondence. I told him he ought not to think of such a child as she was to him. She is twenty-eight. He said he should like my daughter Amelia very much indeed. We were then interrupted, and nothing more was said.

Maria Louisa Rooke.—I am one of the sisters of Amelia Rooke. I live at Salisbury with my brother, and have been acquainted with Mr. Conway twelve or fourteen years. He came to our house in 1839, and took the plaintiff away with him. She stayed away many months. She returned in June, 1840. Mr. Conway paid her a visit in about a month after her return. He behaved in a very affectionate way to my sister. Our company was of no pleasure to them; we were only with them at meal times. I know the defendant's handwriting. After my sister came back she received letters from him—sometimes two in a day. I have seen my sister open the letters. A lock of his hair was en-

closed in one of them. She had it put in a brooch. She had a letter in August, which made her unwell. My brother wrote, and defendant came to Salisbury on a Sunday, the 29th of August, 1841. She was then very poorly indeed. She saw him that evening. I asked him, what induced him to write such a letter and make her so uneasy? He said he was not aware it would make her uneasy. He asked for the letter, to look and see what he had written. He took it, and I never saw it afterwards. He afterwards brought back many letters, and told her sister he could not destroy them, because it hurt his feelings, and he did not like them to remain at home, lest his family should see them and laugh at them.

Cross-examined. — He was always reserved to me, because I was so much opposed to his paying attention to my sister. I did not think it a prudent thing. I was of that opinion all the time. I did not like his manner towards her, and I pointed out to them his age, children, and prospects. This was in August, 1841. I reproached him for not paying me the same attention as he did my sister; and he said, she and I are sweethearts, she is my lambkin. She sometimes read his letters to me, but if there was anything particularly sweet, she did not read it to me. Sometimes I assisted her to indite her letters to him. The letters are out of number. If I walked with him, he never offered me his arm. He was so artful that night, that I could not bring him to the point. My sister was leaning on his shoulder, and he was bathing her head with water. I had all the questions to myself on the Sunday night; I reproached him all the time. He appeared ashamed. I don't know whether he blushed, for it is difficult to tell when a gentleman blushes. I repeated all in my sister's presence, and before him, because then I thought she had a witness of it. If it had been my own case, I should have written it down and got a witness.

The Judge.—Had you any gentleman who offered you his arm at that time? Witness.—Walking sticks are very convenient, but I like them younger.

J. L. Rooke.—I am brother of the plaintiff. I heard a conversation between the last witness and Mr. Conway. We asked what his intentions to my sister were, and he said they were honourable. He said he had been told by his family that it was impossible for a young girl to love an old man, but he was convinced of the contrary. He said it was a sort of infatuation that came over him. We were riding out when he said this, but he added that within six months he would marry for certain.

Evidence was then given that the defendant possessed many houses at Poole and Bournemouth: that he had a vessel on the seas, and was a considerable merchant.

Mr. Crowder made a long address to the jury, contending that the conduct of the defendant was only that which might have been expected from a relation so far advanced in years, and that he never dreamt of marriage; but if the promise was proved, the loss was in truth a profit.

The learned Judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff — Damages One Farthing.

TIPPERARY SUMMER ASSIZES.

Nenagh.

James Shea, alias Smyth, was placed at the bar, charged in two counts with the wilful murder of Rody Kennedy, of Loughane, in this county, on the 21st of May last. Before a jury had been completed, the agent for the prisoner had exhausted the challenges. His lordship seemed much dissatisfied with the indiscriminate manner in which the challenges were made. He said it was an abuse that had sprung up in modern times, more out of the tenderness of law to the caprice of the prisoners than anything else. The mode of systematic challenges which had been adopted was monstrous.

The motive which led to the perpetration of this barbarous murder may be inferred from the statement of counsel for the Crown. It appeared that the deceased (Rody Kennedy) lived in a place called Loughane, and occupied a house of considerable size and pretension for a man of his class. In this house also lived a man named Harty, with whom the prisoner was living as a servant. Deceased and Harty married two widows of the name of Kennedy, in whose right they came into possession and occupation of a farm, which they tilled in several divisions between them. Deceased's wife by her former husband had three children, two of whom were daughters. It seemed that previous to this tragical occurrence, Kennedy disapproved of an intercourse which had sprung up between the prisoner and the eldest daughter, and he threatened her that if she had anything to do with the prisoner he would turn her out of the place. From the evidence which transpired, it appeared that the deceased, Rody Kennedy, on the morning on which he lost his life, had gone out for the purpose of repairing a gap which had been made and admitted trespass into his pasture. This was near Walker's scrub, and it appears that Walker's cattle had trespassed upon Kennedy's pasture. A gap was found in part made; some bushes were laid upon it, and some close to it cut, and when the body was found, it was in the ditch where the gap was made, and seemed to have been dragged a short way. It was found with a deep wound inflicted in the breast—apparently with a hatchet. A short distance down from the place where the body was found a hatchet was discovered. A person named Butler was going in the direction of the place where the murder was committed. He came in upon the road leading from Birr to Cloughjordan, and a little above where Harty's house is situated. After coming out, and having gone a short distance, he saw the prisoner running across the pasture field. He was at the time proceeding with a hasty step, and on turning the corner of Kennedy's field he could see him no further, for the angle intercepted his view. He walked on the road until he came opposite Loughane-house, to which a lane led. When he got there, he saw the prisoner about the spot where the gap was newly repaired. He saw him as he advanced stop there, and raise his hand as if to strike a blow, or throw something at an object before him. He then jumped into the ditch, where he was lost sight of. Butler next saw him stoop

after he jumped down, and strike something, but he could not see what from the place where he was. He afterwards saw him coming out over the bank of the pasture field, and after proceeding slowly, the prisoner crossed the ditch and passed into the scrub. Just at this moment, another person was upon the side of Walker's pasture — this was a woman, a sister of Walker, going to get milk by stealth; she said she saw Shea go up at the scrub side, not far from the body; she saw him go out of the spot where the hatchet of the deceased was found. The evidence was altogether very conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. Hassard addressed the jury for the defence, but called no witnesses.

The Judge charged the jury, briefly recapitulating the evidence, and commenting upon it. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

On James Shea, alias Smyth, being placed in front of the dock, the Clerk of the Crown said,— James Shea, what have you to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced against you?—Prisoner.—I protest to the Blessed Virgin that I had no hand in it. Oh, my Lord! spare my life. (Here the prisoner wept most piteously, and implored the crowded court to pray for his soul.)

The learned Judge, addressing the unhappy culprit, said, "James Shea, otherwise Smyth, I most sincerely join in the prayer that the Lord may have mercy on your soul. The exhibition which you made the first day, when you pulled the gospel of God out of your pocket, and swore upon it as to your innocence, was truly awful. I sincerely hope the short time which is left you to remain in this world, will be devoted to that God whom you have offended, and that Gospel which you have insulted. You unhappy man, you have abundance to answer for without invoking His name; a more savage and barbarous murder was never committed than the one which you have been convicted of having perpetrated; and through God alone, who knows the secrets of all human hearts, can you expiate the guilty crime you committed on that unfortunate old man, slaughtered — I may say butchered—by you, in the most inhuman manner. You had your choice in the selection of your jury, and you were allowed every privilege which it was possible to allow a person in your situation. Unhappy man, this is a dreadful crime you have to purge yourself of. I know not that individual, be he ever so pure or be his life ever so well spent, that should not be prepared to meet that awful Judge. You sent that man to his great account; and the blood of that man, like that of the first victim, cried unto heaven for vengeance. May I now beg of you, unhappy man, to forget this world, for your days are numbered; you must turn to Him to whom alone we must all look for mercy. With guilt so enormous, and proof so clear, I should not be performing my duty were I to hold out any hope to you of mercy in this world, and may God soften your heart to meet that dreadful fate." His lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be executed.

SURREY SESSIONS-HOUSE.

September 23.

ASHWORTH AND OTHERS *v.* THE EARL OF UXBRIDGE.

Mr. Abbott, the under sheriff for the county of Surrey, sat at the Sessions House, Newington Causeway, for the purpose of trying seven actions against the Earl of Uxbridge, for the recovery of sums payable under annuity deeds for annuities to the several plaintiffs. The following is a list of the names of the plaintiffs and of the amounts claimed:—"The Rev. Peter Ashworth (as executor of Thomas Ashworth) *v.* The Earl of Uxbridge," 96*l.* 12*s.*; "Same *v.* Same," 66*l.*; "Lovekin *v.* Same," 133*l.*; "Foster *v.* Same," 60*l.*; "Cooper *v.* Same," 239*l.*; "Cousins *v.* Same," 132*l.*;" "Swindall *v.* Same," 66*l.* Each of the above sums was the amount of one year's annuity. It was agreed that the verdict in the first case should decide the others, the question involved being the same. Mr. James, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Chambers for the defendant. The jury having been sworn, the first case was taken.

Mr. James said, that it was with reluctance the plaintiff had been compelled to proceed against the noble Earl, but he had hitherto been unable to obtain from him payment of the amount due on the annuity. In some of the other cases the plaintiffs were persons in a humble station of life, who had advanced these sums to the Earl of Uxbridge, but were now unable to obtain payment. The annuity in the case now before the court amounted to the sum of 96*l.* 12*s.*, the consideration for which was the payment of a sum of 690*l.* That annuity, as well as the others, was negociated by Mr. Whitehead, who acted as a conveyancer, and who had completed the transaction on the full assurance that the Earl of Uxbridge would punctually pay the annuities, and that no arrears would accrue. As, however, the money had not been paid, the several plaintiffs had been compelled to take their present course, though they did not know whether the verdict of the jury would produce any fruits to them or not, as the defendant, by his position as a peer—having been called to the Upper House in 1832 as Baron Paget—was protected from the consequences of such verdict, as far as his personal liberty was concerned. The Earl was heir to the Marquisate of Anglesea, but had been called to the Upper House during the lifetime of his father, a somewhat unusual course, which might leave a doubt upon the minds of the jury whether the defendant had been so raised to the peerage, in order that, as a legislator, he might benefit his country, or that he might himself enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest. The deed of annuity, dated the 8th of August, 1838, by which an annual sum of 96*l.* 12*s.* was granted to Thomas Ashworth, in consideration of the payment of the sum of 690*l.*, was then put in.

Mr. Thomas French, clerk to Mr. Columbine, the plaintiff's attorney, stated that up to the date of the commencement of the action there were four quarters' annuity due. The interest upon the unpaid annuity, calculated from the expiration of each quarter to the date of the commencement of the action, amounted to 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The plaintiff could have entered up judgment for the amount of the annuity unpaid, but not for the interest accruing upon that

sum. On his cross-examination, the witness said that a summons was taken out before a judge to stay proceedings on payment of the amount due. Witness then said before the judge, that the plaintiff claimed the interest as well. The judge made no order. The summons was for the purpose of stopping the proceedings.

Mr. James then called the Marquess of Anglesey, who came into court, and was sworn. He was accommodated with a seat on the Bench.

Mr. James: I believe, my Lord, you are the father of the Earl of Uxbridge?—The Marquess: I believe so. *(A laugh.)*

Now, in 1838, where was the Earl of Uxbridge residing?—Upon my life, I'm sure I can't say.

Had he a house and establishment of his own?—Yes, he had a house in Bruton-street.

Had he any establishment of his own there?—Yes, I believe so.

Has he any house or establishment now?—He has quitted that house, and, I am told, he has taken a house in Hertfordshire. What his establishment is I have not the slightest knowledge.

Now, can you tell me, my Lord—excuse me for putting the question—what property he has?

Mr. Chambers here interposed, and objected to the question. It was wholly foreign to the object of the inquiry. Were they assembled under a writ of extent to ascertain the amount of his Lordship's property, the case would be quite different.

Mr. James maintained that his question was quite a legitimate one; but the Under Sheriff held that Mr. Chambers's objection was good, and the examination was not proceeded with. The Marquess of Anglesey then left the court.

Mr. Chambers addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the several annuities were much too large for the sums lent, and that the transactions were usurious.

The Under Sheriff having left the question of amount to the jury, they immediately returned a verdict for 100*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; 96*l.* 12*s.* being the amount claimed, and 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* interest upon it. Verdicts were then taken in the other six cases for the amount demanded, and interest upon it, calculated in the same way.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,

December 15.

Charge of Murder on the High Seas.

John Bowman Reynolds, aged 25; David Barnes, 33; George Deane, 20; James M'Donald, 23; and George Sole, 26; sailors, were charged with feloniously killing and slaying Philip Keal, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

Mr. Clarkson defended Reynolds, and Mr. Wilkins appeared on behalf of the other prisoners.

Mr. Bodkin, with whom was Mr. Doane, stated the case at length on behalf of the prosecution, and called the following witnesses:—

Thomas Stevens, a man of colour, stated that he was a seaman on board the bark Clydesdale. The prisoner Reynolds was chief mate, and the others were seamen. The deceased, who was a man of colour, was cook, and shipped at Bombay, from which place the

vessel sailed. On the 1st of December they were off Holyhead, and at that time the deceased was very unwell, and had been so for some days. He was in his berth. Early in the morning of Thursday, the 1st, Reynolds went below into the deceased's birth, and told him to prepare breakfast. The deceased said he was very ill and was unable to get up; to which Reynolds replied, "You skulking ——, there is nothing the matter with you." To that the deceased answered, "Really, Sir, you do not know my feelings." Reynolds then said, "You lazy fellow, if you don't attend to my orders I will send down some tackle and bouse you up." He then went away. At that time witness was in his bed in the forecastle. The prisoners, Barnes and Sole, were also there. After Reynolds went away the deceased was groaning, and he (witness) heard Barnes say, "If you don't hold your noise, I'll put a rope's end round your neck." To which Sole and Deane replied, "If you put the rope round his neck we will haul the —— up." A rope's end was then put down into the forecastle, upon which Barnes laid hold of it and put it round the deceased's neck. He was at that time lying at full length in his bed. The rope was then pulled tight round his neck, and some persons on deck pulled him forcibly from his berth. As soon as the rope was put round the deceased's neck, Deane, who was in the forecastle at the time, said he would go on deck and haul him up, and it was after he left the forecastle that the deceased was pulled up. The carpenter, who was also in the forecastle, called out, "Avast, hold the rope, you'll strangle the man," and jumped out of his berth, seized the rope, and took it from the deceased's neck. He then placed it round his chest, upon which Sole called out, "Now haul up." They then began to haul the man up, and in doing so struck his head against the scuttle. The deceased was hauled upon deck, and about 20 minutes afterwards was brought down into the forecastle by the prisoners, Sole and Deane, and placed in his berth. Shortly afterwards witness went to look at him, and found him quite dead. His eyes were closed and his mouth open. He thought the deceased was dead when they brought him down.

Cross-examined.—The deceased had for two or three days previous to his death complained of violent pains in his stomach. Witness's berth was immediately under the deceased's. The occurrence took place between 6 and 7 o'clock. It was getting light.

By Mr. Baron Alderson.—The deceased had on only a worsted shirt, a pair of stockings and short drawers, when pulled from his bed.

Henry Nieumann, carpenter on board the *Clydesdale,* gave similar testimony.

Joseph Bull, a seaman, stated that on the morning in question he was in his berth, when he was disturbed by Reynolds endeavouring to arouse the deceased, who replied, "You do not know my feelings—you may bouse me up if you like." Shortly afterwards he saw the deceased pulled out of his berth by a rope which was tied round his neck. When pulled out of bed he fell with his body upon the chest, and his head upon the hatchway-door. The carpenter removed the rope from his neck, and

witness afterwards saw the deceased when he was lying upon the deck; he was not dead, but was in a stagnant state. When he first saw him he had no covering upon him.

Other evidence was given tending to shew that the deceased had received very rough usage.

Mr. George Woods, a surgeon at Liverpool, stated, that he examined the body of the deceased on the evening of the 2nd Dec., and from the appearances observed he had no doubt that death was caused from suffocation.

Cross-examined.—Had no doubt that death was caused by suffocation, but by what means produced he could not say. There were no appearances to account for death in an ordinary manner. It was possible, but not at all probable, that all the symptoms he had described might have resulted from exposure to cold. There were no external marks of violence; the only symptom of illness which appeared likely to incapacitate the deceased from attending to his duty, was a slight overloading of the bowels; that, however, might have been removed by medicine. Constipation might have produced congestion of the brain; and constipation might have been produced by exposure to cold. It was possible, but not at all probable, that all the symptoms he had described might have been produced by exposure to cold.

Re-examined. — Presuming all the facts, as stated by the witnesses, to be correct, the usage the deceased had received, the condition he was in whilst lying upon deck, with only a worsted shirt, a pair of drawers, and stockings on, the mere exposure to extreme cold under such circumstances might have produced all the appearances he had described; the mere exposure to cold alone, considering the previous illness of the deceased, possibly might have produced all the symptoms. He was, however, still of opinion, that the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation; although there were no marks of violence about the neck, either internally or externally, still death might have been produced by suffocation.

By Mr. Baron Alderson.—Was of opinion that the mere pressure of the rope upon the deceased's neck, which would be caused by drawing him from his berth on to the chest, would not be sufficient to produce all the appearances he observed on making the *post mortem* examination.

Mr. Bacon Alderson here intimated that in his opinion, the evidence did not support the allegations in the indictment. The death of the deceased was alleged to have been caused by strangulation and suffocation; but he could not help thinking, after the evidence just adduced, that in all probability death was caused by the brutal exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The indictment ought to have contained a count charging the death to have taken place under such circumstances; it was much to be regretted that the prisoners should have the chance of escaping through a technical defect in the indictment.

The present charge could not be sustained against the prisoners; but at the same time their conduct had been extremely bad: they had been guilty of a very grievous brutality, for which they ought to be sorry for the rest of their lives.

The jury, therefore, under his Lordship's directions, acquitted all the prisoners.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

AND

STATE PAPERS.

I. DOMESTIC.
II. INTERNATIONAL.
III. COLONIAL.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs	22,771,314 18 0	247,801 13 0	22,523,513 5 0
Excise	14,339,345 19 6¼	721,945 8 2¼	13,617,400 11 4
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses	7,367,948 12 0¾	228,165 16 8	7,139,782 15 4¾
Taxes, Land and Assessed	4,489,806 0 2½	4,395 12 1¼	4,485,410 8 1¼
—— Income and Property	582,656 17 8	618 19 9	582,037 17 11
Post Office	1,610,480 10 5	32,334 13 9½	1,578,145 16 7½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	5,373 9 0	.. ..	5,373 9 0
Crown Lands	368,161 0 6	.. ..	368,161 0 6
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	520,355 12 5	.. ..	520,355 12 5
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	63,831 15 7	.. ..	63,831 15 7
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	52,119,274 15 4½	1,235,262 3 6	50,884,012 11 10½
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71.	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund, out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	170,740 6 7	.. ..	170,740 6 7
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom,	52,384,015 1 11½	1,235,262 3 6	51,148,752 18 5½

FOR THE YEAR 1842.

CLASS IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.
V. UNFUNDED DEBT.
VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1843.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1843.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23,056,272 15 5½	1,569,329 11 1½	21,025,145 1 4	461,798 3 0	23,056,272 15 5½
13,919,454 15 10½	1,074,745 12 8¾	12,517,646 6 7	327,062 16 6¾	13,919,454 15 10½
7,350,457 5 0¼	159,979 1 11¼	6,982,952 2 1	207,525 17 11½	7,350,457 5 0¼
5,128,895 5 2½	239,265 13 1½	4,273,592 14 5 571,055 8 3	44,981 9 5	5,128,895 5 2½
1,893,702 3 2¼	977,504 10 3	608,000 0 0	308,197 12 11¼	1,893,702 3 2¼
5,437 13 2	111 13 11	5,311 0 6	14 18 9	5,437 13 2
445,594 18 7½	257,768 2 10½	133,000 0 0	54,826 15 9	445,594 18 7½
520,355 12 5	.. ..	520,355 12 5	.. ..	520,355 12 5
63,831 15 7	.. ..	63,831 15 7	.. ..	63,831 15 7
52,384,002 1 6½	4,278,704 9 0	46,700,890 1 2	1,404,407 14 4½	52,384,002 4 6½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0
170,740 6 7	.. ..	170,740 6 7	.. ..	170,740 6 7
52,648,742 11 1½	4,278,704 9 0	46,965,630 7 9	1,404,407 14 4½	52,648,742 11 1½

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT in the Year ended 5th January, 1843.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.		
Charges of Collection	3,597,808 18 3½	
Other Payments	680,895 10 8¼	
Total Payments out of the Income, in its progress to the Exchequer		4,278,704 9 0
Funded Debt.		
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	24,631,580 1 1	
Terminable Annuities	4,071,530 7 3	
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	28,703,110 8 4	
Unfunded Debt.		
Interest on Exchequer Bills	725,009 12 8	
		29,428,120 0 7
Civil List	390,120 0 0	
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, charged by the various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	610,346 5 6	
Salaries and Allowances	248,639 2 4	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	212,183 18 10	
Courts of Justice	724,760 12 7	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	182,416 3 0	
		2,368,466 2 8
Army	5,987,921 3 8	
Navy	6,640,163 7 2	
Ordnance	2,174,673 0 0	
Miscellaneous, chargeable upon the Annual Grants of Parliament	2,959,757 7 1	
Insurrection in Canada	253,343 12 4	
China Expedition	830,008 0 0	
China and India (Army, Navy, and Ordnance Services)	272,921 0 0	
		19,118,787 10 8
Money paid to the Bank of England to supply Deficiencies on the Balance reserved for Unclaimed Dividends, per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 97.		29,795 19 4
		55,223,874 1 5

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1842, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to the 5th day of January, 1843.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Navy	6,739,318	0	0	5,011,145	0	0
Forces	6,602,312	0	0	4,628,656	0	0
Ordnance	2,084,549	0	0	1,120,300	0	0
On Account of the Expenses of the Expedition to China	806,566	0	0	806,566	0	0
To defray to the 31st March 1843, the Expenses of the Service in Canada, consequent upon the late Insurrection in that Colony	108,000	0	0	108,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Army, Navy, and Ordnance Services connected with the Forces employed in China and India; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	272,921	0	0	272,921	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands, and of the Lighthouses there; to the 31st March 1843	3,410	0	0	1,753	10	8
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st March 1843, and for completing a Lighthouse at Bermuda	8,188	0	0	1,969	7	11
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st March 1843	3,070	0	0	1,535	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st March 1843 . .	10,680	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Expense of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st March 1843	7,099	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North Ame-						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £. s. d.	SUMS Paid. £. s. d.
rican Provinces and in New Zealand; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	13,215 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st March 1843	18,895 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others, in her Majesty's West India Colonies; to the 31st March 1843 . .	18,667 0 0	4,482 12 7
To defray the Expense of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland; to the 31st March 1843.	1,023 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of St. Helena, and of Pensions and Allowances to the Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company's late Establishment in that Island; to the 31st March 1843	11,500 0 0	7,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Establishment at Sable Island, for the Relief of Shipwrecked Persons; to the 31st March 1843	400 0 0	.. ..
Towards defraying the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington; to the 31st March 1843.	4,034 0 0	1,209 1 10
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of a Government at the Falkland Islands; to the 31st March 1843 .	2,000 0 0	601 13 11
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies; for the year 1842 . . .	130,000 0 0	84,632 0 7
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at the Harbour of Kingstown; to 31st March 1843	10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
To defray the Charge of the British Museum; for the year ending the 25th March 1843	30,336 0 0	22,752 0 0
To defray, to the 31st March 1843, the Expense of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings, for Furniture, &c., for various Public Departments, and for certain Charges for Lighting and Watching, and Rates and Taxes; also for the maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces, and Works in the Royal Gardens, formerly charged upon the Civil List .	106,085 0 0	50,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Improvement of the Holyhead and Liverpool Road, Holyhead Harbour, and the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road; to the 31st March 1843	4,753 0 0	.. ..
To defray the Expense of Fittings in the Building recently erected at the British Museum, and for the Buildings at the south front of the Museum; to the 31st March 1843	33,748 0 0	.. ..

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £. s. d.	SUMS Paid. £. s. d.
To defray the Expense of providing temporary Accommodation for the Houses of Parliament, Committee-rooms, Offices, and temporary Official Residences for the Speaker of the House of Commons and other Officers of that House; to the 31st March 1843	5,395 0 0	.. ..
To defray, to the 31st March 1843, the Expense of the Works at the two Houses of Parliament	105,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Museum of Economic Geology; to the 31st March 1843	2,018 0 0	1,500 0 0
For the Completion and Fittings of the Model Prison	19,326 0 0	15,546 13 8
To defray the Expense of Additional Works at the Prison for Juvenile Offenders at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight	8,654 0 0	5,000 0 0
To defray, in the year 1842, the Expense of Works and Repairs at the British Ambassador's House in Paris	8,320 0 0	5,000 0 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the two Houses; to the 31st March 1843	62,300 0 0	28,244 13 3
To pay the Salaries, Contingent, and other Expenses of the Department of her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st March 1843	53,800 0 0	37,566 5 1
To pay Salaries and Expenses of the Office of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st March 1843	15,400 0 0	3,982 10 6
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and also of the Queen's Messengers and extra Couriers attatched to that department; to the 31st March 1843	78,000 0 0	42,408 10 7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st March 1843	15,523 0 0	4,227 19 2
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st March 1843	32,195 0 0	23,027 12 4
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st March 1843	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st March 1843	35,266 0 0	26,000 0 0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £.	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £.	s.	d.
To pay the Salaries and Contingent Expenses in the Departments of the Comptroller General of the Exchequer, the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, and the Paymaster of Civil Services; to the 31st March 1843	18,103	0	0	9,992	19	8
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Allowances granted to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st March 1843 . .	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, of their Clerks, and the Contingent Expenses of the Court and Office; to the 31st March 1843 . .	13,368	0	0	7,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of the General Penitentiary at Milbank; to the 31st March 1843	17,600	0	0	12,609	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Prison for Juvenile Offenders at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight; to the 31st March 1843	6,282	0	0	815	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Model Prison; to the 31st March 1843 . .	6,300	0	0	2,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and other Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	2,257	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st March 1843 . .	3,400	0	0	794	3	11
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales, and the Act for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland; to the 31st March 1843	59,000	0	0	46,111	9	2
To pay to the 31st March 1843, the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners established on the part of her Majesty, under Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the traffic in slaves	15,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st March 1843, the Charge of the Salaries of her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls abroad, and of the Superintendents of Trade in China; also of the Contingent Expenses of such Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and Superintendents of Trade in China .	112,470	0	0	66,782	11	4
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors and Superintendents of Factories; to the 31st March 1843 . .	8,800	0	0	4,020	17	7
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £.	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £.	s.	d.
the Inspectors of Prisons; to the 31st March 1843	5,800	0	0	16	15	7
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	26,995	0	0	8,713	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Children's Employment Commission for the year 1841-2; and to pay the further Expense to be incurred to the close of the Commission	3,111	0	0	1,850	0	0
To defray the Charge of Allowances and Compensations to persons formerly employed in the Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service; to the 31st March 1843	84,000	0	0	43,438	0	5
To enable her Majesty to grant Relief, to the 31st March 1843, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers' Widows, St. Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from her Majesty, and who, for Services performed or Losses sustained in the British-tish Service, have especial Claims on her Majesty's justice or liberality . .	7,000	0	0	2,700	0	0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Institution for the year 1842 .	1,850	0	0	1,850	0	0
Towards the Support of the Refuge for the Destitute for the year 1842 . . .	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of confining and Maintaining Criminal Lunatics in the Buildings attached to Bethlem Hospital; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	3,572	0	0	125	1	7
To pay, to the 31st March 1843, the usual Allowances to Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England, poor French Refugee Clergy, poor French Refugee Laity, and sundry small Charitable and other Allowances to the Poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and others . .	3,800	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Charge of her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st March 1843	39,200	0	0	18,538	8	4
To defray the Expense of providing Stationery, Printing, and Binding for the several Departments of Government in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Colonies; and for providing Stationery, Printing, and Paper for Printing for the two Houses of Parliament, including the Expense of the Stationery Office; to the 31st March 1843	199,048	0	0	105,517	13	8
To defray the Expense of Law Charges; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Convict						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Establishment at Home, at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar; to the 31st March 1843	102,879	0	0	55,959	13	8
To defray the Charge of maintaining Convicts at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; to the 31st March 1843	265,000	0	0	..	..	
To defray Expenses for the support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st March 1842	25,000	0	0	14,966	18	0
To pay Salaries of the persons employed in the Care and Arrangement of the Public Records, to the 31st March 1843, and the Compensation to Keepers of Records, and others whose Offices have been abolished	11,817	0	0	4,767	10	0
For Public Education in Great Britain in the year 1842	30,000	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st March 1843 .	4,516	0	0	1,700	5	11
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design; to the 31st March 1843 . .	3,147	0	0	1,538	9	11
To pay, to the 31st March 1843, the Allowances and Expenses of the Barristers employed in revising Lists of Voters under the Act to Amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales	30,000	0	0	25,941	0	1
To defray, to the 31st March 1843, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, formerly paid from Civil Contingencies; also to make good the deficiency of the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, and to pay the Salaries and ancient Allowances of certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer .	12,300	0	0	5,593	13	10
To defray, in the year 1842, certain Charges hitherto paid out of County Rates . .	110,000	0	0	73,133	15	0
For Payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees; to the 31st March 1843 .	10,900	0	0	2,403	15	2
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase certain Collections for that Institution	4,740	0	0	4,740	0	0
To discharge the Balance due to the late H. T. Sampayo, Conde de Povoa, for Supplies of Money and Provisions to the British Forces in the Peninsula during the War, from 1808 to 1814	37,666	0	0	37,666	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Steam Communication to India, by way of the Red Sea; to the 31st March 1843. .	50,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of the Sti-						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
pendiary Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope; to the 31st March 1843	52,850	0	0	..	..	
To defray such Expenses as her Majesty may incur in aiding the Local Legislature in providing for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Emancipated Negro Population in the year 1842 .	24,000	0	0	22,695	3	8
To defray a portion of the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and also the Salaries and Allowances of Agents for Emigration; to the 31st March 1843	5,092	0	0	12	16	6
In aid of Provincial Funds for the Relief, to the 31st March 1843, of Sick and Destitute Emigrants who may arrive in Canada from the United Kingdom . .	5,000	0	0	..	..	
To defray, to the 31st March 1843, Law Expenses, Grants to Scottish Universities, and other Charges formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues, and not provided for out of her Majesty's Civil List, nor out of the Consolidated Fund	75,850	0	0	27,333	17	7
To carry on, in the year 1842, the permanent Improvement and Repair of the Caledonian Canal	50,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
To complete the Works at the Prison of Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, with the view to the formation of a place of Confinement for Juvenile Female Offenders	10,300	0	0	..	..	
To meet the Deficiency of the Funds for the erection of the New Assembly Hall at Edinburgh, and fitting up the Aisle of St. Giles's Cathedral as a Parish Church	1,936	0	0	981	15	0
To defray Expenses connected with the Coinage, and for Works at the Royal Mint; to the 31st March 1843 . .	32,200	0	0	32,200	0	0
For the Purchase, in the year 1842, of Pictures for the National Gallery . .	1,430	0	0	..	..	
To complete the Amount due to the late Sir Francis Chantrey for a bronze equestrian Statue of his late Majesty George the Fourth	6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
To enable her Majesty to grant a Gratuity to the Officers, Seamen, Royal Marines, and Military Officers and Men lately employed on the Coast of Syria, to be distributed in such manner as her Majesty in Council shall direct . . .	60,000	0	0	..	.	
To enable her Majesty to remunerate Mr. Goldsworth Gurney for his Services in lighting the House of Commons . .	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £.	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £.	s.	d.
For Public Education in Great Britain; in the year 1842	10,000	0	0	..	..	
To enable her Majesty to liquidate certain Bills drawn by the Governors of South Australia since the end of the year 1840	59,936	0	0	54,865	5	8
To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money for the advancement of Education in Ireland, to the 31st March 1843	50,000	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin; to the 31st March 1843	8,292	0	0	1,093	19	1
To defray the Expense of the House of Industry in Dublin, two Lunatic Departments, and the four General Hospitals, and the Dispensary attached; to the 31st March 1843	14,251	0	0	5,707	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Circular Road, Dublin; to the 31st March 1843	1,000	0	0	855	9	5
Towards defraying the Expense of the Westmorland Lock Hospital; to the 31st March 1843	2,500	0	0	2,109	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin; to the 31st March 1843	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Dr. Stevens' Hospital in Dublin; to the 31st March 1843	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin; to the 31st March 1843	3,800	0	0	2,721	7	9
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables; to the 31st March 1843	500	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Roman Catholic College; to the 31st March 1843	8,928	0	0½	6,696	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st March 1843	300	0	0	..	..	
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st March 1843	300	0	0	300	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; to the 31st March 1843	700	0	0	..	..	
Towards defraying the Salaries and Expenses of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st March 1843	1,950	0	0	975	0	0
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Royal Dublin Society for two years; to the 31st March 1843	10,900	0	0	9,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of Repairing and Maintaining the several Public Buildings						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £.	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £.	s.	d.
in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st March 1843	17,345	0	0	13,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin and London, and of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland; also the Expense of Printing for the Public Offices; to the 31st March 1843	23,463	0	0	7,993	9	5
To defray the Charge of the Salaries for the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; to 31st March 1843	12,434	0	0	8,397	18	9
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to 31st March 1843	4,819	0	0	2,465	10	11
To defray the Charge for publishing Proclamations and printing the Statutes in Ireland; to the 31st March 1843 . .	3,950	0	0	1,002	4	7
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st March 1843	35,630	0	0	26,722	10	0
To defray the Charge of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st March 1843	90,000	0	0	62,104	15	1
Towards defraying the Charge of the Public Offices and Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st March 1843 . . .	35,600	0	0	17,600	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st March 1843	2,714	0	0	1,220	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Townland Survey of Ireland; to the 31st March 1843	5,000	0	0	..	..	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Shannon; and Law Charges connected therewith; to the 31st March 1843	13,000	0	0	12,428	5	2
To defray the Charge of Postage for Services connected with the Census of the Population of Ireland	3,500	0	0	..	..	
	19,585,763	0	0	13,351,701	3	6
To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the Year 1842	18,293,000	0	0	9,037,000	0	0
	37,878,763	0	0	22,388,701	3	6

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.			Estimated further Payments.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for Building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45. . .	3,000	0	0	..	..	
For Interest on Exchequer Bills, charged on the Aids or Supplies . . .	298,828	17	3	317,620	16	0
	301,828	17	3	317,620	16	0
				301,828	17	3
Total Services not voted				619,449	13	3
Amount of Sums voted				37,878,763	0	0
Total Grants and other Services . . .				38,498,212	13	3

WAYS AND MEANS.

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES:

	£.	s.	d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 5 Vict. c. 8.	8,000,000	0	0
Ditto Ditto 5 & 6 Vict. c. 121. .	9,097,207	0	0
Duty on Sugar, per Act 5 Vict.	3,000,000	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means, per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 121. .	111,339	0	11
	20,208,546	0	11
Exchequer Bills, voted in Ways and Means, viz.:—			
Per Act 5 Vict. c. 21. . . . £.9,100,000			
Ditto 5 & 6 Vict. c. 115. . . 9,193,000			
	18,293,000	0	0
	38,501,546	0	11
Total Grants and other Services not voted . .	38,498,212	13	3
Surplus of Ways and Means	3,333	7	8

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Demands outstanding on 5th January 1843.

	PROVIDED. £. s. d.	UNPROVIDED. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
Exchequer Bills	.. ..	18,182,100 0 0	18,182,100 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid, charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	6,729,759 13 11	.. ..	6,729,759 13 11
Total Unfunded Debt and Demands outstanding	6,729,759 13 11	18,182,100 0 0	24,911,859 13 11
Ways and Means	6,882,954 6 2		
Surplus	153,194 12 3		
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	105,200 0 0		
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	47,994 12 3		
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the charge upon the Consolidated Fund at 5th January 1843		8,560,729 11 6	8,560,729 11 6

PUBLIC

Of Great Britain and Ireland, and the

DEBT.

	1. CAPITALS.	2. CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	3. CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Debt due to the South Sea Company . . at 3 per cent.	3,662,784 8 6½	- - -	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities ditto.	3,497,870 2 7	- - -	3,497,870 2 7
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,460,830 2 10	- - -	2,460,830 2 10
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	523,100 0 0	- - -	523,100 0 0
Debt due to the Bank of England . . . ditto.	11,015,100 0 0	- - -	11,015,100 0 0
Bank Annuities created in 1726 . . . ditto.	826,636 0 0	645 18 3	825,990 1 9
Consolidated Annuities . ditto.	369,657,057 0 9¼	681,764 14 4	368,975,292 6 5¼
Reduced Annuities . . ditto.	126,714,852 16 7	988,285 9 2	125,726,567 7 5
Total at 3 per cent. . .	518,358,230 11 3¾	1,670,696 1 9	516,687,534 9 6¾
Annuities at 3½ per cent. anno 1818.	9,654,612 14 9	1,433 4 9	9,653,179 10 0
Reduced 3½ per cent. Annuities .	66,634,214 15 2	24,572 8 9	66,609,642 6 5
New 3½ per cent. Annuities . .	144,726,858 4 5	94,337 2 5	144,632,521 2 0
New 5 per cent. Annuities . .	430,076 3 2	- - -	430,076 3 2
Total, Great Britain . .	739,803,992 8 9¾	1,791,038 17 8	738,012,953 11 1¾
IN IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, 3 per cent.	3,916,214 15 7	- - -	3,916,214 15 7
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto .	207,326 12 5	- - -	207,326 12 5
3½ per cent. Debentures and Stock .	14,663,919 7 5	- - -	14,663,919 7 5
Reduced 3½ per cent. Annuities .	835,758 14 3	- - -	835,758 14 3
New 3½ per cent. Annuities . .	12,797,724 8 4	- - -	12,797,724 8 4
New 5 per cent. Annuities . .	3,673 11 2	- - -	3,673 11 2
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	- - -	2,630,769 4 8
Total, Ireland . . .	35,055,386 13 10	- - -	35,055,386 13 10
Total, United Kingdom .	774,859,379 2 7¾	1,791,038 17 8	773,068,340 4 11¾

The Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom, and the following Sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz.:—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.	Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1842	- - -	995 3 10
5th July and 10th October, 1842	- - -	3,654 5 8
10th October, 1842, and 5th January, 1843 . . .	- - -	1,046 10 4
5th January and 5th April, 1843	- - -	3,538 11 7
	Nil.	9,234 11 5

FUNDED DEBT

CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th January, 1843.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital	23,253,466 16 10¾	1,206,375 18 5¾	
Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,293,713 2 0	709 8 10	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, do. 1867	585,740 0 0	- - -	
Annuities per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods	1,223,324 7 3	- - -	
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Life Annuities per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14.	826,358 10 6	- - -	
Tontines and other Life Annuities per various Acts. English	18,883 12 8	- - -	
Tontines and other Life Annuities per various Acts. Irish	34,230 8 7	6,823 7 3	
	27,235,716 17 10¾	1,213,908 14 6¾	
Management	160,083 7 1¾	- - -	
Total Annual Charge	27,395,800 5 0½	1,213,908 14 6¾	28,609,708 19 7¼

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Great Britain.	739,803,992	1,791,038	738,012,953	27,235,716	160,083	
Ireland	35,055,386	- -	35,055,386	1,213,908	- -	
Total	774,859,379	* 1,791,038	773,068,340	28,449,625	160,083	28,609,708

	£.	s.	d.
* On account of Donations and Bequests	288,928	0	5
Do. of Stock unclaimed 10 years or upwards	384,610	17	3
Do. of Unclaimed Dividends	1,117,500	0	0
	1,791,038	17	8

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1843:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS, into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1841 . . .	67,432,964	102,705,372	13,774,306	116,479,678	51,406,430
1842 . . .	64,377,962	102,180,517	14,723,151	116,903,668	51,634,623
1843 . . .	63,204,729	100,260,101	13,584,158	113,844,259	47,381,025

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, Great Britain, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1843: exclusive of the trade with Ireland:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1841 . . .	65,873,411	102,263,512	13,765,618	116,029,130	50,896,556
1842 . . .	62,684,587	101,780,753	14,714,635	116,495,388	51,217,653
1843 . . .	63,589,080	99,911,012	13,577,000	113,488,012	47,012,651

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending the 5th January 1841, 1842, and 1843, respectively.

—	Year ending 5th Jan. 1841.		Year ending 5th Jan. 1842.		Year ending 5th Jan. 1843.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	1,370	211,289	1,111	159,578	914	129,929
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	78	8,775	81	8,731	57	3,316
British Plantations	771	143,288	668	132,857	402	55,148
TOTAL	2,219	363,352	1,860	301,166	1,373	188,423

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January 1842, is now corrected; and as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st of December, in the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842, respectively.

—	On 31st Dec. 1840.			On 31st Dec. 1841.			On 31st Dec. 1842.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom . . .	21,983	2,724,107	160,309	22,747	2,886,626	167,117	23,207	2,990,849	137,066
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, & Man	671	44,155	3,018	714	48,773	5,224	747	50,571	5,396
British Plantations . . .	6,308	543,276	35,813	6,591	577,081	37,857	6,861	578,430	38,585
TOTAL	28,962	3,311,538	201,340	30,052	3,512,480	210,198	30,815	3,619,850	181,047

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January 1843.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
From Foreign Parts.

YEARS ending 5th January.	BRITISH AND IRISH VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1841	17,883	3,197,501	172,404	10,198	1,460,294	81,295	28,081	4,657,795	253,699
1842	18,525	3,361,211	178,696	9,527	1,291,165	73,634	28,052	4,652,376	252,330
1843	18,987	3,294,725	178,884	8,054	1,205,303	65,952	27,041	4,500,028	244,836

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
To Foreign Parts.

	BRITISH AND IRISH VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1841	17,633	3,292,984	181,580	10,440	1,488,888	81,672	28,073	4,781,872	263,252
1842	18,464	3,429,279	186,696	9,786	1,336,892	75,694	28,250	4,766,171	262,390
1843	18,785	3,375,270	186,816	8,375	1,252,176	68,493	27,160	4,627,446	255,309

LIST OF THE GENERAL ACTS.

Passed in the SECOND *Session of the* FOURTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—5° & 6° Vict.*

V. & VI. VICT.

I. AN Act better to provide for the Application to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-one of the Sums granted in the two last Sessions of Parliament.

II. An Act to enable His Royal Highness *Albert Edward* Prince of *Wales* to make Leases and Grants of Land and Hereditaments, Parcel of His said Royal Highness' Duchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the same; and for the other Purposes therein mentioned.

III. An Act to confirm an Act of the Legislature of *Van Diemen's Land* for authorizing the Levy of certain Duties of Customs and on Spirits.

IV. An Act to provide for the Increase of the Number of Bishoprics and Archdeaconries in the *West Indies*, and to amend the several Acts relating thereto.

V. An Act to continue to the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three the Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

VI. An Act to amend an Act of Her present Majesty for vacating any Presentment for rebuilding the Gaol of *Newgate* in *Dublin*, and any Contract between the Commissioners for rebuilding the said Gaol and the Contractor.

VII. An Act to explain the Acts for the better Regulation of certain Apprentices.

VIII. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

IX. An Act to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to a Limited Amount for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to amend the Acts authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills for the like Purposes.

X. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and for the Relief of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors in certain Cases.

XI. An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire as to the Issue, Receipt, Circulation, and Possession of certain forged Exchequer Bills.

XII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

XIII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.

XIV. An Act to amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn.

XV. An Act to impose an additional Duty on Spirits, and to repeal the Allowance on Spirits made from Malt only, in *Ireland*.

XVI. An Act to continue, until the End of the Session of Parliament next after the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, certain of the Allowances of the Duty of Excise on Soap used in Manufactures.

XVII. An Act for preventing, until the First Day of *May* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Ships clearing out from any Port in *British North America*, or in the settlement of *Honduras*, from loading any

Part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck.

XVIII. An Act to explain and amend the Acts regulating the Sale of Parish Property; and to make further provision for the Discharge of Debts, Liabilities, and Engagements incurred by or on behalf of Parishes.

XIX. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a new Opening from the *Knightsbridge* Road into *Hyde Park*, and a new Opening from *High Street*, *Kensington*, into an intended new Road across the Palace Green; and for annexing a Piece of Extra-parochial Ground in the Royal Garden to the respective parishes of *Saint Mary Abbots Kensington*, and *Saint Mary Paddington*, in several portions.

XX. An Act to extend an Act passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her present Majesty, for enabling Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to purchase certain Lands for *Victoria Park*.

XXI. An Act for raising the Sum of Nine millions one hundred thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

XXII. An Act for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Prison.

XXIII. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the several Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

XXIV. An Act for improving the *Dublin* Police.

XXV. An Act to repeal the present and impose and allow new countervailing Duties and Drawbacks of Excise on Mixtures and Preparations made with Spirits, when removed from or into *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland* respectively; and to suspend for a limited Time so much of an Act of the present Session as repeals the Allowance on Spirits made from Malt only in *Ireland*.

XXVI. An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence.

XXVII. An Act for better enabling Incumbents of Ecclesiastical Benefices to demise the Lands belonging to their Benefices on Farming Leases.

XXVIII. An Act to assimilate the Law in *Ireland*, as to the Punishment of Death, to the Law in *England*; to abolish the Punishment of Death in certain Cases in *Ireland*, and to substitute other Punishments in lieu thereof.

XXIX. An Act for establishing a Prison at *Pentonville*.

XXX. An Act to provide Regulations for preparing and using Roasted Malt in colouring Beer.

XXXI. An Act to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire "whether corrupt Compromises have been entered into in the Cases of Election Petition presented from *Harwich*, *Nottingham*, *Lewes*, *Penryn*, and *Falmouth*, *Bridport*, and *Reading*, for the Purpose of avoiding Investigation into gross Bribery alleged to have been practised at the Elections for the aforesaid Towns, and whether such Bribery has really taken place."

XXXII. An Act for better recording Fines and Recoveries in *Wales* and *Cheshire*.

XXXIII. An Act to amend and explain so much of Two Acts, of the Sixth and Seventh Years of His late Majesty, and of the First Year of Her present Majesty, as relates to the Execution of Civil Bill Decrees for the Possession of Land in *Ireland*.

XXXIV. An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

XXXV. An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, until the Sixth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

XXXVI. An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the *Australian* Colonies.

XXXVII. An Act to continue until the Fifth Day of *April* One thousand

eight hundred and forty-four, Compositions for Assessed Taxes; and to amend the Laws relating to the Land and Assessed Taxes.

XXXVIII. An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

XXXIX. An Act to amend the Law relating to Advances *bonâ fide* made to Agents intrusted with Goods.

XL. An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the *Argentine* Confederation for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

XLI. An Act for carrying into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of *Hayti* for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

XLII. An Act for better and more effectually carrying into effect Treaties and Conventions with Foreign States for suppressing the Slave Trade.

XLIII. An Act to confirm certain Proceedings which may have been had after the passing of the Act intituled *An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.*

XLIV. An Act for the Transfer of Licences and Regulations of Public Houses.

XLV. An Act to amend the Law of Copyright.

XLVI. An Act to amend an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her present Majesty, for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland.*

XLVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

XLVIII. An Act to provide for the Relief of the Poor in the Forest of *Dean* and other Extra parochial Places in and near the Hundred of *Saint Briavel's* in the County of *Gloucester.*

XLIX. An Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Trade of the *British* Possessions abroad.

L. An Act to continue, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the Exemption of Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships, and Villages from Liability to be rated as such, in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property, to the Relief of the Poor.

LI. An Act for providing for the further Security and Protection of Her Majesty's Person.

LII. An Act to indemnify Witnesses who may give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on a Bill to exclude the Borough of *Sudbury* from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

LIII. An Act to encourage the Establishment of District Courts and Prisons.

LIV. An Act to amend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in *England* and *Wales*, and to continue the Officers appointed under the said Acts for a Time to be limited.

LV. An Act for the better Regulation of Railways, and for the Conveyance of Troops.

LVI. An Act for further amending the Laws relating to the Customs.

LVII. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Poor Law Commission; and for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in *England.*

LVIII. An Act for further suspending, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the Operation of the new Arrangement of Dioceses, so far as it affects the existing Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions.

LIX. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, an Act for authorising Her Majesty to carry into immediate Execution, by Orders in Council, any Treaties for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

LX. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, certain Turnpike Acts.

LXI. An Act to provide for the better Government of *South Australia.*

LXII. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Fourth Year of Her present Majesty, for enabling the Commissioners of Wide Streets to sell, and Her Majesty to purchase certain Hereditaments in the City of *Dublin*, on the North Bank of the River *Anna Liffey.*

LXIII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, an

Act for carrying into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the *French* relative to the Fisheries on the Coasts of the *British* Islands and of *France*.

LXIV. An Act for regulating the Priorities of Monies authorized to be charged on a Fund called "The *London Bridge* Approaches Fund."

LXV. An Act to divide the Forest of *Dean* in the County of *Gloucester* into Ecclesiastical Districts.

LXVI. An Act for further regulating the Preparation and Issue of Exchequer Bills.

LXVII. An Act for the better regulating the Number of Prisoners admitted to the General Prison at *Perth*.

LXVIII. An Act to amend, and continue to the Twenty-seventh Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to the End of the next Session of Parliament, an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Frauds and Abuses committed by Weavers, Sewers, and other Persons employed in the Linen, Hempen, Union, Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Manufactures in *Ireland*, and for the better Payment of their Wages.

LXIX. An Act for perpetuating Testimony in certain Cases.

LXX. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Payment of Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital.

LXXI. An Act to establish Military Savings Banks.

LXXII. An Act to suspend until the Thirty-first Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

LXXIII. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, an Act for amending the Law for the Trial of controverted Elections.

LXXIV. An Act to amend an Act of the Second and Third Years of His late Majesty, "to amend the Representation of the People of *Ireland*," in respect of the Right of Voting in the University of *Dublin*.

LXXV. An Act to remove Doubts touching the Law relating to Charitable Pawn or Deposit Offices in *Ireland*.

LXXVI. An Act for the Government of *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*.

LXXVII. An Act to enable Grand Juries at the ensuing Summer and Spring Assizes to make certain Presentments in Counties of Cities and Towns in *Ireland*; and to remove Doubts as to the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Places recently annexed to Counties at large in *Ireland*.

LXXVIII. An Act for effecting an Exchange between Her Majesty and the Provost and College of *Eton*.

LXXIX. An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Stage Carriages and on Passengers conveyed upon Railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in *Great Britain*, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and also to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

LXXX. An Act to grant Relief from the Duties of Assessed Taxes in certain Cases, and to provide for the assessing and charging the Property Tax on Dividends payable out of the Revenue of Foreign States.

LXXXI. An Act to transfer the Collection and Management of the Duties on Certificates to kill Game in *Ireland* to the Commissioners of Excise.

LXXXII. An Act to assimilate the Stamp Duties in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and to make Regulations for collecting and managing the same, until the Tenth Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

LXXXIII. An Act to abolish the Court of *Saint Briavel's*, and for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Hundred of *Saint Briavel's*, in the County of *Gloucester*.

LXXXIV. An Act to alter and amend the Practice and Course of Proceeding under Commissions in the Nature of Writs De Lunatico inquirendo.

LXXXV. An Act to amend the Law relative to legal Proceedings by certain Joint Stock Banking Companies against their own Members,

and by such Members against the Companies.

LXXXVI. An Act for abolishing certain Offices on the Revenue Side of the Court of Exchequer in *England*, and for Regulating the Office of Her Majesty's Remembrancer in that Court.

LXXXVII. An Act to amend and continue for Three Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, the Laws relating to Houses licensed by the Metropolitan Commissioners and Justices of the Peace for the Reception of Insane Persons, and for the Inspection of County Asylums and Public Hospitals for the Reception of Insane Persons.

LXXXVIII. An Act to continue until the Thirty first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act of the Tenth Year of King *George* the Fourth for providing for the Government of His Majesty's Settlements in *Western Australia* on the Western Coast of *New Holland*.

LXXXIX. An Act to promote the Drainage of Lands, and Improvement of Navigation and Water Power in connexion with such Drainage in *Ireland*.

XC. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expences of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia, until the First Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

XCI. An Act to amend an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her Majesty, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

XCII. An Act to permit, until the Thirty-first Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Wheat to be delivered from the Warehouse or the Vessel Duty-free, upon the previous Substitution of an equivalent Quantity of Flour or Biscuit in the Warehouse.

XCIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Fourth Year of Her present Majesty, to discontinue the Excise Survey on Tobacco, and to provide other Regulations in lieu thereof.

XCIV. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Services of the Ordnance Department, and the vesting and Purchase of Lands and Hereditaments for those Services, and for the Defence and Security of the Realm.

XCV. An Act for consolidating the Four Courts Marshalsea, *Dublin*, Sheriffs Prison, *Dublin*, and City Marshalsea, *Dublin*, and for regulating the Four Courts Marshalsea in *Ireland*.

XCVI. An Act to alter the Number and define the Boundaries of the several Baronies of the County of *Dublin*.

XCVII. An Act to amend the Law relating to Double Costs, Notices of Action, Limitations of Actions, and Pleas of the General Issue, under certain Acts of Parliament.

XCVIII. An Act to amend the Laws concerning Prisons.

XCIX. An Act to prohibit the Employment of Women and Girls in Mines and Collieries, to regulate the Employment of Boys, and to make other Provisions relating to Persons working therein.

C. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Copyright of Designs for ornamenting Articles of Manufacture.

CI. An Act for extending to the Governors and Officers of the *East India* Company the Powers given by an Act of the Fifth Year of King *George* the Fourth to Her Majesty's Governors and Officers for the more effectual Suppression of the Importation of Slaves into *India* by Sea.

CII. An Act for the better Discovery and Prevention of Bribery and Treating at the Election of Members of Parliament.

CIII. An Act for abolishing certain Offices of the High Court of Chancery in *England*.

CIV. An Act to explain and amend certain Enactments contained respectively in the Acts for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *England* and *Wales* and in *Ireland*.

CV. An Act to amend an Act of the First and Second Years of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth,

to empower Landed Proprietors in *Ireland* to sink, embank, and remove Obstructions in Rivers.

CVI. An Act to regulate the *Irish* Fisheries.

CVII. An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.

CVIII. An Act for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant Leases for long Terms of Years.

CIX. An Act for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constables.

CX. An Act to annex the County of the City of *Coventry* to *Warwickshire*, and to define the Boundary of the City of *Coventry*.

CXI. An Act to confirm the Incorporation of certain Boroughs, and to indemnify such Persons as have sustained Loss thereby.

CXII. An Act for suspending, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, Appointments to certain Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Dioceses of *Saint Asaph* and *Bangor*, and for securing certain Property to the said Sees.

CXIII. An Act for Confirmation of certain Marriages in *Ireland*.

CXIV. An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, as relates to *Portuguese* Vessels.

CXV. An Act for raising the Sum of Nine millions one hundred and ninety-three thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

CXVI. An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

CXVII. An Act to amend and continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-two the Acts regulating the Police of *Manchester*, *Birmingham*, and *Bolton*.

CXVIII. An Act for guaranteeing the Payment of the Interest on a Loan of One million five hundred thousand Pounds to be raised by the Province of *Canada*.

CXIX. An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant Furlough Allowances to the Bishops of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, who shall return to *Europe* for a limited Period, after residing in *India* a sufficient Time to entitle them to the highest Scale of Pension.

CXX. An Act for amending the Constitution of the Government of *Newfoundland*.

CXXI. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CXXII. An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy.

CXXIII. An Act for amending until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Law relating to private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Forty-eighth of King *George* the Third, relative to the *Manchester* Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum; and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

ii. An Act for altering and enlarging the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Midland Counties* Railway.

iii. An Act to enable the *South-eastern* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.

iv. An Act to authorize the *Brandling Junction* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

v. An Act to authorize the Purchase of a certain Ferry called "*Woodside Ferry*" by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Township or Chapelry of *Birkenhead* in the County Palatine of *Chester*; and for amending the Improvement Acts for the said Township.

vi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Neighbourhood of *Bradford* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

vii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Stalybridge*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster*.

viii. An Act to continue and amend "An Act to rebuild *Windsor Bridge* in the Borough of *New Windsor* in the County of *Berks*, and to improve the Avenues thereto."

ix. An Act for restoring to the City and County of *Bristol* a Portion of the ancient Boundary of the same.

x. An Act for prohibiting Burying and Funeral Service in a Church or Chapel in the Parish of *Saint Pancras* in the County of *Middlesex* erected on the Estate of the Duke of *Bedford*.

xi. An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled *An Act to make, alter, improve, and maintain certain Roads in the Counties of* Stirling, Dumbarton, Lanark, *and* Perth; and for making and maintaining certain new Roads in connexion therewith.

xii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway, and to grant further Powers to the Company of Proprietors thereof.

xiii. An Act for granting more effectual Powers for lighting with Gas the Town of *Nottingham*, and several Parishes and Places adjacent thereto.

xiv. An Act for taking down the Market House in the Town of *Saint Austell* in the County of *Cornwall*, and for erecting a more convenient Market House instead thereof; for providing a new Market Place; and for increasing and regulating the Markets and Fairs within the same Town.

xv. An Act to facilitate the raising of Capital for the Completion of the *Bolton and Preston* Railway.

xvi. An Act to enable the *Birmingham and Derby Junction* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xvii. An Act to alter, amend, extend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act relating to the *Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction* Railway in the County of *Durham*.

xviii. An Act to alter and amend some of the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester* Railway.

xix. An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *William* the *Fourth*, relative to the Pier of *Granton* in the County of *Edinburgh*.

xx. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town of *Weston-Super-Mare* in the County of *Somerset*, and for establishing a Market therein.

xxi. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the Northern Coal Mining Company, for enabling the Company to appoint One Board of Directors in lieu of Two independent Boards, and for removing Restrictions in the Choice of Directors.

xxii. An Act for erecting a Market House and for regulating the Markets within the Borough and Town of *Great Torrington* in the County of *Devon*.

xxiii. An Act for draining certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the Parishes of *Cottenham*, *Rampton*, and *Willingham*, in the County of *Cambridge*.

xxiv. An Act for improving the Navigation of the *Severn* from the Entrance Lock of the *Gloucester* and *Berkeley* Canal, and from the Entrance Lock of the *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire* Canal, in the County of *Gloucester*, to *Gladder* or *Whitehouse Brook* in the County of *Worcester*.

xxv. An Act for maintaining and Repairing the Road from *Glasgow* to *Redburn Bridge*, and a Branch Road leading therefrom.

xxvi. An Act for amending an Act relating to the Paving and Sewerage of the Town of *Liverpool* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

xxvii. An Act to facilitate Arrangements consequent upon the Dissolution of the *Stanhope* and *Tyne* Railroad Company, and to incorporate some of the Proprietors, for the Purpose of continuing the working of a Part of the Railway belonging to the said Company.

xxviii. An Act to amend Two Acts relating to the *Cheltenham and Great Western Union* Railway.

xxix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* Railway, and to grant further Powers to the Company of Proprietors thereof.

xxx. An Act for granting further Powers to the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* and *Liverpool* Junction Canal Navigation.

xxxi. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, for enlarging the Floating Dock within the Port of *Bristol*, and for other Works connected therewith.

xxxii. An Act for making a Pier at *Gosport* in the Parish of *Alverstoke* in the County of *Southampton*.

xxxiii. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Ellesmere* and *Chester* Canal Navigation.

xxxiv. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the Acts relating to the *London and Blackwall* Railway.

xxxv. An Act for authorising the *Saundersfoot* Railway and Harbour Company to make an Extension of their present Railway, and also to make Two Branches from such Railway respectively within the County of *Pembroke*; and for extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the said Company.

xxxvi. An Act for incorporating the Equitable Gas Light Company, and for more effectually lighting with Gas certain Parishes and Places within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and the Western Parts of the Metropolis, and other Parishes and Places in the County of *Middlesex*.

xxxvii. An Act to improve, repair, and maintain certain Roads in the Counties of *Lanark*, *Stirling*, and *Dumbarton*; and to make and maintain a new Line of Road in connexion therewith.

xxxviii. An Act for more effectually maintaining and repairing certain Roads in the Counties of *Aberdeen*, *Banff*, and *Kincardine*, and for making certain new Roads in the said Counties, or some of them.

xxxix. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "The *Cwm Celyn* and *Blaina* Iron Company," and for granting certain Powers thereto.

xl. An Act for regulating the Communication between the *Birmingham* and *Liverpool* Junction Canal Navigation and the *Staffordshire* and *Worcestershire* Canal Navigation, and for amending the several Acts relating to such first-mentioned Canal Navigation.

xli. An Act for altering and amending an Act of the Fourth and Fifth Year of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to consolidate, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts relating to the* Forth *and* Clyde *Navigation*; for enlarging and making Reservoirs for better supplying the said Navigation with Water; and for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the said Navigation to purchase and acquire the *Forth* and *Cart* Junction Canal.

xlii. An Act for improving the Navigation of *Faversham Creek* in the County of *Kent*.

xliii. An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Saint Philip's Bridge* in the City and County of *Bristol*, and for widening and improving the Approaches to the said Bridge.

xliv. An Act for the Promotion of the Health of the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Liverpool*, and the better Regulation of Buildings in the said Borough.

xlv. An Act to alter some of the Provisions of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, relating to the *New Cross* Turnpike Roads, in the Counties of *Kent* and *Surrey*.

xlvi. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Bristol and Gloucester* Railway Company.

xlvii. An Act to alter and amend the Provisions of the Act for opening a Street to *Clerkenwell Green* in the County of *Middlesex*.

xlviii. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving *Ely Place* and *Ely Mews*, *Holborn*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

xlix. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town of *Fleetwood* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for establishing a Market therein.

l. An Act to alter and amend an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, for lighting and watching certain Parts of the Liberties, Hamlets, or Districts of *Camberwell* and *Peckham* in the County of *Surrey*.

li. An Act to explain an Act passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge some of the Powers and Provisions of the Acts for paving and otherwise improving certain Streets in the Parish of* Saint Pancras *in the County of* Middlesex.

lii. An Act to restrict the vexatious Removal of certain Actions from the Borough Court of *Liverpool*.

liii. An Act for enabling the *Saundersfoot* Railway and Harbour Company to make a Floating Dock at *Saundersfoot* in the County of *Pembroke*, and for extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the said Company with reference to the said Harbour.

liv. An Act for further improving, enlarging, and maintaining the Harbours of the Town of *Greenock*.

lv. An Act for transferring to the Trustees of the River *Welland* in the County of *Lincoln* certain Dues payable in respect of Vessels using the said River, Part of the Port and Harbour of *Boston*, and their Cargoes, for better effecting Improvements authorized by a former Act; and for amending several Acts relating to the same.

lvi. An Act for the Improvement of the Port and Harbour of *Drogheda*.

lvii. An Act to explain and amend the Powers and Provisions of the Act relating to the *Warkworth* Harbour in the County of *Northumberland*.

lviii. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *Gravesend* Town Quay and Pier.

lix. An Act for erecting a Pier at the Royal Terrace Gardens in the Town of *Gravesend* in the County of *Kent*.

lx. An Act for amending the several Acts relating to the Port and Harbour of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln*.

lxi. An Act for authorizing the Conveyance of a Piece of Land upon which a Church at *Kingstown* in the County and Diocese of *Dublin* and Parish of *Monkstown* has been erected, and for providing for the due Celebration of Divine Service in the said Church, and for assigning a District thereto.

lxii. An Act to amend an Act for erecting a Harbour at *Ardrossan* in the County of *Ayr*, and to provide for the Improvement of the said Harbour.

lxiii. An Act for regulating and maintaining the Fisheries in the River *Tyne*.

lxiv. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "The Guarantee Society," and for granting certain Powers thereto.

lxv. An Act to enable the City of *Glasgow* Life Assurance and Reversionary Company to sue and be sued; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.

lxvi. An Act to enable "The Imperial Insurance Company" to alter some of the Provisions of their Deed of Settlement, and better regulate their Proceedings and the Investment of their Funds.

lxvii. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "The Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company."

lxviii. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act relating to the *Holywell* District of Turnpike Roads in the County of *Flint*, and for making new Roads to communicate therewith.

lxix. An Act to amend the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from* Market Harborough *in the County of* Leicester *to* Brampton *in the County of* Huntingdon.

lxx. An Act for more effectually repairing the Roads from the Borough of *Leicester* to *Narborough*, and from the said Borough of *Leicester* to *Earl Shilton*, and from *Earl Shilton* to *Hinckley*, all in the County of *Leicester*.

lxxi. An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for more effectually repairing, maintaining, and improving certain Roads leading to and from the City of *Lincoln*.

lxxii. An Act for maintaining certain Roads in the County of *Salop* called The *Church Stretton* and *Longden* Roads.

lxxiii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Bolton* to *Westhoughton* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

lxxiv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the Borough of *Leicester* in the County of *Leicester* to the Town of *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* in the said County.

lxxv. An Act to alter and amend the Acts for making, repairing, and keeping in repair the Road from *Stonehaven*, through the *Slug Mount*, to the Bridge at *Cobleheugh*, in the County of *Kincardine*.

lxxvi. An Act to amend an Act of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for repairing the Road from *Dundalk* in the County of *Louth* to *Bannbridge* in the County of *Down*, so far as relates to the Southern Division of the said Road.

lxxvii. An Act for repairing and maintaining several Roads leading from the Town of *Kington*, and other Roads branching therefrom, in the County of *Hereford*.

lxxviii. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers of an Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for supplying the Towns of *Old* and *New Brentford* in the County of *Middlesex*, and other Places therein mentioned, with Gas; and to raise a further Sum of Money for carrying on the said Undertaking.

lxxix. An Act for incorporating the South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company, and for more effectually lighting with Gas certain Places within the Borough of *Southwark*, and other Parishes and Places in the Counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*.

lxxx. An Act for completing the Railway Communication between the Towns of *Newcastle-on-Tyne* and *Darlington*, by a Railway to be called the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway, with a Branch to the City of *Durham*.

lxxxi. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *London and Birmingham* Railway at *Coventry* to communicate with the Towns of *Warwick* and *Leamington* in the County of *Warwick*.

lxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Great Yarmouth* to *Norwich* in the County of *Norfolk*.

lxxxiii. An Act for enabling the *Dundee* and *Arbroath* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to amend the Provisions of the Act relating to the said Railway.

lxxxiv. An Act for the Abandonment of a Portion of the Line of the *Great North of England* Railway, and for altering and amending the Acts relating thereto.

lxxxv. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "The Metropolitan Patent Wood Paving Company," and for granting certain Powers thereto.

lxxxvi. An Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining the Road leading from *Ferrybridge*, through *Wetherby*, to *Boroughbridge* in the County of *York*.

lxxxvii. An Act to amend, alter, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, watering, and improving the Town and Borough of *Sudbury* in the County of *Suffolk*.

lxxxviii. An Act for the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in the Parish of *Liverpool* in the County of *Lancaster*.

lxxxix. An Act for extending and enlarging some of the Provisions of an Act relating to the *Thames Haven* Dock and Railway.

xc. An Act for the maintaining and better regulating of the *Stockton and Hartlepool* Railway, and for incorporating the Proprietors thereof.

xci. An Act for constructing a Low-water Pier and necessary Works at *Burntisland* in the County of *Fife*, and establishing a Ferry between the same and *Granton* in the County of *Edinburgh*, and for improving the Communication between the said Pier and *Kinghorn*.

xcii. An Act to amend an Act passed in the First and Second Years of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for repairing the Road from the Town of *Athy* in the County of *Kildare*, through the Town of *Castlecomer* in the County of *Kilkenny*, to the City of *Kilkenny*, and from the Town of *Castlecomer* to the Town of *Leighlin Bridge* in the County of *Carlow*, and from the Town of *Carlow* to the said Town of *Castlecomer*, so far as relates to the Second Division of the said Road.

xciii. An Act for repairing and improving the Road from *Tadcaster* to *Otley* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

xciv. An Act for repairing and maintaining several Roads leading from the Town of *Bromyard* in the County of *Hereford*, and other Roads adjoining thereto in the said County and in the County of *Worcester*, and for making several new Lines of Road connected therewith in the same Counties.

xcv. An Act for repairing the several Roads leading to and from the Market House in *Stourbridge* in the County of *Worcester*, and several other Roads connected with the said Roads in the Counties of *Worcester*, *Stafford*, and *Salop*.

xcvi. An Act to amend an Act for incorporating and granting certain Powers to the *North American* Colonial Association of *Ireland*, and for explaining, altering, and enlarging the Provisions thereof.

xcvii. An Act to alter and amend the Powers and Provisions of the Acts relating to the making and maintaining of a Pier and other Works at *Deptford* in the County of *Kent*.

xcviii. An Act to enable the Sheriffdom of *Ross* and *Cromarty* to provide proper Court House Accommodations, and for other Purposes relative thereto.

xcix. An Act to enable the "*Forth* Marine Insurance Company" to sue and be sued, and for other Purposes.

c. An Act for making and maintaining as Turnpike the Road leading from the *Preston* and *Blackburn* Turnpike Road at *Finnington* in the Township of *Chorley* in the County of *Lancaster*.

ci. An Act for further extending the Approaches to *London Bridge* and the Avenues adjoining to the *Royal Exchange* in the City of *London*, and for amending the Acts relating thereto respectively; and for raising a Sum of Money towards opening a Street to *Clerkenwell Green* in the County of *Middlesex* in continuation of the new Street from *Farringdon Street* in the City of *London*.

cii. An Act for amending some of the Powers of the Acts relating to the *London* and *Greenwich* Railway.

ciii. An Act for providing additional Burial Grounds in the Parish of *Leeds* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

civ. An Act for better lighting, cleansing, sewering, and improving the Borough of *Leeds* in the County of *York*.

cv. An Act for better paving and improving the Streets and Highways within the Extra-parochial Place of *Toxteth Park* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for the Sewerage of certain Parts of the said Place.

cvi. An Act for the Improvement, good Government, and Police Regulation of the Borough of *Liverpool*.

cvii. An Act for making a new Street from *Blackman Street* to the *Southwark Bridge Road*, and for improving the District called the *Mint*, all in the Parish of *Saint George the Martyr* in the Borough of *Southwark* in the County of *Surrey*.

cviii. An Act for better enabling The *Liverpool* and *Manchester* Railway Company to extend the Line of the said Railway, and for amending and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts relating to such Railway.

cix. An Act for establishing a General Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead in the Parish of *Sonning*, near the Town of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*.

cx. An Act for better preserving the Navigation of the River *Mersey*.

cxi. An Act for making and maintaining and improving a Harbour at *Wicklow* in the County of *Wicklow*.

cxii. An Act for maintaining and improving certain Roads in the Counties of *Lanark*, *Ayr*, and *Renfrew*; for maintaining a Bridge over the River *Clyde* at *Dalmarnock*, and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cxiii. An Act to enable the Court of Chancery to appoint a Person or Persons to sue on behalf of the Copartnership of Bankers lately carrying on Business under the Firm of "The Imperial Bank of *England*," in lieu of the Public Officer.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

i. AN Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Clee* in the county of *Lincoln*.

ii. An Act for inclosing and dividing *Wakeyhill Common* in the Parish of *Stapleton* in the County of *Cumberland*.

iii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Cottenham* in the County of *Cambridge*.

iv. An Act for vesting certain Freehold Messuages, Fee Farm Rents, and Hereditaments respectively situate and arising in the City of *London*, devised and settled by the Will of *Broome Witts* Esquire, deceased, in Trustees for Sale, and for laying out the Monies to be produced by such Sale in the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled in the same Manner; and also for enabling the Trustees, as to some of such Messuages and Hereditaments, in the meantime, and until Sale thereof, to grant Leases thereof for the Term of Twenty-one Years, or, in order that the same may be repaired, rebuilt, or improved for a longer Period.

v. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Kingsclere* in the County of *Southampton*.

vi. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Buckland* in the County of *Buckingham*.

vii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the several Parishes of *Huish Champflower*, *Clatworthy*, and *Brompton Ralph* in the County of *Somerset*.

viii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Yate* in the County of *Gloucester*.

ix. An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing Lands in the Parishes of *Ormesby Saint Margaret*, *Ormesby Saint Michael*, *Ormesby Saint Peter*, and *Ormesby Saint Andrew*, and *Scratby* otherwise *Scroteby* in the County of *Norfolk*.

x. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Medbourn* in the County of *Leicester*.

xi. An Act to enable the Trustees of Estates held upon charitable Trusts under the will of Sir *John Cass* Knight, deceased, to make Sale of Part of the said Estates.

xii. An Act to enable the Governors of the Hospital of King *James* founded in *Charterhouse* to endow the Perpetual Curacy of *Hartland* in the County of *Devon*, with a fixed provision out of the Tithes of the rectory of *Hartland* aforesaid, in substitution of their present Obligation, and to sell the Right of Presentation to the said Curacy, and the said Rectory and Tithes, and also certain Lands at *Hartland* aforesaid, and to invest the Monies arising from such Sales in the Purchase of other Lands, for the Benefit of the said Hospital.

xiii. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parishes of *Britwell Salome* and *Britwell Prior* in the County of *Oxford*.

xiv. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Kilmington* in the County of *Devon*.

xv. An Act for carrying into effect a Partition of and other Arrangements respecting Estates in the County of *Southampton* of Sir *Frederick Hutchison Hervey Bathurst*, Baronet and *Louisa Mary* his late Wife, and of the Honourable *Charlotte Georgina Harriet Craven*, Widow.

xvi. An Act to alter and amend Two Acts of the Eleventh of King *George* the Fourth, and Seventh of his late Majesty, in regard to the Estates of *Argyll*; and to enable *John Douglas Edward Henry*, the present Duke of *Argyll*, to borrow a further Sum of Money, and to make the same a Charge on the said Estates; and for other Purposes.

xvii. An Act for vesting certain Estates appointed and devised by the Will of *George Manners* Esquire, deceased, and purchased under the Trusts thereof, in Trustees to sell the same, and to invest the Monies thence arising in the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled to the same Uses.

xviii. An Act for empowering the Trustees of *Brewood* Grammar School in the County of *Stafford* to make Sales and to grant Mining Leases of certain Parts of the Estates belonging to the said School, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xix. An Act for enabling the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and

Metropolitical Church of *Saint Peter* of *York* to raise Money for the Discharge of Debts, and for effecting the Restoration and Repair of the said Cathedral Church.

xx. An Act for selling the Entailed Estate of *Monkwood* in the County of *Ayr*, belonging to *William Paterson* Esquire, and investing the Price in the Purchase of other Lands, to be entailed in lieu thereof.

xxi. An Act to enable *Duncan Davidson* Esquire of *Tulloch* to execute a new Entail of his Lands and Estates of *Tulloch*, for the Purpose of rectifying a Mistake in a former Entail thereof; and for vesting Parts of these Lands and Estates in Trustees, for relieving the said *Duncan Davidson* of Sums laid out in improving the same; and for certain other Uses and Purposes.

xxii. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the late Duke of *Cleveland* to grant Mining, Building, and other Leases of the Trust Estates in the County of *Durham* devised by the Will of the Duke of *Cleveland*, and to sell or exchange Parts of the same Estates.

xxiii. An Act for granting further Power to lease Parts of the Estates devised by the Will of *Richard* late Viscount *Fitzwilliam* deceased, situate in the City of *Dublin* and the Neighbourhood thereof, and for authorizing the Sale of certain Fee Farm and other Rents, also devised by that Will.

xxiv. An Act for authorizing the raising, by Mortgage of the Estates devised by the Will of the Right Honourable *William* late Earl of *Devon*, a limited Sum of Money, to be applied, under the Direction of the High Court of Chancery, in repaying to the present Earl and Lord *Courtenay* the whole or a Portion of the Monies already expended by them for the Repair and Restoration of the Castle of *Powderham* and the Buildings belonging thereto, and towards completing such Repair and Restoration; and for making Provision for Payment of the Interest of the Money so to be raised, and also for the Liquidation of the Principal; also for extending the Power to grant Building Leases contained in the Will of the said late Earl.

xxv. An Act for discharging the Borough, Hundred, and Manor of *Cheltenham* in the County *Gloucester*, and other Estates in the same County, from the Portions of the younger Children of the Right Honorable *John* Lord *Sherborne*, and the younger Children of the Honorable *James Henry Legge Dutton*, and from the Terms created for raising the same.

xxvi. An Act for effecting a Partition, Division, or Allotment of Estates in the Counties of *York*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex*, devised by the Will of *Atkinson Francis Gibson*, late of *Saffron Walden* in the County of *Essex*, Brewer, deceased.

xxvii. An Act for carrying into effect certain Provisions contained in the Will of *Thomas Swinnerton* Esquire, deceased, relative to the building of a Mansion House on the Testator's Estate at *Butterton* in the County of *Stafford*, and building a Church or Chapel on the said Estate; and for other Purposes.

xxviii. An Act for authorizing the Sale of Portions of the Real Estate devised by the Will of *Jane* Countess Dowager of *Rosse* deceased, and for the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled to the Uses of the said Will; and for the authorizing the granting of Farming and Building Leases of the same Estates.

xxix. An Act for better enabling the Trustees of the Will of the late *Charles Calland* Esquire, to grant Building and Farming and Mining and other Leases of certain Estates situate in the County of *Glamorgan*, devised by the said Will, and to sell certain Portions of the same Estates, and for laying out the Monies arising from such Sales in the Purchase of other Lands, to be settled to the same Uses; and for other Purposes.

xxx. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the Most Noble *Francis* late Duke of *Bridgewater* to raise Money for rebuilding *Bridgewater House*, and for repairing and improving the *Bridgewater* Canal; and for other Purposes.

xxxi. An Act to extend a Power of Leasing contained in the Marriage Settlement of *Charles* Lord *Southampton* and *Harriet* Lady *Southampton* his Wife.

xxxii. An Act for vesting Parts of

the Settled Estates of the Honourable *Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn* of *Mostyn* in the County of *Flint* in Trustees, upon Trust to sell, mortgage, or exchange the same, and to lay out the Monies to arise therefrom in the Payment of Debts, Charges, and Mortgages upon or affecting the same, or other Estates settled to the same Uses, or in the Purchase of other Estates, to be settled to the same Uses; and for other Purposes.

xxxiii. An Act to enable *George* Marquis of *Tweeddale* to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon the Security of his Entailed Estates, for Repayment to him of a Portion of the Monies laid out by him in the Improvement of these Estates.

xxxiv. An Act for confirming certain Conveyances in Perpetuity made by the Ecclesiastical Commisioners for *Ireland* and the present Bishop of *Derry* and *Raphoe* of Parts of the Mensal Lands of the See of *Derry*, and for confirming certain Leases made by the same Bishop and his immediate Predecessor in the See of *Derry* of other Parts of the Mensal Lands of the same See; also for enabling the Bishop of *Derry* and *Raphoe* for the Time being to grant Leases of the Parts last mentioned, and certain other parts of the Mensal Lands of the See of *Derry;* and for other Purposes.

xxxv. An Act to extend the Provisions of Two Acts, of the Second Year of King *William* the Fourth and the First Year of Her present Majesty, relating to the Free Grammar School of King *Edward* the Sixth in *Birmingham* in the County of *Warwick*.

xxxvi. An Act to enable *William Stuart Stirling Crawford* Esquire, the Heir in possession of the Entailed Estate of *Milton* in the County of *Lanark*, and his successors, to grant Feu Rights thereof.

xxxvii. An Act for enabling the Most Noble *Richard Plantagenet Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple* Duke of *Buckingham* and *Chandos* to grant Underleases of Lands situate in or near the Town of *Ryde* in the *Isle of Wight*, and to authorize the granting of Leases of other Lands situate in or near the same Place, belonging to *Elizabeth Lydia Lind* and others.

xxxviii. An Act to enable the Right Honourable *William Lewis* Lord *Dinorben*, by Mortgage of certain Hereditaments devised to him for Life with Remainders over by the Will and Codicils of the Reverend *Edward Hughes*, to raise not exceeding Twenty thousand Pounds at Interest, for rebuilding the Mansion and Offices at *Kinmel Park*, devised by the said Will and Codicils to the same Uses; and for other Purposes.

xxxix. An Act to amend and explain the Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of His late Majesty *George* the Fourth, Chapter 11, intuled *An Act to explain and modify the Trust Settlement of the late* Louis Cauvin, *for the Endowment and Maintenance of an Hospital for the Support and Education of Boys;* and further to explain and modify the said Trust Settlement.

xl. An Act for enabling the Trustees for the Time being of *Hele's* Charity Estates to grant Leases for absolute Terms, not exceeding Twenty-one Years, of certain Estates vested in them as such Trustees, and situate in the Parishes of *Clist Saint Lawrence*, *Broadclyst*, *Stokeinteignhead*, *Bovey Tracey* and *Newton Ferrers*, in the County of *Devon;* and for confirming certain Leases of Parts of such Estates already granted, and for fixing the Proportions in which the Rents reserved and to be reserved by such Leases, and such other Profits of the said Estates as have accrued and shall accrue after the granting of such Leases thereof respectively, shall be divided and enjoyed; and for other purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

xli. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Revely Mitford* Esquire, with the Right Honourable Lady *Georgina Jemima Mitford* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

xlii. An Act for naturalizing the Reverend *Henry George Bunsen*.

xliii. An Act for naturalizing *Bernhard Willhelm Edouard Liebert*.

xliv. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Manor of *Castlerigg* and *Der-*

wentwater in the Parish of *Crosthwaite* in the County of *Cumberland*.

xlv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John* otherwise *Jean Louis Mieville* with *Mary Ann* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

xlvi. An Act for naturalizing *Charles Jacques Marion Fierville*.

xlvii. An Act for naturalizing *Frederick Willtam Benecke*.

xlviii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John Baskervyle Glegg* Esquire the younger with *Elizabeth Glegg* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

xlix. An Act for naturalizing *Joshua Bates*.

l. An Act for naturalizing *Samuel Stillman Gair*.

li. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Ashton* Esquire with *Anne Jane* otherwise *Jane Anne* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

lii. An Act for naturalizing *Pierre Lambert Flavian Rouma* and others.

liii. An Act for naturalizing *Jean Baptiste Lesbazeilles* and others.

liv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John Hawkes* with *Fanny* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

lv. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Joseph Vere* with *Ellen Sarah* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

lvi. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *George William Henry Coward* with *Ann Coward* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

lvii. An Act for naturalizing *Pierre Frederic Eugène Verconsin*.

lviii. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Street* with *Eliza Street* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

lix. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Thomas Sewell* Esquire with *Margaret Susannah* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

PRICES OF STOCK in each Month in 1842,
Highest and Lowest.

	Bank Stock.	3 per. Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per.Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	3½ pr Ct. New	Long Annuities	O.S.S. Annuities	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
January	163⅜	89⅞	89⅞	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	12¼	88	98¼	248½	13 pm.	24 pm.
	166½	89¼	88⅞	98⅞	99⅛	98½	12⅛	88	97⅞	246½	4 pm.	14 pm.
February	171	90⅛	89½	99½	100	99⅞	12⅞	88⅛	99¼	249	11 pm.	26 pm.
	167	89⅝	89	99	99¼	98⅝	12⅝	87½	98¼	244	4 pm.	16 pm.
March	171	90	90	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛	12⅞	87⅜	not	245	11 pm.	23 pm.
	171	90	89⅛	99⅜	99⅝	98⅞	12⅝	87⅛	quoted	243	8 pm.	24 pm.
April	167¾	92¼	93⅛	99⅞	100⅜	101⅜	12⅜	89⅝	101	247¼	22 pm.	42 pm.
	165½	89¼	90⅝	98⅝	99	99⅛	12⅜	88	100⅜	242¼	9 pm.	30 pm.
May	168	91⅞	92¾	100	100¼	101¼	12⅜	90⅛	102⅜	250½	23 pm.	43 pm.
	167¼	91⅜	91⅝	99¾	99¾	100¾	12⅛	89¼	102⅛	247	18 pm.	36 pm.
June	168½	92	92⅜	100⅛	100⅜	101⅜	12⅝	90⅛	not	251	25 pm.	56 pm.
	167	91⅜	92⅛	99⅝	100⅛	101¼	12⅛	90¼	quoted	250½	21 pm.	40 pm.
July	169	92	91¾	100⅛	100⅞	100¾	12⅝	89⅝	101	250	23 pm.	53 pm.
	166	91	90⅝	99⅝	100⅛	99⅜	12½	89	100⅜	247½	24 pm.	41 pm.
August	170¾	93⅜	93⅛	101⅜	102	101¼	12⅜	90	102⅜	251½	36 pm.	54 pm.
	168½	91¼	91½	100¼	101	100¼	12⅛	89¼	101⅛	249⅛	32 pm.	51 pm.
September	168½	93⅜	93⅛	101⅞	102	101⅜	12¾	91	not	250	38 pm.	53 pm.
	166½	93⅜	92¾	101⅜	101⅞	100¾	12¾	91	quoted	249	34 pm.	49 pm.
October	166¾	93⅝	93⅞	100⅞	101	102	12⅜	90	104⅛	254	52 pm.	60 pm.
	165	92⅛	92⅝	100	100	101	12¼	90	104⅛	249	37 pm.	49 pm.
November	173	94¼	94⅞	100⅝	101	102	12⅝	91⅜	104⅞	266¼	54 pm.	61 pm.
	166	93	93¾	100⅜	100⅛	101⅛	12⅜	91¼	101¼	254	48 pm.	50 pm.
December	173¾	94⅞	94⅞	101⅛	101⅛	101⅞	12⅜	92⅜	not	266	54 pm.	63 pm.
	171	94⅛	93⅝	100½	100⅞	101¼	12⅝	92¼	quoted	266	42 pm.	45 pm.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
January 22	62 9	30 0	21 1	42 2	36 9	37 2
February 15	61 4	28 9	20 3	38 10	34 0	34 5
March 25	60 2	28 0	19 6	34 11	31 11	33 1
April 23	58 11	26 9	18 9	33 10	30 6	31 2
May 27.....	60 5	26 10	19 4	32 2	31 4	31 1
June 25.....	62 3	26 4	20 0	33 3	32 5	31 10
July 22	64 5	27 4	21 8	33 5	34 4	33 10
August 26.....	56 5	26 9	19 5	32 9	33 8	33 11
September 24 ..	54 7	27 2	18 10	31 9	33 6	33 4
October 22	52 2	28 4	18 2	30 10	32 10	33 5
November 26 ..	49 8	28 5	17 11	31 7	31 11	33 9
December 26 ..	40 0	27 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	33 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER ℔ LOAD.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Hay. 3 10 to 4 10 Straw. 1 16 to 2 0 Clover. 4 5 to 5 12 6	Hay. 3 10 to 4 13 Straw. 1 16 to 2 0 Clover. 4 5 to 6 0	Hay. 3 10 to 4 10 Straw. 1 18 to 2 2 Clover. 4 5 to 5 10	Hay. 2 15 to 4 12 Straw. 1 18 to 2 2 Clover. 4 15 to 6 0	Hay. 2 15 to 4 10 Straw. 1 16 to 2 2 Clover. 4 0 to 6 0	Hay. 2 10 to 4 15 Straw. 1 18 to 2 2 Clover. 3 15 to 5 10
July.	**August.**	**September.**	**October.**	**November.**	**December.**
Hay. 3 0 to 4 10 Straw. 1 15 to 2 0 Clover. 3 5 to 5 10	Hay. 3 0 to 4 10 Straw. 1 16 to 2 0 Clover. 4 0 to 6 0	Hay. 3 5 to 4 15 Straw. 1 16 to 2 0 Clover. 4 10 to 5 15	Hay. 3 5 to 4 10 Straw. 1 18 to 2 0 Clover. 4 5 to 5 10	Hay. 3 0 to 4 10 Straw. 1 16 to 2 0 Clover. 4 5 to 5 10	Hay. 3 10 to 4 10 Straw. 1 16 to 2 2 6 Clover. 4 0 to 4 15

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1842.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. . . .	3	8	to	4	10	4	0	to 5	0	5	0	to 6	0	4	6	to 5	8
Feb. . . .	3	6	to	4	6	3	8	to 5	0	5	0	to 6	0	4	6	to 5	2
March . .	3	6	to	4	6	4	0	to 4	10	4	4	to 5	10	4	4	to 5	4
April . . .	3	4	to	4	4	3	6	to 4	6	5	8	to 5	4	4	0	to 5	0
May . . .	3	2	to	4	4	3	6	to 4	6	4	0	to 5	0	4	0	to 5	0
June . . .	3	2	to	4	4	3	2	to 4	4	3	0	to 4	8	2	4	to 4	6
July . . .	3	2	to	4	6	3	4	to 4	6	3	8	to 4	6	4	0	to 4	10
Aug. . . .	3	2	to	4	4	3	4	to 4	6	3	8	to 4	6	4	0	to 5	10
Sept. . . .	3	2	to	4	4	3	4	to 4	6	4	0	to 5	2	4	8	to 5	0
Oct. . . .	3	0	to	4	4	3	0	to 4	6	3	8	to 4	6	4	0	to 5	0
Nov. . . .	2	10	to	3	0	4	0	to 4	2	3	6	to 4	2	4	2	to 4	6
Dec. . . .	3	2	to	4	6	3	4	to 4	8	3	4	to 4	4	3	2	to 4	2

BILLS OF MORTALITY, *from December* 28, 1841, *to December* 22, 1842.

Christened { Males . 7,666 / Females 7,631 } 15,297 ‖ Buried { Males . 6,581 / Females 6,624 } 13,205

Decrease in the number of Burials this year 1,421:

WHEREOF HAVE DIED,

Under two years of age . . .	2859	Forty and fifty	1243
Between two and five	1192	Fifty and sixty	1135
Five and ten	562	Sixty and seventy	1268
Ten and twenty	515	Seventy and eighty	1001
Twenty and Thirty	959	Eighty and ninety	439
Thirty and forty	1034	Ninety and one hundred . . .	47

Table of the Number of BANKRUPTS and DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

1842.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January . . .	145	3	39	187	15
February . . .	97	8	50	155	18
March	109	8	62	179	25
April	126	6	46	178	20
May	160	4	39	203	16
June	121	10	54	185	10
July	109	6	43	158	19
August	84	7	53	144	8
September . . .	85	27	39	151	13
October	65	2	40	107	14
November . . .	64	4	39	107	24
December . . .	125	6	38	169	15
Total . .	1,290	91	542	1,923	197

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1842.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Number of Rainy and Snowy Days.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.			
January	30·80	29·23	46°	28°	14
February	30·73	29·17	53	32	10
March	30·07	29·07	57	36	12
April	30·80	29·34	70	34	9
May	30·14	29·03	71	45	14
June	30·31	29·68	81	53	8
July	30·39	29·72	75	46	9
August	30·30	29·70	84	54	3
September	30·24	29·43	74	40	15
October	30·49	28·80	84	32	4
November	30·55	28·90	54	35	5
December	30·49	29·44	56	37	3

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF ENGLAND, from December 1841, to December 1842 :—

Quaters ending	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.	Securities.	Bullion.	Total.
1841.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dec. 9 . .	16,972,000	7,369,000	24,341,000	22,768,000	4,486,000	27,254,000
1842.						
Jan. 6 . .	16,632,000	7,948,000	24,580,000	22,680,000	4,779,000	27,459,000
Feb. 4 . .	16,630,000	8,506,000	25,136,000	22,880,000	5,237,000	28,117,000
March 4 . .	16,769,000	8,954,000	25,723,000	23,099,000	5,687,000	28,786,000
March 31 .	16,952,000	8,657,000	25,609,000	22,586,000	6,125,000	28,711,000
April 29 .	17,235,000	8,283,000	25,518,000	21,898,000	6,590,000	28,488,000
May 27 . .	17,536,000	8,045,000	25,581,000	21,366,000	7,032,000	28,398,000
June 24 . .	17,795,000	8,011,000	25,806,000	21,181,000	7,320,000	28,501,000
July 22 . .	18,279,000	8,565,000	26,844,000	21,733,000	7,818,000	29,531,000
Aug. 19 . .	18,952,000	9,330,000	28,282,000	22,525,000	8,496,000	31,021,000
Sept. 15 . .	19,714,000	9,833,000	29,547,000	23,159,000	9,177,000	32,336,000
Oct. 14 . .	20,004,000	9,368,000	29,372,000	22,573,000	9,633,000	32,206,000
Nov. 10 . .	19,903,000	9,072,000	28,975,000	21,934,000	9,789,000	31,723,000
Dec. 8 . .	19,562,000	8,957,500	28,519,000	21,210,000	9,984,000	31,194,000

AN ACCOUNT of the NOTES in Circulation of the BANKS of ISSUE in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; in each Month, since the 5th day of February 1842, to the 7th January 1843.

FOUR WEEKS ENDING	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL.
	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Chartered Private and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.	
March 5, 1842 .	5,299,455	2,990,986	2,811,109	3,188,750	2,407,625	16,697,925
April 2 . .	5,289,050	3,047,656	2,670,290	3,074,125	2,259,556	16,340,777
April 30 . .	5,482,189	3,160,900	2,590,715	3,100,625	2,111,322	16,445,751
May 28 . .	5,365,654	3,101,540	2,951,383	3,093,900	1,963,152	16,475,629
June 25 . .	4,995,594	2,850,532	2,887,038	2,901,525	1,769,184	15,403,873
July 23 . .	5,166,581	2,939,195	2,715,680	2,892,775	1,680,987	15,395,218
Aug. 20 . .	5,150,628	2,823,090	2,674,835	2,831,750	1,632,617	15,112,920
Sept. 17 . .	5,098,259	2,819,749	2,648,549	2,806,025	1,663,012	15,035,594
Oct. 15 . .	5,488,661	3,064,539	2,743,795	3,041,150	2,002,784	16,340,929
Nov. 12 . .	5,434,822	3,196,964	2,891,865	3,162,200	2,126,829	16,812,680
Dec. 10 . .	5,085,885	3,001,590	3,091,228	3,138,525	2,104,855	16,422,083
Jan. 7, 1843 .	4,942,852	2,839,909	2,770,838	3,112,950	2,099,641	15,766,163

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Michaelmas, 1842.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis I.

Powles, R. C. *Exeter.*
White, H. M. *New College.*

Classis II.

Algar, J. C. *University.*
Bevan, W. L. *Magdalen Hall.*
Cotton, H. *Christ Church.*
Driffield, V. G. *Brase-nose.*
Farrer, H. R. *Merton.*
Goulburn, F. A. *Merton.*
Ivory, T. *Balliol.*
Knowles, E. H. *Queen's.*
Manning, F. J. *Lincoln.*
Naghten, F. *Corpus.*
Pantin, T. *Pembroke.*
Price, C. G. *Jesus.*
Ridley, N. J. *Christ Church.*
Secretan, C. F. *Wadham.*
Simpson, R. *Oriel.*
Trimmer, R. *Wadham.*
Vipan, F. J. *Wadham.*
Worsley, H. *Exeter.*

Classis III.

Aldred, J. T. F. *Lincoln.*
Bittleston, H. *St. John's.*
Box, H. A. *Wadham.*
Buckland, W. A. *Christ Church.*
Butler, R. J. *Brase-nose.*
Carey, O. *Oriel.*
Dawson, H. *Balliol.*
Gibbs, T. C. *Trinity.*
Hawker, J. M. *Balliol.*
Levien, E. *Trinity.*
Mayo, A. F. *Oriel.*
Moody, N. J. *Oriel.*
Owen, R. *Jesus.*
Proctor, G. H. *Balliol.*
Saunders, G. E. *Wadham.*
Seymour, H. D. *Magdalen.*
Skottowe, C. M. *Jesus.*
Spinks, T. *St. John's.*
Swabey, M. C. M. *Christ Church.*

Classis IV.

Atcherley, D. F. *University.*
Bickerdike, J. F. *Edmund Hall.*
Brian, G. F. I. J. *Worcester.*
Crewe, O. *Merton.*
Foster, F. A. *Oriel.*
Leigh, F. *Magdalen.*
Lewis, R. *Worcester.*
Miller, J. H. *Wadham.*
Nicholas, T. G. *Wadham.*
Spry, C. T. T. *Christ Church.*
Westmacott, A. F. *Merton.*
Woollcombe, W. W. *Exeter.*

Examiners.

Nicholas Pocock.
Piers Calveley Claughton.
Edward Halifax Hansell.
James Augustus Hessey.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis I.

Cotton, H. *Christ Church.*
Woollcombe, W. W. *Exeter.*

Classis II.

White, H. M. *New College.*

Classis III.

Dendy, A. H. *Exeter.*
Heawood, E. B. *Christ Church.*
Statham, F. F. *Magdalen Hall.*

Classis IV.

Box, H. A. *Wadham.*
May, E. J. *Worcester.*
Nicholas, P. G. *Wadham.*
Plummer, C. S. *Oriel.*
Skottowe, C. M. *Jesus.*
Taylor, S. *Brase-nose.*
Watson, H. *Wadham.*

Examiners.

Robert Walker. Edward B. Smith. S. Waldegrave.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Pasch. 1842.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis I.

Andrew, W. *Worcester.*
Bernard, M. *Trinity.*
De Teissier, G. F. *Corpus.*
Fanshawe, F. *Balliol.*
Temple, F. *Balliol.*
Tweed, J. P. *Exeter.*
Wayte, S. W. *Trinity.*

Classis II.

Barry, H. B. *Queen's.*
Binney, H. *Worcester.*
Buckle, G. *Corpus.*
Bush, R. W. *Worcester.*
Cowburn, A. *Exeter.*
Ellison, H. *University.*
Grane, J. W. *Exeter.*
Hawkins, C. *Christ Church.*
James, E. R. *Queen's.*
Tickell, E. A. *Balliol.*

Classis III.

Bucknill, G. *Trinity.*
Collingwood, J. *Pembroke.*
Conant, E. N. *St. John's.*
Dickerson, R. C. *Worcester.*
Evetts, T. *Corpus.*
Falkner, T. A. *St. John's.*
Heatly, H. D. *St. John's.*
Henderson, R. *Wadham.*
Inman, H. F. *Lincoln.*
Newbald, S. *Wadham.*
Pedder, E. *Brase-nose.*
Robbins, H. *Wadham.*
Roope, R. *Wadham.*
Rusher, W. E. *Magdalen.*

Classis IV.

Bolland, W. *University.*
Bousfield, W. *Lincoln.*
Clements, J. *Oriel.*
Coventry, J. *Magdalen.*
Crawley, G. J. L. *Christ Church.*
Darling, J. *Christ Church.*
Everett, W. *New College.*
Ewart, W. *Exeter.*
Goodwin, H. *Christ Church.*
Green, T. R. *Lincoln.*
Kinloch, A. *St. Mary Hall.*
Langharne, P. R. J. *Jesus.*
Lopes, M. L. *Oriel.*
Mason, J. W. *Jesus.*
Mills, R. T. *Magdalen.*
Morgan, E. J. *Wadham.*
Nevill, J. Y. *Oriel.*
Routh, M. J. *Pembroke.*
Ruskin, J. *Christ Church.*
Swayne, R. J. G. *Wadham.*

Examiners.

E. Arthur Dayman.
Charles Page Eden.
Archibald Campbell Tait.
Edward Halifax Hansell.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis I.

Binney, H. *Worcester.*
Buckle, G. *Corpus.*
Heatly, H. D. *St. John's.*
Pedder, E. *Brase-nose.*
Temple, F. *Balliol.*
Wayte, S. W. *Trinity.*

Classis II.

Bernard, M. *Trinity.*
Lewthwaite, G. *University.*

Classis III.

Fanshawe, F. *Balliol.*
Stanton, R. *Brase-nose.*

Classis IV.

Darling, J. *Christ Church.*
Jessep, J. G. *Queen's.*
Buskin, J. *Christ Church.*
Swayne, R. *Wadham.*

Examiners.

Robert Walker.
William F. Donkin.
Edward B. Smith.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. Mathematical Tripos. 1842.

Moderators. { Thomas Gaskin, M. A. *Jesus.*
Duncan Farquharson Gregory, M.A. *Trinity.*

Examiners. { Alexander Thurtell, M. A. *Caius.*
Richard Potter, M. A. *Queen's.*

Wranglers.

Ds. Cayley . . . . . *Trinity.*
Simpson . . . . . *John's.*
Mayor, R. B. . . . . *John's.*
Fuller . . . . . *Peter's.*
Bird . . . . . *John's.*
Jarvis . . . . . *Corpus.*
Shortland . . . . . *Pembroke.*
Austin . . . . . *Peter's.*
Fenwick . . . . . *Corpus.*
Jones . . . . . *Clare.*
Frost . . . . . *John's.*
Parnell . . . . . *John's.*
Johnstone . . . . . *John's.*
Castlehow . . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Carter . . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Wilson . . . . . *John's.*
Smith, B. F. . . . . *Trinity.*
Fenn . . . . . *Trinity.*
Ainger . . } Æq. { *John's.*
Goode . . . } { *Pembroke.*
Westmorland . . . *Jesus.*
Dumergue . . . . . *Corpus.*
Bryan . . . . . *Trinity.*
Shears . . . . . *John's.*
Greenwell . . . . . *John's.*
Suffield . . . . . *Caius.*
Middlemist . . . . . *Christ's.*
Davies, H. . . . . *Queen's.*
Cook . . . . . *John's.*
Penny . . . . . *John's.*
Davies . . . . . *John's.*
Eastwood . . . . . *Caius.*
Venables . . . . . *Pembroke.*
Baily . . . . . *Christ's.*
Light . . . . . *John's.*
Walker . . . . . *Sidmouth.*
Tandy . . . . . *John's.*
Kinder . . . . . *Trinity.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Vidal J. H. . . . . *John's.*
Fitzgerald . . . . . *Christ's.*
Hey . . . . . *John's.*
Parkinson . . . . . *Queen's.*
Ottley . . . . . *Caius.*
Allen . . . . . *Trinity.*

Ds. Metcalf . . . . . *Sidmouth.*
Vidal, O. E. . . . . *John's.*
Inchbald . . . . . *Catherine.*
Penrose . . . . . *Magdalen.*
Riley . . . . . *Trinity.*
Brooks . . . . . *John's.*
Gillett . . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Walpole . . . . . *Caius.*
Rowton . . . . . *John's.*
Wolfe . . . . . *John's.*
Morse . . . . . *John's.*
Clubbe . . . . . *John's.*
Ommanney . . . . . *Trinity.*
Ridley . . . . . *Jesus.*
Douglass . . . . . *Trinity.*
Hogg . . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Marie . . . . . *Queen's.*
Tabor . . . . . *Trinity.*
Swann . . . . . *Christ's.*
Hazlehurst . . . . . *Trinity.*
Litle . . . . . *Christ's.*
Green . . . . . *Caius.*
Hughes, J. . . . . *Queen's.*
Cobb . . . } Æq. { *Corpus.*
Shaw . . . } { *Trinity.*
Fowell . . . . . *Christ's.*
Parr . . . . . *Catherine.*
Sharples . . . . . *John's.*
Hopwood . . . . . *Peter's.*
Buckham . . . . . *John's.*
Thrupp . . . . . *Trinity.*
Atkinson . . . . . *Clare.*
Kingsley . . . . . *Magdalen.*
Lloyd . . . . . *Jesus.*
Postle . . . . . *Corpus.*
Woodford . . . . . *Pembroke.*
Thurnall . . . . . *Sidmouth.*
Blake . . . . . *Jesus.*
Montagu . . . . . *Caius.*
Balderstone . . . . . *John's.*
Boyce . . . . . *Sidmouth.*
Rothery . . . . . *John's.*
Salkeld . . . . . *Peter's.*
Gordon . . . . . *Peter's.*
Stansfeld . . . . . *John's.*
Munro . . . . . *Trinity.*

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Twisaday . . . . . *John's.*
Maul . . . . . *John's.*
Vaughan . . . . . *Christ's*
Wilkinson . . . . . *John's.*
Teague . . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Kerry . . . . . *John's.*
Sheringham . . . . . *John's.*
Nugée . . . . . *Trinity.*
Peter . . . . . *Jesus.*
Webster . . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Smythies . . . . . *Emmanuel.*

Ds. Pratt . . . } Æq. { *John's.*
Ramsay . . } { *Trinity.*
Hutchins . } Æq. { *Trinity.*
Slade . . . } { *John's.*
Conybeare . . . . . *Peter's.*
Yeoman . . . . . *Trinity.*
Hough . . . . . *Caius.*
Sheepshanks . . . . *Trinity.*
Shackleton . . . . . *Catherine.*
Firman . . . . . *Queen's.*
Worlledge . . . . . *Clare.*
Barstow . . . . . *Trinity.*

Classical Tripos. 1842.

Examiners. { W. H. Bateson, M.A. *St. John's.*
E. H. Bunbury, M.A. *Trinity.*
E. Warter, M.A. *Magdalen.*
J. Hildyard, M.A. *Christ's.*

First Class.

Ds. Denman, Hon. G. . . *Trinity.*
Munro, H. W. J. . . *Trinity.*
Atkinson, E. . . . . *Clare.*
Peter, R. G. . . . . *Jesus.*
Wolfe, A. . . . . *John's.*
Shaw, B. . . . . *Trinity.*
Morse, F. . . . . *John's.*
Wilson, W. G. . . . *John's.*
Kingsley, C. . . . . *Magdalen.*

Second Class.

Ds. Nugee, G. . . . . *Trinity.*
Ainger, G. H. . . . *John's.*
Ommanney, G. D. W. *Trinity.*
Barstow, T. J. . . . *Pembroke.*
Venables, E. . . . . *Pembroke.*
Vaughan, E. H. . . . *Christ's.*
Vidal, O. E. . . . . *John's.*

Fowell, R. D. . . . . *Christ's.*
Carter, S. R. . . . . *Emmanuel.*
Montagu, E. W. . . *Caius.*
Woodford, J. R. . . *Pembroke.*
Vidal, J. H. . . . . *John's.*
Parr, W. . . . . *Catherine.*
Sheepshanks, T. . . *Trinity.*
Sheringham, J. W. . *John's.*

Third Class.

Ds. Walpole, R. . . . . *Caius.*
Yeoman, T. L. . . . *Trinity.*
Slade, J. . . . . *John's.*
Conybeare, J. C. . . *Peter's.*
Riley, J. . . . . *Trinity.*
Thrupp, C. J. . . . . *Trinity.*
Light, W. E. . . . . *John's.*
Hogg, L. . } Æq. { *Emmanuel.*
Ramsay, A. } { *Trinity.*

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1841.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Houses.				Families.	Persons.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited. Built.	Uninhabited. Building	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
LEINSTER.								
Carlow	14,008	509	45	14,562	15,210	42,428	43,800	86,228
Drogheda Town	2,995	396	38	3,429	3,566	7,646	8,615	16,261
Dublin City	20,109	1,561	101	21,771	49,511	104,630	128,096	232,726
Dublin	22,112	1,441	136	23,689	26,765	66,300	73,747	140,047
Kildare	18,556	716	116	19,388	20,338	58,030	56,458	114,488
Kilkenny City	3,057	285	15	3,357	3,931	8,765	10,306	19,071
Kilkenny	29,090	801	90	29,981	30,874	90,349	93,000	183,349
King's	24,534	932	118	25,584	26,683	72,651	74,206	146,857
Longford	19,195	600	64	19,859	20,579	57,610	57,881	115,491
Louth	19,861	890	60	20,811	21,029	54,651	57,328	111,979
Meath	30,785	877	98	31,760	32,737	92,494	91,334	183,828
Queen's	25,438	853	117	26,408	27,442	76,403	77,527	153,930
Westmeath	24,002	687	114	24,803	25,693	70,383	70,917	141,300
Wexford	33,507	1,108	103	34,718	36,594	97,918	104,115	202,033
Wicklow	19,210	664	57	19,931	21,182	63,489	62,654	126,143
Total	306,459	12,320	1,272	320,051	362,134	963,747	1,009,984	1,973,731
MUNSTER.								
Clare	44,870	1,048	181	46,099	48,981	144,109	142,285	286,394
Cork City	8,773	1,316	24	10,113	16,499	35,489	45,231	80,720
Cork	121,510	3,688	162	125,360	133,295	385,062	388,336	773,398
Kerry	46,628	1,434	169	48,231	51,593	147,307	146,573	293,880
Limerick City	5,255	596	15	5,866	9,686	21,436	26,955	48,391
Limerick	42,872	972	98	43,942	46,652	140,561	141,077	281,638
Tipperary	66,384	2,020	246	68,650	74,570	216,650	218,903	435,553
Waterford City	2,978	153	19	3,150	5,347	10,227	12,989	23,216
Waterford	25,367	778	109	26,254	28,531	85,349	87,622	172,971
Total	364,637	12,005	1,023	377,665	415,154	1,186,190	1,209,971	2,396,161
ULSTER.								
Antrim	47,880	2,674	41	50,595	50,910	133,213	142,975	276,188
Armagh	41,297	2,186	93	43,576	43,175	113,892	118,501	232,393
Belfast Town	10,906	1,906	63	12,875	15,172	34,858	40,450	75,308
Carrickfergus	1,563	118	..	1,681	1,865	4,320	5,059	9,379
Cavan	40,964	1,349	70	42,383	42,592	120,814	122,344	243,158
Donegal	51,389	2,088	26	53,503	53,899	145,821	150,627	296,448
Down	65,102	3,635	153	68,890	68,153	173,538	187,908	361,446
Fermanagh	26,796	1,005	43	27,844	28,654	76,982	79,499	156,481
Londonderry	38,657	2,359	28	41,044	41,114	106,825	115,349	222,174
Monaghan	35,078	1,362	45	36,485	36,934	98,071	102,371	200,442
Tyrone	54,919	2,908	64	57,891	57,337	153,463	159,493	312,956
Total	414,551	21,590	626	436,767	439,805	1,161,797	1,224,576	2,386,373
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway Town	2,143	349	12	2,504	3,713	7,989	9,286	17,275
Galway	71,182	1,527	181	72,890	74,655	211,575	211,348	422,923
Leitrim	25,912	712	25	26,649	27,192	77,501	77,796	155,297
Mayo	68,421	2,059	73	70,553	70,938	194,198	194,689	388,887
Roscommon	44,088	926	55	45,069	46,387	127,016	126,573	253,589
Sligo	31,496	731	46	32,273	32,939	89,616	91,386	181,002
Total	243,242	6,304	392	249,938	255,824	707,895	711,078	1,418,973
General Total	1,328,889	52,219	3,313	1,384,421	1,472,917	4,019,629	4,155,609	8,175,238

QUEEN'S PERSON PROTECTION ACT.

AN ACT FOR PROVIDING FOR THE FURTHER SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF HER MAJESTY'S PERSON.—5 & 6 VIC. CAP. 51.—[16th JULY, 1842.]

Whereas it is expedient that the provisions contained in the act of the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of His late Majesty King George 3rd, intituled "An Act to regulate Trials for High Treason and Misprision of Treason in certain cases," should be extended to all cases of high treason, in compassing or imagining the death or destruction of the Queen, or in compassing or imagining any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction, maiming or wounding, of the Queen, and of misprision of such treason, when the overt act or overt acts of such treason alleged in the indictment shall be any attempt to injure in any manner whatsoever the person of the Queen: And whereas it is also expedient to make further provision by law for the protection and security of the person of the Sovereign of these realms: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, in all cases of high treason, in compassing or imagining any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction, maiming or wounding, of the Queen, and in all cases of misprision of any such treason, where the overt act or overt acts of such treason alleged in the indictment shall be any attempt to injure in any manner whatsoever the person of the Queen, the person or persons charged with such offence shall and may be indicted, arraigned, tried, and attainted in the same manner, and according to the same course and order of trial, in every respect, and upon the like evidence, as if such persons stood charged with murder; and none of the provisions contained in the several acts of the seventh year of King William 3rd, and the seventh year of Queen Anne, and the sixth year of King George 4th, respectively touching trials in cases of treason and misprision of treason respectively, shall extend to any indictment for high treason in compassing or imagining the death or destruction of the Queen, or to any indictment for high treason, in compassing and imagining any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction, maiming or wounding, of the Queen, or for misprision of such treason, where the overt act or acts of such treason alleged in the indictment shall be such as aforesaid; but, upon conviction upon such indictment, judgment shall be nevertheless given and execution done as in other cases of high treason; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, if any person shall wilfully dis-

charge or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near to the person of the Queen, any gun, pistol, or any other description of fire arms or of other arms whatsoever, whether the same shall or shall not contain any explosive or destructive material, or shall discharge or cause to be discharged, or attempt to discharge or cause to be discharged, any explosive substance or material near to the person of the Queen, or if any person shall wilfully strike or strike at, or attempt to strike or to strike at, the person of the Queen, with any offensive weapon, or in any other manner whatsoever, or if any person shall wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance, matter, or thing whatsoever at or upon the person of the Queen, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to injure the person of the Queen, or with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to break the public peace, or whereby the public peace may be endangered, or with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to alarm Her Majesty, or if any person shall, near to the person of the Queen, wilfully produce or have any gun, pistol, or any other description of fire arms or other arms whatsoever, or any explosive, destructive, or dangerous matter or thing whatsoever, with intent to use the same to injure the person of the Queen, or to alarm Her Majesty, every such person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof in due course of law, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court before which the said person shall be so convicted, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years, and during the period of such imprisonment to be publicly or privately whipped, as often and in such manner and form as the said Court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter in any respect the punishment which by law may now be inflicted upon persons guilty of high treason or misprision of treason.

CORN IMPORTATION ACT.

Extracts from the Act to amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn.—5 & 6 Vic. Cap. 14.—[29th April 1842.]

IX. And whereas it is necessary, for regulating the amount of such duties, that effectual provision should be made for ascertaining from time to time the average prices of British corn; be it therefore enacted, That weekly returns of the purchases and sales of British corn shall be made, collected, and transmitted, in the manner hereinafter directed, in and from the cities and towns named in the schedule of cities and towns annexed to this act.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint a fit and proper person to be comptroller of corn returns, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and to grant to such comptrol-

ler of corn returns such salary and allowances as to Her Majesty shall seem meet: Provided always, that such person shall be appointed to and shall hold such his office during Her Majesty's pleasure, and not otherwise, and shall at all times conform to and obey such lawful instructions touching the execution of the duties of such his office as shall from time to time be given to him by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

XI. * Comptroller to execute his office in person. A deputy may be appointed to act in certain cases.

XII. * Lord Mayor, &c. to appoint an inspector of corn returns for the City of London.

XIV. * Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to appoint and remove inspectors of corn returns for the said city and town.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That every such corn-factor and other person as aforesaid who is hereinbefore required to make and who shall have made such declaration as aforesaid shall and he or she is hereby required to return or cause to be returned, on Wednesday in each and every week, to the inspector of corn returns for the City of London, on account in writing, signed with his or her own name, or the name of his or her agent duly authorised in that behalf, of the quantities of each respective sort of British corn by him or her sold during the week ending on and including the next preceding Tuesday, with the prices thereof, and the amount of every parcel, with the total quantity and value of each sort of corn, and by what measure or weight the same was sold, and the names of the buyers thereof, and of the persons for and on behalf of whom such corn was sold; and it shall be lawful for any such inspector of corn returns to deliver to any person making or tendering any such returns a notice in writing requiring him or her to declare and set forth therein where and by whom and in what manner any such British corn was delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof; and every person to whom any such notice shall be so delivered shall and he or she is hereby required to comply therewith, and to declare and set forth in such his or her return, or in a separate statement in writing, the several particulars aforesaid.

XX. * In other cities and towns than London, Oxford, and Cambridge, officers of excise to act as corn inspectors, and attend at places appointed.

XXV. And be it enacted, That all persons who are hereinbefore required to make and who shall have made such declaration as aforesaid, shall and they are hereby required, on the first market day which shall be holden in each and every week within each and every city or town named in the said schedule hereunto annexed, except the city of London, at or within which they shall respectively deal in corn, or engage in or carry on any such trade or business as aforesaid, or purchase any corn for any such purpose as aforesaid, to return or cause to be returned to the officer of excise acting as inspector of corn returns for such city or town, at the place appointed for receiving such returns, or to the continuing inspector of corn returns for such city or town, or to the inspector of corn returns for the city of Ox-

ford or the town of Cambridge, (as the case may be,) an account in writing, signed with their names respectively, of the amount of each and every parcel of each respective sort of British corn so by them respectively bought during the week ending on and including the day next preceding such first market day as aforesaid, with the price thereof, and by what weight or measure the same was so bought by them, with the names of the sellers of each of the said parcels respectively, with the names of the person or persons if any, other than the person making such return, for or on account of whom the same was so bought and sold; and it shall be lawful for any such officer of excise acting as inspector of corn returns, or any such continuing inspector of corn returns as aforesaid, to deliver to any person making or tendering any such return a notice in writing requiring him or her to declare and set forth where and by whom and in what manner any such British corn was delivered to him or her; and every person to whom any such notice shall be so delivered shall and he or she is hereby required to comply therewith, and to declare and set forth in such his or her return, or in a separate statement in writing, the several particulars aforesaid.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That the inspector of corn returns for the city of London, the city of Oxford, and the town of Cambridge and every officer of excise acting as inspector of corn returns for the several other cities and towns aforesaid, and every such continuing inspector of corn returns for any of such other cities or towns as aforesaid, shall duly and regularly enter in a book, to be by him provided and kept for that purpose, the several accounts of the quantities and prices of corn returned to him by such persons respectively as aforesaid; and every such inspector of corn returns for the city of London, the city of Oxford, and the town of Cambridge, and every officer of excise acting as inspector of corn returns, and every such continuing inspector of corn returns as aforesaid, for any of the several other cities and towns enumerated in the said schedule, shall in each and every week return to the comptroller of corn returns an account of the weekly quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in the city of London, or in the city or town for which he shall be or act as inspector, according to the returns so made to him as aforesaid, and in such form as shall be from time to time prescribed and directed by the said comptroller of corn returns; and the said returns shall be so made to the said comptroller by the inspector of corn returns for the city of London on Friday in each week, and by the respective inspectors of corn returns for the city of Oxford and the town of Cambridge, and by the respective officers of excise acting as inspectors of corn returns, and by the respective continuing inspectors of corn returns, for the several other cities and towns aforesaid, within three days next after the first market day holden in each and every week in any such city or town.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That the average prices of all British corn, by which the rate and amount of the said duties shall be regulated, shall be made up and computed on Thursday in each and every week, in manner following; (that

is to say), the said comptroller of corn returns shall on such Thursday in each week, from such returns as shall be received by him during the week next preceding, ending on and including the Saturday in such preceding week, add together the total quantities of each sort of British corn respectively appearing by such returns to have been sold, and the total prices for which the same shall thereby appear to have been sold, and shall divide the amount of such total prices respectively by the amount of such total quantities of each sort of British corn respectively, and the sum produced thereby shall be added to the sums in like manner produced in the five weeks immediately preceding the same, and the amount of such sums so added shall be divided by six, and the sum thereby given shall be deemed and taken to be the aggregate average price of each such sort of British corn respectively, for the purpose of regulating and ascertaining the rate and amount of the said duties; and the said comptroller of corn returns shall cause such aggregate weekly averages to be published in the next succeeding Gazette, and shall on Thursday in each week transmit a certificate of such aggregate average prices of each sort of British corn to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at each of the several ports of the United Kingdom, and to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at the port of Douglas in the Isle of Man; and the rate and amount of the duties to be paid under the provisions of this act shall from time to time be regulated and governed at each of the ports of the United Kingdom respectively by the aggregate average prices of British corn at the time of the entry for home consumption of any corn, grain, meal, or flour chargeable with any such duty, as such aggregate average prices shall appear and be stated in the last of such certificates as aforesaid, which shall have been received as aforesaid by the collector or other chief officer of customs at such port; and the rate and amount of the duties to be paid under the provisions of this act shall from time to time be regulated and governed in the Isle of Man by the agregate average prices of British corn at the time of the importation into the Isle of Man of any corn, grain, meal, or flour chargeable with any such duty, as such aggregate average prices shall appear and be stated in the last of such certificates as aforesaid which shall have been received as aforesaid by the collector or other chief officer of customs at the Port of Douglas.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the inspectors of corn returns for the city of Oxford and the town of Cambridge respectively, and each and every officer of excise acting as inspector of corn returns, and each and every such continuing inspector of corn returns as aforesaid for any city or town other than the city of London, shall and he is hereby required, on each and every market day, to put up or cause to be put up in the market place of the city or town for which he shall act as inspector, or if there shall be no market place in such city or town then in some other conspicuous place therein near to where the corn market is usually held, a copy of the last return made by him to the comptroller of corn returns, omitting the names of the parties who may

have sold and bought the said corn; and every such officer or inspector shall also again put up such account on the market day immediately following that on which it shall first have been put up, in case the same shall from accident or any other cause have been removed, and shall take due care that the same shall remain up for public inspection until a new account for the ensuing week shall have been repared and set up.

TABLE OF DUTIES TO WHICH THE ACT REFERS.

Wheat.

Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter	£	s.	d.
Under 51*s.*, the Duty shall be for every quarter	1	0	0
51*s.* and under 52*s.*	0	19	0
52*s.* and under 55*s.*	0	18	0
55*s.* and under 56*s.*	0	17	0
56*s.* and under 57*s.*	0	16	0
57*s.* and under 58*s.*	0	15	0
58*s.* and under 59*s.*	0	14	0
59*s.* and under 60*s.*	0	13	0
60*s.* and under 61*s.*	0	12	0
61*s.* and under 62*s.*	0	11	0
62*s.* and under 63*s.*	0	10	0
63*s.* and under 64*s.*	0	9	0
64*s.* and under 65*s.*	0	8	0
65*s.* and under 66*s.*	0	7	0
66*s.* and under 69*s.*	0	6	0
69*s.* and under 70*s.*	0	5	0
70*s.* and under 71*s.*	0	4	0
71*s.* and under 72*s.*	0	3	0
72*s.* and under 73*s.*	0	2	0
73*s.* and upwards	0	1	0

Barley.

Whenever the average price of Barley, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter	£	s.	d.
Under 26*s.*, the Duty shall be for every quarter	0	11	0
26*s.* and under 27*s.*	0	10	0
27*s.* and under 30*s.*	0	9	0
30*s.* and under 31*s.*	0	8	0
31*s.* and under 32*s.*	0	7	0
32*s.* and under 33*s.*	0	6	0
33*s.* and under 34*s.*	0	5	0
34*s.* and under 35*s.*	0	4	0
35*s.* and under 36*s.*	0	3	0
36*s.* and under 37*s.*	0	2	0
37*s.* and upwards	0	1	0

Oats.

Whenever the average price of Oats, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter	£	s.	d.
Under 19*s.*, the Duty shall be for every quarter	0	8	0
19*s.* and under 20*s.*	0	7	0
20*s.* and under 23*s.*	0	6	0
23*s.* and under 24*s.*	0	5	0
24*s.* and under 25*s.*	0	4	0
25*s.* and under 26*s.*	0	3	0
26*s.* and under 27*s.*	0	2	0
27*s.* and upwards	0	1	0

Rye, Pease, and Beans.

Whenever the average price of Rye, or of Pease, or of Beans, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter	£	s.	d.
Under 30*s.*, the duty shall be for every quarter	0	11	6
30*s.* and under 33*s.*	0	10	6
33*s.* and under 34*s.*	0	9	6
34*s.* and under 35*s.*	0	8	6
35*s.* and under 36*s.*	0	7	6
36*s.* and under 37*s.*	0	6	6

	£	s.	d.
37s. and under 38s.	0	5	6
38s. and under 39s.	0	4	6
39s. and under 40s.	0	3	6
40s. and under 41s.	0	2	6
41s. and under 42s.	0	1	6
42s. and upwards	0	1	0

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

For every barrel, being one hundred and ninety-six pounds,
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on thirty-eight and a half gallons of Wheat.

OATMEAL.

For every quantity of one hundred and eighty pounds and a half,
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK WHEAT, BEAR, OR BIGG.

For every Quarter,
A Duty equal to the amount payable on a Quarter of Barley.

IF the Produce of and imported from any BRITISH POSSESSION in NORTH AMERICA, or elsewhere out of Europe.

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter

	£	s.	d.
Under 55s., the Duty shall be for every quarter	0	5	0
55s. and under 56s.	0	4	0
56s. and under 57s.	0	3	0
57s. and under 58s.	0	2	0
58s. and upwards	0	1	0

BARLEY.

Whenever the average price of Barley, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter

	£	s.	d.
Under 28s., the Duty shall be for every quarter	0	2	6
28s. and under 29s.	0	2	0
29s. and under 30s.	0	1	
30s. and under 31s.	0	1	0
31s. and upwards	0	0	6

OATS.

Whenever the average price of Oats, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter

	£	s.	d.
Under 22s., the Duty shall be for every quarter	0	2	6
22s. and under 23s.	0	1	6
23s. and upwards	0	0	6

RYE, PEASE, AND BEANS.

Whenever the average price of Rye, or of Pease, or of Beans made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every Quarter

	£	s.	d.
Under 30s., the Duty shall be for every quarter	0	3	0
30s. and under 31s.	0	2	6
31s. and under 32s.	0	2	0
32s. and under 33s.	0	1	6
33s. and under 34s.	0	1	0
34s. and upwards	0	0	6

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR,

For every barrel, being one hundred and ninety-six pounds,
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on thirty-eight and a half gallons of Wheat.

OATMEAL.

For every quantity of one hundred and eighty-one pounds and a half,
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK WHEAT, BEAR OR BIGG.

For every Quarter,
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

SCHEDULE OF CITIES AND TOWNS TO WHICH THE ACT REFERS.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
Cheshire . . .	Chester. Nantwich. Middlewich. Four Lane Ends. * Congleton. * Macclesfield. * Stockport.
Lancaster . . .	Liverpool. Ulverston. Lancaster. Preston. Wigan. Warrington. Manchester. Bolton. * Blackburn. * Bury. * Rochdale.
Derby	Derby. * Chesterfield.
Nottingham . .	Nottingham. Newark. * Mansfield. * Retford.
Leicester . . .	Leicester. * Loughborough. * Hinckley. * Lutterworth.
Northampton . .	Northampton. * Peterborough. * Daventry. * Wellingborough. * Kettering.
Warwickshire . .	Coventry. Birmingham. * Warwick. * Stratford-on-Avon.
Worcester . . .	Worcester. * Bromsgrove. * Kidderminster. * Stourbridge. * Evesham.
Gloucester . .	Gloucester. Cirencester. Tetbury.
Gloucester *(cont)*.	Stow-on-the-Wold. Tewkesbury. * Cheltenham. * Dursley. * North Leach. * Stroud.
Somersetshire .	Bristol. Taunton. Wells. Bridgewater. Frome. Chard. * Somerton. * Shepton Mallet. * Wellington. * Wiveliscomb.
Monmouthshire .	Monmouth. Abergavenny. Chepstow. Pontypool. * Newport.
Devonshire . .	Exeter. Barnstaple. Plymouth. Totness. Tavistock. Kingsbridge. * Oakhampton. * Tiverton. * Honiton.
Cornwall . . .	Truro. Bodmin. Launceston. Redruth. Helston. St. Austell. * Falmouth. * Callington. * Liskeard. * St. Columb.
Dorsetshire . .	Blandford. Bridport. Dorchester. Sherborne. Shaftesbury. Wareham. * Poole.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
HAMPSHIRE . . .	Winchester. Andover. Basingstoke. Fareham. Havant. Newport. Ringwood. Southampton. Portsmouth. * Christchurch.	ESSEX	Chelmsford. Colchester. Romford. * ChippingOngar. * Saffron Walden. * Braintree.
RUTLAND . . .	* Okeham.	KENT	Maidstone. Canterbury. Dartford. * Chatham and Rochester.
HEREFORD . . .	* Leominster. * Hereford. * Kington.		* Dovor. * Gravesend. * Ashford.
SHROPSHIRE . .	* Shrewsbury. * Ludlow. * Newport. * Oswestry. * Wellington. * Wenlock. * Whitchurch. * Market Drayton.	SUSSEX	Chichester, Lewes. Rye. * Brighton. * East Grinstead. * Battle. * Arundel. * Hastings. * Midhurst. * Shoreham.
WILTSHIRE . . .	* Swindon. * Devizes. * Salisbury. * Troubridge. Warminster. * Chippenham.	BEDFORD	Bedford. * Leighton Buzzard. * Luton.
STAFFORDSHIRE .	* Stafford. * Burton-on-Trent. * Litchfield. * Newcastle-under-Lyme. * Stone. * Uttoxeter. * Walsall. * Wolverhampton.	BERKSHIRE . . .	Windsor. Reading. * Abingdon. * Maidenhead. * Newbury. * Wallingford.
		BUCKS	Aylesbury. * Buckingham. * High Wycombe. * Newport Pagnel.
MIDDLESEX . . .	London. Uxbridge.	OXFORDSHIRE . .	Oxford. * Banbury. * Henley. * Witney. * Chipping Norton.
HERTFORDSHIRE .	Hertford. Royston. * Bishop Stortford. * St. Alban's. * Hemel Hempstead. * Hitchin.	HUNTINGDON . .	Huntingdon. St. Ives.
SURREY	Guildford. * Croydon. * Kingston. * Dorking.	CAMBRIDGE . . .	Cambridge. Ely. Wisbeach. * Newmarket.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.
Suffolk	Ipswich.	York (*con*).. .	* Bradford.
	Woodbridge.		* Doncaster.
	Sudbury.		* Knaresborough.
	Hadleigh.		* Pickering.
	Stowmarket.		* Richmond.
	Beccles.		* Ripon.
	Bungay.		* Selby.
	Lowestoft.		* Skipton.
	Bury St. Edmund's.		* Thirsk,
			* Rotherham.
Norfolk	Norwich.		* Otley.
	Yarmouth.		* Thorne.
	Lynn.	Durham. . . .	Durham.
	Thetford.		Stockton.
	Watton.		Darlington.
	Diss.		Sunderland.
	East Dereham.		Barnard Castle.
	Harleston.		
	Holt.	Northumberland	Walsingham.
	Aylsham.		Belford.
	Fakenham.		Hexham.
	North Walsham.		Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
	* Swaffham.		Morpeth.
Lincoln	Lincoln.		Alnwick.
	Gainsborough.		Berwick.
	Glanford Bridge		
	Louth.	Cumberland . .	Carlisle.
	Boston.		Whitehaven.
	Sleaford.		Cockermouth.
	Stamford.		Penrith.
	Spalding.		Egremont.
	* Barton on Humber.		* Wigton.
			* Maryport.
	* Bourne.		* Workington.
	* Grantham.		
	* Grimsby.	Westmoreland .	Appleby.
	* Horncastle.		Kendal.
	* Market Raisen.		
	* Caistor.	Wales	Carmarthen.
	* Alford.		Carnarvon.
	* Holbech.		Haverfordwest.
	* Long Sutton.		Cardiff.
			Denbigh.
York	York.		Wrexham.
	Leeds.		* Brecon.
	Wakefield.		* Mold.
	Bridlington.		* Bangor.
	Beverley.		* Cowbridge.
	Hawden.		* Newtown.
	Sheffield.		* Corwen.
	Hull.		* Welshpool.
	Whitby.		* Llangefni.
	New Malton.		* Llandillo.
	* Barnsley.		* Knighton.
	* Bedale.		* Swansea.

A SUMMARY OF THE ANSWERS RECEIVED FROM HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS *up to the 20th of November*, 1841.

ANSWERS. From Her Majesty's Consuls at	QUERY 1. What Quantity of Grain, of each Kind, could be exported to England, from the Country or District in which you reside, if the Trade in Corn in England were made constantly open, at a moderate Duty?				QUERY 2. What would be the Average Prices free on Board? Per Imperial Quarter.								QUERY 3. What would probably be the Freight per Quarter to England?	QUERY 4. Would the Exportation be subject to any other charges?	QUERY 5. Whether if there were a regular & steady demand in England for Foreign Corn, the Quantity of Corn produced in the said Country or District would, without much difficulty, and in a short space of time, be materially increased?	REMARKS.
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.					
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
St. Petersburg*	192,500	122,500	47,000	245,000	39 1		19 4		17 11		12 5		4 5 to 5 0†	None.	No.	* In the answers from St. Petersburg, Liebau, and Hamburg, the gross amount that could be exported to *Foreign Countries* seems to have been given, not the quantity which might be shipped to England.
Riga	Quantity not stated.				49 7		26 4		21 10		18 0		4 9	None.	No.	
Liebau*	30,000	170,000	200,000	60,000	43 7		25 9		18 7		11 4		4 6 to 5 0	Insurance, &c.	No.	
Odessa	150,000	Quantity not stated.	17,400	17,490	26 6								10 0	None at Odessa	To a certain extent.	
Warsaw	300,000	230,000			36 0‡									None.	Yes, if foreign capital were employed.	† The probable freight of Wheat only per quarter to England has been stated in this Table; the freight of Rye, Barley, and Oats, would be proportionably lower.
Stockholm	1,000	2,000	10,000	12,000	30 0	to 35 0	22 0	to 24 0	15 0	to 18 0	11 0	to 12 0	3 6	to 6 0	None.	‡ The remunerating price of Wheat at Warsaw is 24*s.* The expenses of Water Carriage from thence to Dantzig may be taken at 12*s.* per quarter.
Dantzig	315,000	105,000	42,000	10,500	40 0		20 0		18 0		12 0		3 6	to 4 0	None.	
Königsberg	65,000	100,000	20,000	40,000	40 0	to 45 0	18 0	to 20 0	14 0	to 18 0	10 0	to 14 0	4 0	to 6 0	None.	
Stettin	280,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	40 0		22 0		20 0		14 0		4 0	to 5 0	None.	
Memel	5,964	45,759	15,466½	20,024½	35 0		27 0		15 0		10 0	to 12 0	4 0	to 5 0	None.	§ The return from Hamburg includes those from Lubeck, Bremen, Rostock, &c.
Elsinore	175,000	. .	275,000	225,000	30 0	to 36 0	22 0	to 25 0	16 0	to 24 0	12 0	to 15 0	3 6	to 5 0	None.	
Hamburg*	538,000§	27,000	195,700	158,700	35 0	to 46 0	23 0	to 30 0	20 0	to 25 0	11 0	to 16 0	2 6	to 5 0	None.	‖ This quantity could be exported in years of abundant harvest *only*.
Rotterdam	Quantity not stated.				55 0						15 0	to 22 0	2 0	to 2 6	Probably not.	
Antwerp	Quantity not stated.				56 5		32 1		28 9		22 1		2 0	to 2 6	To no great extent.	
Palermo	200,000‖	. .	. .	. .	38 0								8 3		No.	
Total	2,222,464	912,259	852,566½	808,714½	. .		. .		. .		. .		. .		Would increase in 3 or 4 years.	*Note.*—The freight to the West Coast of England would be about 6*d.* higher.
General Average	. .	. .	. .	. .	40*s.* 6*d.*		24*s.* 0½*d.*		19*s.* 6½*d.*		14*s.* 1¾*d.*		4*s.* 9¾*d.*			

MINES AND COLLIERIES ACT.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN MINES AND COLLIERIES, TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS, AND TO MAKE OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERSONS WORKING THEREIN.—5 & 6 VIC. CAP. 99.—[10TH AUGUST 1842.]

Whereas it is unfit that women and girls should be employed in any mine or colliery, and it is expedient to make regulations regarding the employment of boys in mines and collieries, and to make provisions for the safety of persons working therein: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for any owner of any mine or colliery whatsoever to employ any female person within any mine or colliery, or permit any female person to work or be therein, for the purpose of working therein, other than such as were at or before the passing of this act employed within such mine and colliery; and that from and after three calendar months from the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for any owner of any mine or colliery to employ any female person who at the passing of this act shall be under the age of eighteen years within any mine or colliery, or permit such person to work or be therein as aforesaid; and any indentures of apprenticeship whereby any female person who at the passing of this act was under the age of eighteen years shall be bound to work or be liable to be called on to work in any mine or colliery shall, at the expiration of three calendar months from the passing of this act, be absolutely void; and from and after the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three it shall not be lawful for any owner of any mine or colliery to employ any female person whatsoever within any mine or colliery, or to allow or permit any female person to work or be therein as aforesaid; and every indenture of apprenticeship, or other contract or engagement, whereby any female person whatsoever shall be bound to work or be liable to be called on to work within any mine or colliery (other than such as are before declared to be void at the end of three calendar months as aforesaid) shall, from and after the said first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, be absolutely void.

II. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, it shall not be lawful for any owner of any mine or any colliery to employ any male person under the age of ten years within any mine or colliery, or to permit any such male person to work, or be therein for the purpose of working therein, other than such as at the passing of this act shall have attained the age of nine years, and were at or before and passing of this act employed within such mine or colliery.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, if and when he shall think fit, to appoint any proper person

or persons to visit and inspect any mine or colliery; and it shall be lawful for every person so authorized to enter and examine such mine or colliery, and the works, buildings, and machinery belonging thereto, at all times and seasons, by day or by night, and to make inquiry touching any matter within the provisions of this act; and the owner or occupiers of such mines or collieries, or their agents, are hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such person or persons so appointed to visit and inspect such mines and collieries, works, buildings, and machinery; and every person to be so appointed shall report his proceedings in the execution of this act in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of State; and he shall in like manner report the state and condition of the persons working in such mine or colliery, and whether or not the provisions of this act are properly observed in the mine or colliery which he shall so inspect.

IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this act no person or persons shall take any apprentice who shall be bound to work, or be liable to be called on to work, or be otherwise occupied, within a mine or colliery, who shall be under the age of ten years, or for a longer term of apprenticeship than eight years, except as the apprentice of a mason, joiner, engine wright, or other mechanic whose services may be required occasionally below as well as above ground; and every indenture of apprenticeship whereby any person shall be hereafter bound contrary to the provisions of this act shall be void; and when any person who is now serving under articles of apprenticeship within any mine or colliery shall attain the age of eighteen years, he shall be discharged from such apprenticeship, and the articles of apprenticeship shall become absolutely null and void.

V. And be it enacted, That every person or persons, body or company, offending against any of the aforesaid provisions, shall forfeit a sum not more than ten pounds nor less than five pounds, for every person employed or suffered to be in a mine or colliery contrary to the aforesaid provisions, to be sued for and recovered as after mentioned.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if it shall appear on inquiry before any justices under the provisions of this act that any person under the age hereinbefore specified has been employed in any colliery on the representation of the parent or natural guardian of such person that he was above the age so hereinbefore specified, and if it shall appear to such justices that such person was so empoyed under the *bonâ fide* impression and belief on the part of the employer that he was not under the age so specified, it shall be lawful for such justices, if they see fit, to remit the said penalty as against the party employing such person, and to summon the parent or natural guardian of the person employed to appear before them on a day to be named for the purpose, and on conviction of such parent or guardian of having wilfully misrepresented the age of the person employed, such parent or guardian shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

VII. And be it enacted, That nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person whatever from being employed in or about any mine or colliery, so as such employment shall be carried on above ground.

VIII. And be it enacted, That where there shall be any entrance to a mine or colliery by means of a vertical shaft or pit or inclined plane, or where there shall be any communication within any part of a mine or colliery to any other part thereof by a vertical shaft or pit or inclined plane, then it shall not be lawful for any owner of any such mine or colliery to allow any person or persons other than a male of the age of fifteen years and upwards to have charge of any steam engine or other engine, windlass, or gin (whether driven or worked by manual labour or any other power whatsoever), or to have charge of any part of the machinery, ropes, chains, or other tackle of any such engine, by or by means of which engine, machinery, ropes, chains, or other tackle, persons are brought up or passed down any such vertical shaft or pit or inclined plane; and any person or persons offending against the provision last aforesaid shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than twenty pounds, to be recovered as after provided.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in the case of a windlass or gin worked by a horse or other animal, the person on the bank under whose direction the driver of the animal used for such windlass or gin shall act shall for the purposes of this act be deemed and taken to be the person having the charge thereof.

X. And whereas the practice of paying wages to workmen at public houses is found to be highly injurious to the best interests of the working classes; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the expiration of three months from the passing of this act no proprietor or worker of any mine or colliery, or other person, shall pay or cause to be paid any wages or money in respect of wages for work or labour or services done in or about any mine or colliery to any person employed in or about such mine or colliery, or to any person whatever entitled to or having authority or claiming to have authority to receive such wages, at or within any tavern, public house, beer shop, or other house of entertainment, or any office, garden, or place belonging thereto or occupied therewith, but all payments in respect of such wages are hereby strictly prohibited and forbidden to be made at or within such places as aforesaid, and all payments so made are hereby declared to be of no effect whatever.

XI. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding any payment of wages or money in respect of wages which shall or may be made at any such prohibited place, the person or persons to whom such wages were due or payable, or but for such payment would be due or payable, shall and may recover and receive the same in like manner as if no such payments had been made.

XII. And be it enacted, That in case any owner of any mine or colliery, or any person liable or intrusted or employed to pay any wages or money in respect of wages for such work, labour, or services as aforesaid, shall, contrary to the provision lastly hereinbefore contained, pay or cause to be paid any such wages or money to any person whatever, at any such prohibited place as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than

five pounds to be recovered as after provided.

Clauses XIII to XXIII detail the machinery by which the act is to be carried into effect.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—5 & 6 VIC. CAP. 45.—[1ST JULY 1842.]

III. And be it enacted, That the copyright in every book which shall after the passing of this act be published in the lifetime of its author, shall endure for the natural life of such author, and for the further term of seven years, commencing at the time of his death, and shall be the property of such author and his assigns: provided always, that if the said term of seven years shall expire before the end of forty-two years from the first publication of such book, the copyright shall in that case endure for such period of forty-two years; and that the copyright in every book which shall be published after the death of its author shall endure for the term of forty-two years from the first publication thereof, and shall be the property of the proprietor of the author's manuscript from which such book shall be first published, and his assigns.

IV. And whereas it is just to extend the benefits of this act to authors of books published before the passing thereof, and in which copyright still subsists; be it enacted, That the copyright which at the time of passing this act shall subsist in any book theretofore published (except as hereineafter mentioned) shall be extended and endure for the full term provided by this act in cases of books thereafter published, and shall be the property of the person who at the time of passing of this act shall be the proprietor of such copyright: provided always, that in all cases in which such copyright shall belong in whole or in part to a publisher or other person who shall have acquired it for other consideration than that of natural love and affection, such copyright shall not be extended by this act, but shall endure for the term which shall subsist therein at the time of passing of this act, and no longer, unless the author of such book, if he shall be living, or the personal representative of such author, if he shall be dead, and the proprietor of such copyright, shall, before the expiration of such term consent and agree to accept the benefits of this act in respect of such book, and shall cause a minute of such consent in the form in that behalf given in the schedule to this act annexed to be entered in the book of registry hereinafter directed to be kept, in which case such copyright shall endure for the full term by this act provided in cases of books to be published after the passing of this act, and shall be the property of such person or persons as in such minute shall be expressed.

V. And whereas it is expedient to provide against the suppression of books of importance to the public; be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, on complaint made to them, that the proprietor of the copyright in

any book after the death of its author has refused to republish or to allow the republication of the same, and that by reason of such refusal such book may be withheld from the public, to grant a licence to such complainant to publish such book, in such manner and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and that it shall be lawful for such complainant to publish such book according to such licence.

VI. * Copies of books published after the passing of this act, and of all subsequent editions, to be delivered within certain times at the British Museum.

VII. Mode of delivering at the British Museum.

VIII. * A copy of every book to be delivered within a month after demand to the officer of the Stationers Company, for the following libraries: the Bodleian at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and that of Trinity College, Dublin.

IX. * Publishers may deliver the copies to the Libraries, instead of at the Stationers Company.

X. * Penalty for default in delivering copies for the use of the Libraries.

XI. And be it enacted, That a book of registry, wherein may be registered, as hereinafter enacted, the proprietorship in the copyright of books, and assignments thereof, and in dramatic and musical pieces, whether in manuscript or otherwise, and licences affecting such copyright, shall be kept at the hall of the Stationers Company, by the officer appointed by the said company for the purposes of this act, and shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of any person, on payment of one shilling for every entry which shall be searched for or inspected in the said book; and that such officer shall, whenever thereunto reasonably required, give a copy of any entry in such book, certified under his hand, and impressed with the stamp of the said company to be provided by them for that purpose, and which they are hereby required to provide, to any person requiring the same, on payment to him of the sum of five shillings; and such copies so certified and impressed shall be received in evidence in all courts, and in all summary proceedings and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the proprietorship or assignment of copyright or licence as therein expressed, but subject to be rebutted by other evidence, and in the case of dramatic or musical pieces shall be *primâ facie* proof of the right of representation or performance, subject to be rebutted as aforasaid.

XII. And be it enacted, That if any person shall wilfully make or cause to be made any false entry in the registry book of the Stationers Company, or shall wilfully produce or cause to be tendered in evidence any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any entry in the said book, he shall be guilty of an indictable misdemeanor, and shall be punished accordingly.

XIII. And be it enacted, That after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for the proprietor of copyright in any book heretofore published, or in any book hereafter to be published, to make entry in the registry book of the Stationers Company of the title of such book, the time of the first publication thereof, the name and place of abode of the publisher thereof, and the name and place

of abode of the proprietor of the copyright of the said book, or of any portion of such copyright in the form in that behalf given in the schedule to this act annexed, upon payment of the sum of five shillings to the officer of the said company; and that it shall be lawful for every such registered proprietor to assign his interest or any portion of his interest therein, by making entry in the said book of registry of such assignment, and of the name and place of abode of the assignee thereof, in the form given in that behalf in the said schedule, on payment of the like sum; and such assignment so entered shall be effectual in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever, without being subject to any stamp or duty, and shall be of the same force and effect as if such assignment had been made by deed.

XIV.* Persons aggrieved by any entry in the book of registry may apply to a court of law in term, or judge in vacation, who may order such entry to be varied or expunged.

XV. And be it enacted, That if any person shall, in any part of the British dominions, after the passing of this act, print or cause to be printed, either for sale or exportation, any book in which there shall be subsisting copyright, without the consent in writing of the proprietor thereof, or shall import for sale or hire any such book so having been unlawfully printed from parts beyond the sea, or, knowing such book to have been so unlawfully printed or imported, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or hire, or shall have in his possession, for sale or hire, any such book so unlawfully printed or imported, without such consent as aforesaid, such offender shall be liable to a special action on the case at the suit of the proprietor of such copyright, to be brought in any court of record in that part of the British dominions in which the offence shall be committed: provided always, that in Scotland such offender shall be liable to an action in the Court of Session in Scotland, which shall and may be brought and prosecuted in the same manner in which any other action of damages to the like amount may be brought and prosecuted there.

XVI*. In actions for piracy the defendant to give notice of the objection to the plaintiff's title on which he means to rely.

XVII. And be it enacted, That after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for any person, not being the proprietor of the copyright, or some person authorized by him, to import into any part of the United Kingdom, or into any other part of the British dominions, for sale or hire, any printed book first composed or written or printed and published in any part of the said United Kingdom, wherein there shall be copyright, and re-printed in any country or place whatsoever out of the British dominions; and if any person, not being such proprietor or person authorized as aforesaid, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported, or brought, for sale or hire, any such printed book, into any part of the British dominions, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale or let to hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such book, then every such book shall be forfeited, and

shall be seized by any officer of Customs or Excise, and the same shall be destroyed by such officer; and every person so offending, being duly convicted thereof before two justices of the peace for the county or place in which such book shall be found, shall also for every such offence forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and double the value of every copy of such book which he shall so import or cause to be imported into any part of the British dominions, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale or let to hire, or shall cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or let to hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, five pounds to the use of such officer of Customs or Excise, and the remainder of the penalty to the use of the proprietor of the copyright in such book.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That when any publisher or other person shall, before or at the time of the passing of this act, have projected, conducted, and carried on, or shall hereafter project, conduct, and carry on, or be the proprietor of any encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, or work published in a series of books or parts, or any book whatsoever, and shall have employed or shall employ any persons to compose the same, or any volumes, parts, essays, articles, or portions thereof, for publication in or as part of the same, and such work, volumes, parts, essays, articles, or portions shall have been or shall hereafter be composed under such employment, on the terms that the copyright therein shall belong to such proprietor, projector, publisher, or conductor, and paid for by such proprietor, projector, publisher, or conductor, the copyright in every such encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, and work published in a series of books or parts, and in every volume, part, essay, article, and portion so composed and paid for, shall be the property of such proprietor, projector, publisher, or other conductor, who shall enjoy the same rights as if he were the actual author thereof, and shall have such term of copyright therein as is given to the authors of books by this act; except only that in the case of essays, articles, or portions forming part of and first published in reviews, magazines, or other periodical works of a like nature, after the term of twenty-eight years from the first publication thereof respectively the right of publishing the same in a separate form shall revert to the author for the remainder of the term given by this act: provided always, that during the term of twenty-eight years the said proprietor, projector, publisher, or conductor shall not publish any such essay, article, or portion separately or singly without the consent previously obtained of the author thereof, or his assigns: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the right of any person who shall have been or who shall be so employed as aforesaid to publish any such his composition in a separate form, who by any contract, express or implied, may have reserved or may hereafter reserve to himself such right; but every author reserving, retaining, or having such right shall be entitled to the copyright in such composition when published in a separate form, according to this act, without prejudice to the right of such proprietor,

projector, publisher, or conductor as aforesaid.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the proprietor of the copyright in any encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, or other work published in a series of books or parts, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the registration at Stationers Hall under this act, on entering in the said book of registry the title of such encyclopædia, review, periodical work, or other work published in a series of books or parts, the time of the first publication of the first volume, number, or part thereof, or of the first number or volume first published after the passing of this act in any such work which shall have been published heretofore, and the name and place of abode of the proprietor thereof, and of the publisher thereof, when such publisher shall not also be the proprietor thereof.

XX.* The provisions of 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 15, extended to musical compositions, and the term of copyright, as provided by this act, applied to the liberty of representing dramatic pieces and musical compositions.

XXI.* Proprietors of right of dramatic representations shall have all the remedies given by 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 15.

XXII. And be it enacted, That no assignment of the copyright of any book consisting of or containing a dramatic piece or musical composition shall be holden to convey to the assignee the right of representing or performing such dramatic piece or musical composition, unless an entry in the said registry book shall be made of such assignment, wherein shall be expressed the intention of the parties that such right should pass by such assignment.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That all copies of any book wherein there shall be copyright, and of which entry shall have been made in the said registry book, and which shall have been unlawfully printed or imported without the consent of the registered proprietor of such copyright, in writing under his hand first obtained, shall be deemed to be the property of the proprietor of such copyright, and who shall be registered as such, and such registered proprietor shall, after demand thereof in writing, be entitled to sue for and recover the same, or damages for the detention thereof, in an action of detinue, from any party who shall detain the same, or to sue for and recover damages for the conversion thereof in an action of trover.

XXIV.* No proprietor of copyright commencing after this act shall sue to proceed for any infringement before making entry in the book of registry. Proviso for dramatic pieces.

XXV And be it enacted, That all copyright shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transmissible by bequest, or, in case of intestacy, shall be subject to the same law of distribution as other personal property, and in Scotland shall be deemed to be personal and moveable estate.

XXVI.* Limitation of actions; not to extend to actions, &c., in respect of the delivery of books.

XXVII.* Saving the rights of the Universities, and the Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester.

XXVIII.* Saving alls ubsisting rights, contracts, and engagements.

XXIX.* Extent of the act.

XXX.* Act may be amended this session.

The following clauses of the Customs' Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 47, prohibit the introduction of pirated editions of works of which the copyright still exists.

XXII. And whereas by the said last-mentioned act books first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, imported for sale, except books not reprinted in the United Kingdom within twenty years, or being parts of collections the greater parts of which had been composed or written abroad, are absolutely prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom: and whereas great abuse has prevailed with respect to the introduction into this country for private use of such works so reprinted abroad, to the great injury of the authors thereof and of others; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-three so much of the said act as is lastly hereinbefore recited shall be repealed.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-three all books wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, shall be and the same are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

XXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no such book shall be prohibited to be imported unless the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall give notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs that such copyright subsists, and in such notice shall state when such copyright shall expire; and the said Commissioners of Customs shall cause to be made, and to be publicly exposed at the several ports of the United Kingdom from time to time, printed lists of the works respecting which such notice shall have been duly given, and of which such copyright shall not have expired.

DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES AND PAPERS RELATING TO MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

I.—Political.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart., Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shooja, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Cabul, Oct. 26, 1841.

Sir,—I have now the honour to report the circumstances attending the recent rebellion of certain of the Eastern Ghilzie Chiefs.

2. The first intimation I received of this rebellion was about three weeks ago, to the effect that the chiefs had suddenly left Cabul; and, the day after, I learnt that they had stopped a caravan on the high road, and had taken the property and its owners to the hills, at a distance from the road.

3. I immediately waited upon his Majesty, and prevailed upon him to send the governor, Humza Khan, with a message to the rebels, inviting them to return to their allegiance, and promising redress of any real grievance they might have sustained. This mission failed of success, because Humza Khan was the chief instigator of the rebellion.

4. Two reasons have been assigned for this rebellion. First, the reduction of the allowances of the Ghilzie chiefs; and, secondly, the engagement that was required of them to be responsible for robberies by the Eastern Ghilzies, wherever committed.

5. On the first point I may observe that the necessities of his Majesty, and the frequent prohibitions I had received against further reliance on the resources of the British Government, appeared to admit of no alternative. I was assured that the chiefs had admitted the justice of, and cheerfully acquiesced in, the reduction; moreover, that, after the reduction was effected, the chiefs would, in consequence of the enhanced value of grain, receive larger allowances than they did in the time of Dost Mahomed.

6. On the second point, I am compelled to state that the grievance of the chiefs was well founded. Their liabilities should have been only co-extensive with their respective jurisdictions. Unfortunately they never represented their grievance to me. They have been prohibited from visiting me by the before-named governor, on the part of the Shah (Humza Khan), a worthless man, alike inimical to us and to his Majesty. The good result of the recent rebellion, is the disgrace and imprisonment of this man. His father was killed in the Shah's service; and his

Majesty, an amiable weakness, was unwilling to acknowledge the demerits of the son, of which, however, he is now fully sensible.

7. One of the chief rebels, Mahomed Shah Khan, has very large possessions in the district of Lughman. I therefore urged the Minister to send out a relative of his own with 300 Huzarbash horse to that neighbourhood. This was done without the delay of an hour, and the designs of the rebels were for the time frustrated. They attacked the party, *en route*, but did comparatively little damage; and the conspirators found it necessary to separate, and each to look after his individual interests, before the plot was matured.

8. There are four thanas, or posts, guarded by Ghilzies, between Cabul and Gundamuk. The first belongs to a chief named Khoda Buksh, a relative, by marriage of the ex-Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. The second to Sher Mahomed Khan, the third to Allahzar Khan, and the fourth to Gool Mahomed Khan. The second named of these (who has by far the greatest influence) was gained over to our cause at an early period, and the third was always staunch in his allegiance. Khoda Buksh and Gool Mahomed went into open rebellion, and with them was joined Mahomed Shah Khan already mentioned, a Ghilzie chief, possessing extensive property in Lughman. and a relative also, by marriage, of the ex-Ameer.

9. The conduct of Gool Mahomed was the most inexcusable of all. On the Shah's arrival in this country, that individual was in a state of destitution, and was placed in power and affluence by his Majesty. He has been indefatigable in his endeavours to stir up the surrounding tribes to rebellion, but I have much gratification in adding that he has in no instance succeeded, a fact which speaks well for his Majesty's government. Gool Mahomed Khan was immediately deposed, and his place supplied by Burkut Khan, a chief of great influence and respectability.

10. On the separation of the rebels, Mahomed Shah Khan retreated to Lughman. Khoda Buksh Khan, with not more than 100 followers, proceeded to occupy the Koord Cabul Pass; and Gool Mahomed Khan went into his own country to raise the tribes. Lughman was already occupied by the Huzarbash horse, and I had no apprehension from that quarter. I had the greatest confidence in the new chief appointed by his Majesty to supersede Gool Mahomed, and the first thing to be done was to dislodge Khoda Buskh and his party of rebels from the strong defile which they had occupied. The manner in which this service was performed, has doubtless been reported to Government by Major-General Elphinstone, C.B., and it only remains for me to add, that the prowess displayed by the British troops on this occasion was the admiration of all the Affghans, and there were not a few on our side who witnessed it.

11. Captain Macgregor having in the mean time returned from the Zoomut expedition, I caused him to communicate with the rebels, and he promised, in his Majesty's name, and my own, to inquire into, and redress, all their grievances. Messengers with conciliatory proposals were also sent, but to no purpose. Whilst professing the greatest desire to return to their allegiance, the party of Khoda Buksh and Gool Mahomed,

which latter had joined the former after his expulsion from the pass, made a night attack on the position of the 35th regiment of Native Infantry at Khoord Cabul, the particulars of which also have no doubt been communicated to Government.

12. On this occasion a party of his Majesty's own Affghan horse were present in our camp; and rumours, I understand, are rife that this party (consisting of about eighty persons) were guilty of treachery, and actually fired upon our troops. The particulars of the case have not yet reached me, but it shall be duly inquired into, and his Majesty will, I feel assured, make a signal example of any one who may be proved to have thus offended. But if this party of Affghans suffered themselves to be surprised by a night attack, or even if, in the confusion of the moment, they fired shots in the direction of our own camp, it would be uncharitable in any one familiar with the Affghan character, to form from such premises the conclusion that they were guilty of deliberate treachery. But I merely wish his Lordship in Council to suspend his judgment on this transaction, for I well know the predisposition that exists in certain quarters to condemn, without hesitation and without reason, every Affghan institution, and that even the irreproachable character of his Majesty has not secured him from the attacks of malevolence and calumny.

13. After the night attack, the 35th Native Infantry were joined by her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, with a suitable proportion of artillery and cavalry, and the rebels were in the meantime joined at Tezeen by Mahomed Shah Khan, Azeez Khan, and a party from Tugno. Captain Macgregor estimates their united numbers at about seven hundred men.

14. Our troops moved upon Tazeen on the 22nd instant, and I need not detail the operations which there took place, as they will have been reported to his Lordship in Council by the General commanding in Affghanistan.

15. I have now received information from Captain Macgregor to the effect, that our differences with the chiefs have been amicably arranged. The particulars have not reached me; but when Captain Macgregor submits a statement of his negotiations, a copy of it shall be forwarded without loss of time for the information of Government. From what little I know of the terms conceded to the rebels they would seem to me to be too favourable; but I have the fullest reliance on Captain Macgregor's discretion. The chiefs have furnished hostages, and have consented to the appointment of Burkut Khan, by which means their confederacy has been dissolved.

16. I have been thus particular in detailing the circumstances of this rebellion, from my conviction, that the most false and exaggerated reports regarding it will be circulated by a class of persons whom I have already described to his Lordship in Council, and whose sole pursuit is the dissemination of groundless and alarming reports, through the medium of the public prints.

17. The inconvenience to which we have been subjected, by the interruption of our communications, has been very great, but it only shows how easily annoyance

may be inflicted, by means which would otherwise be contemptible, on a government, which has so long a line of mountainous country to defend, and whose chiefs have been so accustomed to a life of lawless turbulence, that they do not hesitate to array themselves in opposition to authority upon the slightest provocation, and without a hope of ultimate success.

18. We have learned, by the experience of this rebellion, one important fact, which is, that our regular European and Hindostanee troops fight against Affghans, in their native hills, to a great disadvantage. The superior agility of the latter enables them to evade pursuit, and their fuzils, or long guns, carry with deadly precision to a distance, where our muskets are harmless. There is now no enemy to oppose us in the open plain, and should we hereafter be forced into hostilities, the desultory mountain warfare will doubtless be that with which we shall have to contend. Should his Lordship in Council therefore resolve on increasing his Majesty's force, with a view of recalling the regular regiments from this country, I would suggest that, instead of organizing any more Hindostanee troops, three infantry corps should be raised from the Eusufzyes, Suhaks, Undurees, Kohistanees, Kyberries, and the inhabitants of other mountainous regions, to undergo a moderate degree of discipline, and to be armed with the jezzail of the country. By a judicious admixture of different tribes, by attention to their prejudices, and by regular pay, I should have little fear of fidelity. In the meantime, endeavours will be made to impart as great a degree of efficiency as possible to his Majesty's Jezzailchees, who are a very useful body of men. In the above opinion I am supported by the authority of Major-General Elphinstone, C.B., of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Burnes, C.B., and of Brigadier Anquetil.

19. It is my intention to forward a copy of this letter for the information of the honourable the Secret Committee, through the Government of Bomba .

have, &c.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Envoy and Minister.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL TO GENERAL SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

Fort William, December 3, 1841.

Sir,

Since addressing your Excellency yesterday we have received an express from Mr. Clerk, of the 23rd ultimo, containing information of the events at Cabul to the 9th, and at Jellalabad to the 15th ultimo.

2. These accounts exhibit a most unfavourable state of affairs at Cabul, but they do not lead us to alter the views and intentions which were stated in our yesterday's dispatch. Your Excellency will, therefore, expedite the movement of whatever may be required to complete one brigade, efficiently provided with all necessaries of equipment and supply, in the direction of Peshawur, to be stationed there, with orders of the tenor which we yesterday fully explained, so as to

give succour to our troops in the event of their retiring. We do not now desire to send a second brigade in advance, for we do not conceive it to be called for, for the objects of support and assistance which we contemplate; and we think it inexpedient to detach any greater number of troops than may be absolutely indispensable from our own provinces.

3. It would be vain to speculate upon the issue of the contest at Cabul; but in the extreme event of the military possession of that city, and the surrounding territory, having been entirely lost, it is not our intention to direct new and extensive operations for the re-establishment of our supremacy throughout Affghanistan.

4. We can scarcely contemplate in such case that there will be any circumstances or political objects of sufficient weight to induce us to desire to retain possession of the remainder of that country, and, unless such shall be obvious as arising from the course of events, we should wish our military and political officers so to shape their proceedings as will best promote the end of retiring with the least possible discredit. Of course it will be desirable that this retirement shall be deliberate, and the result of arrangements that will leave some political influence in the country; but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the probability that the first impulse of the population in the southern districts, upon hearing of our having suffered disaster at Cabul, will be to rise and surround our different positions, cutting off the communication. In this case the commanding officers will be instructed to make it their first aim to fall back on the nearest support, and so to save their troops from the risk of being isolated; it being, of course, a paramount consideration to provide for the safety of the different detachments as far as possible. Major-General Nott, or the officer commanding at Candahar, will be directed, in the event of the loss of Cabul, to take the force at Ghuznee under his orders, and to provide Colonel Palmer with suitable instructions. With regard to the regiment at Ghuznee, we shall instruct Mr. Clerk to arrange with the Sikh government for giving every aid in its power, should the retirement of that corps to Dhera Ismael Khan, or other point on the frontier, be determined upon. We shall cause a copy of this paragraph to be conveyed to Major Rawlinson, Major General Nott, and Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, both through Major Outram in Upper Scinde, and Capt. Mackeson in Peshawur.

5. We doubt not that your Excellency will have felt it desirable to superintend personally the execution of such measures on our frontier as the exigency of events may have rendered necessary, and will, therefore, have proceeded to establish your head-quarters at one of the advanced stations.

6. It is of high importance at this juncture that we should act in a clear and cordial plan of co-operation with the government of Lahore, and a dispatch has been this day in consequence addressed to Mr. Clerk, of which we enclose a copy for your Excellency's information.

We have, &c.,
AUCKLAND,
W. W. BIRD,
W. CASEMENT,
H. T. PRINSEP.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Fort William, Feb. 19, *No.* 16, 1842.

Honorable Sirs,

In continuing the narrative of events in Affghanistan since the date of our latest despatch on that subject of the 22nd of last month, we have to deplore the occurrence of heavy calamity to the British arms, and at the same time to lament the great obscurity which still hangs over many of the most important circumstances connected with the causes and course of the disasters which have been suffered.

2. In our despatch of the 22nd ultimo, we stated, that the last date of our intelligence, then received from Cabul, was the 25th of December, when Major Pottinger reported the murder of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, and the continuance of negotiation for the retirement of our troops from that place.

3. From the papers now sent, your honourable Committee will learn, that on the 28th of December Major Pottinger wrote to Captain Macgregor at Jellalabad, stating the arrangement with the leaders at Cabul to be still incomplete. That on the 29th of December, Major Pottinger and Major-General Elphinstone wrote officially to Captain Macgregor and Major-General Sir Robert Sale, directing them, in pursuance of stipulations made at Cabul, to retire from Jellalabad to Peshawur, —that on the 4th of January letters were received at Jellalabad from the cantonment at Cabul, announcing that a march towards the former place was immediately intended, and that on the 6th of January the troops actually marched, devoid, as far as we learn, of all provision for food, for shelter, or for safety; and that thus exposed to the attacks of enemies in the mountain defiles, and in the worst severity of a winter season, they became, after two or three marches, dispirited and disorganised, and were as a military body, ultimately wholly destroyed or dispersed.

4. We do not know the strength in effective men that marched from Cabool on this melancholy retreat, but the force there must have been greatly reduced by the casualties of a protracted contest; and we should believe that the retiring body could scarcely have exceeded 4,000 men fit for service, and placed at much disadvantage by the loss of many officers killed or wounded.

5. The details of which we are in possession regarding this disastrous march, will be learned by your honourable Committee, from the private letters of Captain Macgregor at Jellalabad, of the 13th January, and subsequent dates, and from a private letter from Captain G. St. P. Lawrence, late Military Secretary to Sir William Macnaghten, to his brother, written from a fort in the Lughman country, near to Jellalabad, where he, with other British officers and some ladies, were prisoners, under the care of Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, whose prominent participation in the struggle was stated in our dispatch of the 22nd ultimo; but your honourable Committee will remember that these details proceeding from single parties, cannot in any degree be regarded as furnishing us with an authentic and complete narrative

of events, and are not to be referred to as being of authority, beyond the testimony given to events happening under the immediate observation of the writers.

6. We learn from the letter of Captain Lawrence, that Major-General Elphinstone, who commanded the Cabul force, was also a prisoner in the same fort at Lughman; but we have no communication from Major-General Elphinstone of any kind, nor have we received any since the disturbance at Cabul first commenced.

7. In a letter from Jellalabad, of the 25th of January, Captain Macgregor refers to the receipt of two long letters from Major Pottinger, likewise a prisoner at Lughman, copies of which Captain Macgregor intended to send on to Peshawur on the next day; but these communications have not yet reached us, and we fear that the transit of letters between Jellalabad and Peshawur may have become interrupted.

8. We would point the attention of your Committee to a statement in the private letter of Captain Lawrence, which gives the first clear intimation of a division of the force at Cabul, that must most dangerously have impaired its strength. It appears, that immediately after the insurrection broke out, nearly two corps of infantry, with a troop of horse artillery, were thrown into the Bala Hissar, where the king resided, and which we understand to be a position that could not have been successfully assailed by an enemy unprovided with an efficient force in guns. The extensive works of the cantonments were thus left with only three regiments of infantry to guard them, and to be directed against an enemy without, and almost the only effective portion of the field artillery which was at that time at Cabul, was diverted from the service on which it could apparently have been most usefully employed.

9. We do not wish to prejudge proceedings of which we know so little, but it is at the same time right to mark such facts in the correspondence before us, as seem to be of obvious importance.

10. Your honourable Committee will remember that the battery of foot artillery with horses, under the command of Captain Abbott, had left Cabul before the insurrection, and formed a portion of Sir Robert Sale's force proceeding to Jellalabad.

11. For the artillery that remained at Cabul, there were abundant supplies of ammunition of all kinds calculated for a year's use. It is to the absence of any sufficient force, in the different arms, held available for action beyond the line of our defensive works, and to the early loss of the unprotected commissariat stores, that we must attribute, in a great measure, the ultimate triumph of the enemy.

12. The letter from Lieutenant Conolly at Cabul, of the 17th of January, sent with Captain Macgregor's letter from Jellalabad, of the 24th January, gives the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at the capital after the departure of our troops. It will be perceived that Shah Shooja had been accepted as king by the chiefs of the insurgents generally, and that Mahomed Zemaun Khan Barukzye, a brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, who had been placed as leader of the insurrection, had resigned the name at least of the authority to which he had been raised, and

been appointed to the post of chief minister under the Shah. There are conflicting parties of Barukzye and other Dooranee chiefs at Cabul, and it is not probable that this compromise or union of interests, supported as it would seem to have been by an expenditure of money on the part of the Shah, can be of long continuance.

13. In a letter from Shah Shooja to Captain Macgregor, sent with a letter from the latter officer, of the 22nd January, your honourable Committee will find a statement by the Shah with respect to his own position and views. It will be seen that he asks for pecuniary aid to enable him to maintain his authority.

14. From the 13th to the 25th of January, which is our last date from Jellalabad, no attack has been made on that post, which is stated to have been then supplied with two months' provisions for the troops, though only with one months' forage for the cattle. The spirit and fortitude with which the position at Jellalabad has been held and strengthened, for a period of two months, under circumstances of pressing difficulty and discouragement, have entitled our officers and troops there, under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, and aided by the able and determined political management of Captain Macgregor, assistant to the Cabul mission, to our highest admiration.

15. Mahomed Akhbar Khan had no strong force with him near to Jellalabad, and it is not known whether any effective means and materiel will be sent to him from Cabool; but we must regard the position of the gallant garrison of Jellalabad with very deep anxiety. It appeared to be the plan of Mahomed Akhbar Khan to proceed to the Khyber defiles in order to prevent the approach of succour to Jellalabad by troops moving from Peshawur.

16. The efforts at first made by the detachment of British troops, consisting of four regiments of native infantry, with some details of irregular horse, and a native company of foot artillery, using four inefficient guns, obtained from General Avitabile, at Peshawur, to advance through the Khyber Pass for the relief of Jellalabad, or to hold the Pass in strength so as to cover the retirement of the Jellalabad garrison to Peshawur, have unhappily ended in failure.

The despatches in the political and military departments, connected with this subject, are sent as inclosures to this letter; and we will refer your honourable Committee to them for all details. Two papers of remarks, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in regard to no guns having been sent from Ferozepore, with either of the two detachments in which these regiments marched, are also amongst the inclosures, and will engage the particular attention of your honourable committee. We certainly see much reason to regret that some guns were not attached both to the second detachment of these regiments, and to the brigade which subsequently marched with Major-General Pollock; with this last brigade three 9-pounders were indeed sent, but we cannot feel confident that they will prove sufficient for the service required from them. We shall communicate a copy of this paragraph to his Excellency.

17. At the same time we think it right to add, that the instructions given by his Excellency to

Brigadier Wild, commanding the four regiments of native infantry, in regard to the circumstances under which he was to venture into the Khyber Pass, previously to the arrival of Major-General Pollock, with the strong reinforcement accompanying him, appear to us to have been in all respects suitable and judicious. These instructions were forwarded to your honourable Committee, with our dispatches of the 22nd ultimo.

18. Major-General Pollock, with a fresh brigade, will have reached Peshawur in the first week of this month, and we expect daily to hear from him respecting his first views and intentions.

19. Meanwhile we have to lament that the post of Ali Musjid has been for the present necessarily abandoned to the Khyberees, and that the difficulties of the garrison of Jellalabad have been much increased by the retirement of the friendly Mamund Chief Turabaz Khan, from Lalpoora, the other line of communication between Jellalabad and Peshawur, in consequence of apprehensions arising from the approach of Mohamed Akhbar Khan.

20. There are circumstances represented in a letter from Captain Mackeson, of the 27th January, regarding the absence of proper precautions for taking on with the two regiments, which penetrated to Ali Musjid, the supplies of grain prepared for their support there, which will be made a subject of separate and full inquiry in the military department. Most injurious consequences may arise from the retreat, which was unavoidable, when from their supplies not having arrived with the detachment, and from the subsequent failure of the two remaining corps to force their way to Ali Musjid with a convoy, the means of subsistence at that post no longer remained.

21. Our instructions for the guidance of Major-General Pollock and Sir Robert Sale have been adapted by us from time to time to the exigencies of circumstances, as these have gradually been disclosed. We entirely approve the answer of Sir Robert Sale and Captain Macgregor to the injunction sent to them from Cabul, for a retirement from Jellalabad, which answer was to the effect, that they must first learn what security could be given to them for the safety of that movement, for we felt that the chiefs with whom the engagements were formed at Cabul were in no condition to stipulate for a state of things, or for the protection of our troops in other parts of the country. We have regarded the proceedings generally of Major-General Elphinstone, as far as we are aware of them, with the keenest disappointment and displeasure, and we have requested the Commander-in-Chief to institute, when circumstances may admit of it, a full military inquiry into the Major-General's conduct, and desired that the authority of the Major-General over the troops serving in or near Affghanistan should wholly cease.

22. The successive instructions which we have issued for the guidance of Major-General Pollock will be found in our letters of December 15, January 31, and February 10th and 16th.

23. The original direction to Major-General Pollock was, that the safety of the force under Sir Robert Sale should be the prominent object of his care, and that,

otherwise, the situation of the force under his command was mainly that of a strong demonstration on the Peshawur frontier; it resting in his military discretion to determine whether he could with safety hold the advanced post of Jellalabad, in dependence on a secure command of the Khyber, and other passes, between Jellalabad and Peshawur. We should have been glad, had it appeared likely to be in Major-General Pollock's power to maintain the post of Jellalabad for some period, as giving advantages in any communication with the adverse chiefs in Affghanistan, or in any ulterior movement, or course of policy that might be thought proper by the Government here or in England. But on the 31st January, we expressly informed Major-General Pollock, that Jellalabad was not a place which we desired to retain at all hazards, and that after securing Sir Robert Sale's brigade there, and giving every practicable relief to parties from Cabul, we would wish him, rather than run extreme risks at Jellalabad, to arrange for withdrawal from it, and the assemblage of all his force at or near Peshawur.

24. Since we have heard of the misfortunes in the Khyber Pass, and have become convinced that with the difficulties at present opposed to us, and in the actual state of our preparations, we could not expect, at least in this year, to maintain a position in the Jellalabad districts for any effective purpose, we have made our directions in regard to withdrawal from Jellalabad clear and positive, and we shall rejoice to learn that Major-Gen. Pollock will have anticipated these more express orders by confining his efforts to the same object.

25. We have attentively considered the question of remaining in force at or near Peshawur during the present year, and upon strengthening the division under Major-General Pollock, by the other complete brigade, which your honourable Committee has before learned had been warned to march from Ferozepore, and we have given the full instructions, which will be found in our letters to the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Clerk, of the 10th instant, upon these subjects.

26. While there may be a hope of contributing to the safety of the Jellalabad garrison, the advance of the fresh brigade will, of course, be most desirable and necessary, for the purpose also of supporting the division under Major-General Pollock, whether it remain for the year at Peshawur, or other place, in the Lahore territory, or be drawn back gradually to the British frontier. The advance of the brigade is likely to be of much advantage; but there are questions of much delicacy and difficulty connected with the position of the Sikh government, and with the temper and feeling of the most powerful of the Sikh chiefs, and of the body of the Sikh soldiery, which may make the retention of a British force for a long period at any advanced point of the Sikh dominions, far from politic and safe. We have in our instructions to Mr. Clerk dwelt upon these considerations, and given to him a large discretion in respect to the position and movement of our forces in the Punjab. We trust that your honourable Committee will be satisfied, that upon a matter of this nature, the proper determination of which depends so entirely upon local circumstances, we have

adopted the best course in giving extensive powers to Mr. Clerk, who is an officer deserving of our high confidence. We have, it will be observed, given a general discretion to Mr. Clerk to act in unforeseen emergencies, as he may think best for the national interest and honor, on the general principles which have uniformly been prescribed to him in regard to our relations with the Sikh government, and we have intimated to him that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the commanders of the British forces within the Punjab, will be prepared to give attention to his wishes, as far as they may feel themselves able to do so, consistently with military considerations, and with the arrangements judged necessary by his Excellency for the protection of our own provinces.

27. We have been careful in our letters to the Commander-in-Chief, to advert to all those points, which have appeared indispensable for the due support and equipment, in all respects, of a British force, while employed within the Punjab.

28. The dispatch from Mr. Clerk, of the 15th ultimo, conveyed some general observations on the condition of the Sikh government and troops, with reference to the altered and unsettled aspect of affairs in Affghanistan, and we stated to Mr. Clerk in reply, our continued desire to give strength to the existing administration in the Punjab. We have been happy to perceive, from the tenor of different communications from Mr. Clerk, which have extended to the 8th instant, that he appears to rest with some confidence upon the stability of that government, and the prevention of any general disorder in the country or army, as a consequence of the more intimate intercourse, which has now been established between the Durbar and Mr. Clerk, as the agent and representative of the British Government.

29. On the 31st of January, upon receiving the intelligence of the disasters which had happened to our troops in the retreat from Cabul, we thought it proper to issue a brief notification, which we caused also to be officially communicated to the several political residents and agents, expressed in very general terms with regard to the intentions of the Government; but also, in a tone of confidence and firmness, such as is suitable to the power and resources of the British empire in India, and was calculated to allay any impressions of apprehension or mistrust, which might possibly be created by so great a calamity as that which has now been sustained by a portion of the British army. We are happy to state that we have no information, which could lead us to suppose that impressions of this kind have been any where diffused.

30. In our dispatch of the 22nd ultimo, we communicated the grounds upon which it appeared that Sir William Macnaghten had been murdered by Mahomed Akbar Khan. With a letter from Mr. Clerk, of 20th January, your honourable Committee will find the translation of a letter, purporting to be from Mahomed Akbar to a chief near Jellalabad, named Meer Alfyed Khan, which, if it can be assumed as genuine, as there appeared at first to be no reason to doubt that it was, would show that Mahomed Akbar openly avowed and gloried in the horrible outrage. In the letter, however, from Mr. Clerk,

of the 6th instant, and that of Captain Lawrence to his brother, which has been before referred to in this dispatch, there seem to be grounds for at least suspending an opinion upon this point. The entire uncertainty which at present attends the most important circumstances connected with the conduct and purposes of the principal actors in the scenes which have passed, and are passing at Cabul, precludes for the present from forming any clear view, or giving any defined instructions in regard to communications with any of those parties. We can, for the moment, do little else than await and watch the development of events and factions; we hope to receive shortly the two letters from Major Pottinger, of which the arrival at Jellalabad has been announced to us. We may, however, state, that it is not our intention on such information as we yet have, to authorise any advances of money to Shah Shooja, for we could have no confidence that such advances would not be employed by individuals who, in his name, exercise real authority at Cabul, in hostility against ourselves.

31. We have to mention that bills upon our treasuries, drawn by Major Pottinger from Cabul, on the 28th of December, the day on which he appears to have made his final arrangement with the hostile chiefs, have been presented, some with, and others without letters of advice, to an amount of about fifteen lacs of rupees. The authorities in the north-western provinces, after giving assurances to the shroffs who hold the bills, that their claims connected with them shall receive a full and just consideration, have referred the question of paying the bills to the supreme Government. We have stated that such payment must be deferred until a distinct and satisfactory explanation shall be received from Major Pottinger of the circumstances under which they were drawn; and Mr. Clerk has been instructed to endeavour to obtain such explanation without delay.

32. We need not assure your honourable Committee that the painful situation of the officers, families, and European and native soldiers, who are prisoners in Affghanistan, engages our most anxious thought, and that any measures which we can adopt with fair and honourable prospect of advantage for their comfort or release, will be eagerly adopted by us.

33. With respect to the other posts in Affghanistan, it will be seen, that in the letter from Lieutenant Conolly of the 17th of January, it is stated that the garrison of Ghuznee still maintained possession of the citadel, though the town was in the occupation of the enemy.

34. From Kelat-i-Ghilzye we have no direct tidings, but it is believed that no disaster can have have happened to that strongly-fortified post.

35. The latest date of a private letter from Candahar is of the 9th of January, when Major Rawlinson reported that the Prince Sufter-Jung, a son of Shah Sooja, who had at one time been governor of that province, and who had been dispossessed in favour of the Shahsada Timor, had fled from the city, and joined the camp of the insurgents at a place some thirty or forty miles distant.

36. Collision appeared then, to Major Rawlinson, to be unavoidable; and from letters received from

Lieutenant Hammersley, the political Assistant at Quetta, it would appear probable that some engagement had actually occurred, in which the insurgents had been defeated; but the communication between Candahar and Quetta has, for some time, been effectually closed, and we are without any authentic information of events, of which, however, we trust that you may be apprised to a later period, through Bombay.

37. Major-General Nott had under his orders, and concentrated in strength at Candahar, a force of about 8,700 men, with at least eighteen pieces of artillery. This force is believed to be well supplied, and defective only in having but a small body of trustworthy cavalry, and very scanty means of carriage for any distant movement.

38. Your honourable Committee is already aware, that upon first hearing of the serious difficulties that threatened our troops at Cabul, we sent instructions to Major Rawlinson and General Nott at Candahar, preparing them, in the event of extreme disaster at Cabul, for the ultimate result of a withdrawal from Affghanistan, with the least possible amount of discredit: but so also as to make the union and safety of our troops a paramount object of attention. These instructions, we know, reached Candahar towards the end of December. Upon learning the order given by Major Pottinger and Major-General Elphinstone, for the evacuation of Jellalabad, and assuming that similar orders would also have been issued in regard to Candahar, we stated to the Commander-in-Chief that we did not doubt that Major-General Nott would have rejected the authority of these orders, and we requested his Excellency to instruct the Major-General to act for himself, independently of such orders, upon his own distinct military responsibility.

39. We desired, also, that his Excellency would communicate to Major-General Nott, that it was of the highest importance that he should maintain his position at Candahar, in concentrated strength, until he should receive the further instructions of the Government. This last intimation was made in the same view as that with which we have before said that we looked to the retention, if possible, of the post of Jellalabad, and it was dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief on the 28th of January.

But having on the 31st of January received information in regard to the actual state of affairs at Candahar, we addressed Major Outram, instructing him to communicate with Major-General Nott, and to arrange in concert with Brigadier England; and if the condition of the tracts under his immediate charge should admit of it, for having the disposable part of the troops under the orders of that officer moved above the Bolan Pass as early as possible, in order that if Major-General Nott should decide upon withdrawing from Candahar, the troops in question might be marched forwards to the foot of the Kojuck Pass on the Quetta side, so as to facilitate and support such withdrawal. We have since, on the 10th instant, issued the instructions to Major-General Nott, which your honourable Committee will find in our secretary's letter to him of that date. He has there been distinctly informed that it is our desire that he should act solely so as may best, in his judgment,

secure the paramount object of the safety of his troops, and may uphold at the same time the honour of the British arms. The Major-General will, of course, make to the utmost, every effort in order to relieve also the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzye and that likewise of Ghuznee, should it be in any manner within the compass of his means to give succour to the last named post.

40. We learn that the post of Quetta has also been threatened with attack; but Major Outram writes with confidence of its strength and of the preparations made there, and we have not heard that any enemy has actually approached. Tranquillity has not been interrupted in Beloochistan, or Sinde, and your honourable committee is separately addressed upon details connected with those countries.

42. The Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and his family, have been placed under a strict surveillance and restraint at Saharunpore and Loodiana. On the 31st ultimo we authorised and directed Mr. Clerk, unless he should be confident that the Ameer and his family could be kept in perfectly secure custody at those places, to take measures for sending him and his male relatives to the fortress of Allahabad.

43. If this removal should be carried into effect, it will be accompanied with every reasonable indulgence consistent with safety, and a letter has been addressed by the Governor-General to the Ameer, to be delivered to him if necessary, in which the motives of his removal are stated to him with courtesy and kindness.

44. On our relations with Nepal and Ava, and on the question of the military and financial arrangements which it may be proper at present to adopt, your honourable Committee have been addressed in separate letters.

We have, &c.

AUCKLAND.
W. W. BIRD.
W. CASEMENT.
H. T. PRINSEP.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

'*Fort William, January* 31, 1842.

Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that, after the British force at Cabul, had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention of the enemy, and to retire, in reliance on the faith of that convention, towards Jellalabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigours of cold and privation in the mountain defiles, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster, —the Governor-General in Council deems it proper to notify, that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be stedfastly prosecuted, for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Affghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honor and interests of the British Government.

The ample military means at

the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to ensure efficient protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops, in a country removed, by distance and difficulties of season, from the possibility of succour. But the Governor-General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of the brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse, only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

T. H. Maddock.

Mr. Maddock to Major-General Pollock.

Fort William, February 24, 1842.

Sir, — The great uncertainty which must attend all speculations formed at a distance from the scene of action on the probable course of events, military and political, with which you will have to deal, precludes the possibility of Government providing, by previous precise instructions, for many contingencies which may arise in your intercourse with parties within Affghanistan. The consideration of many important points may well be deferred till they come before Government with such illustration and suggestions as you, and the political officers acting in concert and under you, may see reason to submit. There are others on which it would be satisfactory to you to be in possession of the general sentiments of Government as to the principles on which it would act, even though it may not be easy to lay down very precise rules for your guidance; and it is to provide you with such general instructions that I am now directed to address you.

2. The Governor-General in Council has for some days, in order that he might be enabled to prepare these instructions with greater certainty, awaited the receipt of the two despatches from Major Pottinger, the transmission of which was announced in Captain Macgregor's letter of the 24th of January, but these papers have not been received, and his Lordship in Council does not deem it proper to admit of further delay in communicating his views to you.

3. You will of course have been put in possession of the correspondence which has passed between Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and Captain Macgregor, and which was communicated to Government by Captain Mackeson in his letter to my address of the 27th ultimo. Captain Macgregor has promised to reply to the Shah's application for pecuniary aid as soon as he may have received the orders of Government on the subject.

4. On this point you will instruct Captain Macgregor to reply to the application, that the British Government, while it is yet dis-

posed to wish well to the Shah personally, can afford no pecuniary aid to him, when there is no assurance that such aid would not be employed in hostilities against ourselves, and when our subjects are detained as captives in his country.

5. As to the past and present conduct of Shah Shooja, and as to our future relations with him, the Governor-General in Council is not in possession of sufficient facts to enable him now to decide, though he holds it to be clear, that having accepted a position as head of the Government at Cabul, with the direct support and assistance of the parties principally concerned in the attacks on the British force, the strict obligations of the treaty by which the British Government was connected with the Shah, must be considered to have ceased.

6. It appears probable that overtures may also be made to you by Mahomed Akbar Khan, in which case you will bear in mind that this person is the reputed murderer of Sir William Macnaghten, and a prominent member of the league against the British ascendency. Doubts have indeed been raised of the fact of Mahomed Akbar having assassinated the Envoy, and till his Lordship in Council can learn more of the facts of the case, he can form no final judgment on that head.

7. But whatever doubts may exist on that point, it is believed that there can be none of Mahomed Khan's having pursued a course of continued treachery, and the prosecution of measures which had for their object the destruction of our troops and the captivity of our officers, whose lives have probably only been saved in order to afford him an advantage in his future negotiations with us; and the whole of his conduct is thought to have been such as to discourage you by all means from entering into any negotiation with him if it can be avoided.

8. Respecting the past conduct both of Shah Shooja and Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the objects and proceedings of all parties principally concerned in the late transactions, you will turn your immediate attention to the necessity of obtaining a clear view of facts, not more for your own immediate guidance than for the information of Government. You may be compelled by circumstances to act on some points on your own judgment, without waiting for instructions. In such case you will be careful not to commit your Government to any positive course or plan of policy, on which its sentiments have not been communicated to you.

9. You are aware that the Governor-General in Council does not contemplate any great effort in the present season for the re-occupation of Affghanistan. It is for you to consider how far it may be prudent to allow a resolution to this effect to become more generally known. It may be of importance, with a view to the objects which we should seek to attain, that our policy in this respect should be kept most secret. On the other hand, the knowledge that we do not propose to return as principals to Affghanistan, might disarm some of the opposition which would otherwise be made to those objects. His Lordship in Council would lean to the opinion that it may not be prudent at present to disclose in any manner our probable eventual purposes; but this is

a matter for the exercise of your judgment.

10. You will consider it one of the first objects of your solicitude to procure the release of British officers and soldiers, and their families and private servants and followers, who are held in captivity, and their delivery to you or to other British officers, at Peshawur, or other certain place of safety. The means of affecting this object must be left a good deal to your own discretion; your efforts will be cordially seconded by Mr. Clerk, and all other British functionaries, and your success may probably be best secured rather by reserve and delay than by apparent eagerness and ready expenditure, as any such eagerness would be likely to increase the difficulty, by encouraging extravagance in the demands of those who hold these unfortunate persons in confinement.

11. Mr. Clerk will be instructed to state to you without delay, his view as to the most proper and prudent means for pursuing this end, and you are authorised at once to give effect to the recommendations which he may offer to you, if they should meet with your concurrence. It appears to his Lordship in Council that arrangements for the purpose would most expediently be made, not through your direct official agency, but through private channels, such as Hindoo bankers and merchants, and other classes among the Affghans; and that all consideration for the release of any parties should be given only after these parties had been brought in security to British posts at Peshawur, or elsewhere on this side of the mountains.

12. His Lordship in Council is aware of the likelihood of private agency and pecuniary means being applied directly or indirectly to this end for the release of particular individuals. Mr. Clerk and yourself, and the officers subordinate to you, will do well to watch such proceedings with care, so as to further them with judgment, and without augmenting the difficulty of procuring a general release of the prisoners, by the natural anxiety of parties to obtain the enlargement of their own friends by expending very large sums for that purpose.

13. The release of the widow of the late Envoy will be an object of prominent care and interest, though his Lordship in Council must look rather to the ultimate possibility of some general arrangement, than to any partial release of individuals; and with respect to the rescue of the prisoners generally, the discouragement to negotiation with Mahomed Akbar Khan might be so far modified as to admit of some competent officer treating with him, or with an agent on his part, for their delivery, if this can be effected without stipulation for the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan; for that, you must be aware, is a proposition which you could not entertain as a part of a scheme for the exchange of persons held in detention, though if the state of things should appear to justify and require it, you would be authorised to speak of his release as an event which, under various contingencies of circumstances, might not be altogether impossible. Such a measure must be regarded as one of important state policy, and to be deliberately determined by the Government upon considerations affecting only the general well-being and advantage of the empire.

14. On the whole, you will understand that the great present object of your proceedings in Peshawur, is, beyond the safe withdrawal of the force at Jellalabad, that of watching events, of keeping up such communications as may be admissable with the several parties who may acquire power in the northern portion of Affghanistan, of committing yourself permanently with none of these parties, but also of declaring positively against none of them, while you are collecting the most accurate information of their relative strength and purposes for report to the Government, and pursuing the measures which you may find in your power, for procuring the safe return of our troops and people detained beyond the Khyber Pass.

15. In your intercourse with Rajah Golab Sing, and other Sikh officers at Peshawur, you should on all occasions observe a tone as conciliatory as possible, giving to them the consideration due to their rank and independent authority; but you will not require or rely upon the aid of the Sikhs, excepting on occasions when you may deem them perfectly trust-worthy, and for purposes towards the accomplishment of which you may consider such aid essential. On this head, as on all points connected with parties and proceedings within the Lahore dominions, you may always rely on the judicious advice of Mr. Clerk.

16. You will be particularly cautious to avoid, and yet more to repress in others, any indication which may lead to the adoption of a violent tone of national and religious animosity against the Affghans, such as in some of the correspondence of Captain Mackeson, his Lordship in Council has seen with much regret to have been very injudiciously adopted; and with reference to allusions which have been made to the transfer of Jellalabad to the Sikhs, I am desired to inform you that the British Government could not be parties, actively co-operating in that measure. Such a scheme would be of doubtful expediency, even if we withdraw our own force from Peshawur, and his Lordship in Council apprehends that none of the Sikh leaders would be found in any haste to adopt it. Should we withdraw from Peshawur, his Lordship in Council would not, however, interfere in any way to prevent the Sikh government from following the course which it might think the best for itself in the maintenance, or the extension, of its boundaries in that quarter.

17. The Governor-General in Council continues to regard with very great anxiety the position of the British garrison of Ghuznee. He will not relinquish the hope that on the opening of the season efforts may possibly be made from Candahar, either for the support of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer and his troops in the maintenance of their post, or to facilitate their retirement in that direction. But unless there should be an early dissolution of the confederacy of the hostile chiefs, this does not appear probable, and you should on your side omit no exertion to open a communication with Colonel Palmer. In this respect the Sikh government and officers might afford us the greatest assistance, by the conveyance of our letters through the Gahree Pass, and even by demonstrations, and the advance of a body of their own troops to support the retreat of

Colonel Palmer, if he is enabled to hold out till the return of spring, and resolves to attempt retiring by that route. Mr. Clerk will not have failed to take advantage of the return of some of the Lohanee merchants from Hindoostan, to open through them a communication with Colonel Palmer.

I have, &c.,
T. H. Maddock.

The Governor-General of India in Council to General Sir Jasper Nicholls.

Fort William, March 15, 1842.

Sir,—It appears to us that it would be convenient at this period to lay fully before your Excellency the deliberate views we entertain with respect to the measures now be pursued in Affghanistan; and we, therefore, transmit to your Excellency this letter, in continuation of those already addressed to your Excellency upon this subject.

2. The insurrection which has existed in parts of Affghanistan almost from the time of our obtaining possession of Cabul, which, in the summer of last year, led to more than one serious conflict with considerable bodies of men in the vicinity of Candahar; and, extending itself in October to the vicinity of Cabul impeded the march of Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale's brigade to Jellalabad; still more the revolution, rather than insurrection which commenced at Cabul on the 2nd of November, and which, after many disastrous and lamentable events, led to the ultimate destruction of a numerous division of the British army, a calamity wholly without parallel in our history in India; all these circumstances, followed as they have been by the universal hostility of the whole people of Affghanistan, united at the present moment against us in a war which has assumed a religious, as well as national, character, compel us to adopt the conclusion, that the possession of Affghanistan, could we recover it, would be a source of weakness, rather than of strength, in resisting the invasion of an army from the west, and, therefore, that the ground upon which the policy of the advance of our troops to that country mainly rested, has altogether ceased to exist.

3. The information received with respect to the conduct of Shah Shooja during the late transactions, is necessarily imperfect, and moreover, of a somewhat contradictory character. It is not probable that the insurrection against our troops should have originated with him. It is most probable, and it is almost proved, that he has adopted it, and, powerless in himself, is prepared to side with either party by which he may hope to be maintained upon his precarious throne.

4. Certainly, as we are at present informed, the conduct of Shah Shooja has not been such as to compel the British Government, in blind and solitary observance of the Tripartite Treaty, of which the ground has ceased to exist, to peril its armies, and, with its armies, its Indian Empire, in his support.

5. Whatever course we may hereafter take, must rest solely upon military considerations, and

have, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at Ghuznee, at Kelat-i-Ghilzye, and Candahar, to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk, and, finally, to the re-establishment of our military reputation by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment upon those who commit atrocities, and violate their faith, and that we withdraw ultimately from Affghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the king we have set up, has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed.

6. But, while the facts before us justify the withdrawal of our troops from Affghanistan, and the refusal of all further assistance to Shah Shooja, they are yet not such as to make it consistent with our reputation, to give our future support, as is suggested by Major Rawlinson, to Shah Kamran, and to make over Candahar to that nominal ruler of Herat, even were it consistent with prudence to engage in a new speculative enterprise beyond the Indus, which might render it necessary for us to retain, at an enormous cost, a large body of troops in the difficult country between that river and Candahar, for the purpose of maintaining in the country so made over to him, a sovereign personally incapable, and for many years unknown to its inhabitants, otherwise than by the fame of his degrading vices.

7. We are of opinion that it would be erroneous to suppose that a forward position in Upper Affghanistan would have the effect of controlling the Sikhs, or that a forward position above the passes of Lower Affghanistan would have the effect of controlling the Beloochees, and the Sindians, by the appearance of confidence and of strength. That which will really, and will alone controul the Sikhs, the Beloochees, and the Sindians, and all the other nations beyond and within the Indus, is the knowledge that we possess an army, perfect in its equipment, possessed of all the means of movement, and so secure in its communications with the country from which its supplies and its reinforcements are drawn, as to be able at any time to act with vigour and effect against any enemy.

8. In war, reputation is strength; but reputation is lost by the rash exposure of the most gallant troops under circumstances which render defeat more probable than victory; and a succession of reverses will dishearten any soldiers, and, most of all, those whose courage and devotion have been mainly the result of their confidence that they were always led to certain success. We would, therefore, strongly impress upon the commanders of the forces employed in Affghanistan and Sinde the importance of incurring no unnecessary risk, and of bringing their troops into action under circumstances which may afford full scope to the superiority they derive from their discipline. At the same time, we are aware that no great object can be accomplished without incurring some risk; and we should consider that the object of striking a decisive blow at the Affghans, more especially if such blow could be

struck in combination with measures for the relief of Ghuznee,—a blow which might re-establish our military character beyond the Indus, and leave a deep impression of our power, and of the vigour with which it would be applied to punish an atrocious enemy—would be one for which risk might be justifiably incurred, all due and possible precaution being taken to diminish such necessary risk, and to secure decisive success.

9. The commanders of the forces in Upper and Lower Affghanistan will, in all the operations they may design, bear in mind these general views and opinions of the Government of India. They will, in the first instance, endeavour to relieve all the garrisons in Affghanistan, which are now surrounded by the enemy. The relief of these garrisons is a point deeply affecting the military character of the army, and deeply interesting the feelings of their country; but to make a rash attempt to effect such relief, in any case, without a reasonable prospect of success, would be to afford no real aid to the brave men who are surrounded, and fruitlessly to sacrifice other good soldiers, whose preservation is equally dear to the Government they serve. To effect the release of the prisoners taken at Cabul, is an object likewise deeply interesting in point of feeling and of honour. That object can, probably, only be accomplished by taking hostages from such part of the country as may be in, or may come into, our possession; and, with reference to this object, and to that of the relief of Ghuznee, it may possibly become a question, in the event of Major-General Pollock's effecting a junction with Sir Robert Sale, whether the united force shall return to the country below the Khyber Pass or take a forward position near Jellalabad, or even advance to Cabul.

10. We are fully sensible of the advantages which would be derived from the re-occupation of Cabul, the scene of our great disaster and of so much crime, even for a week, of the means which it might afford of recovering the prisoners, of the gratification which it would give to the army, and of the effect which it would have upon our enemies. Our withdrawal might then be made to rest upon an official declaration of the grounds upon which we retired as solemn as that which accompanied our advance; and we should retire as a conquering, not as a defeated power; but we cannot sanction the occupation of an advanced position beyond the Khyber Pass by Major-General Pollock, unless that General should be satisfied that he can,—without depending upon the forbearance of the tribes near the Pass, which, obtained only by purchase, must, under all circumstances, be precarious, and without depending upon the fidelity of the Sikh chiefs, or upon the power of those chiefs to restrain their troops, upon neither of which can any reliance be safely placed,—feel assured that he can, by his own strength, overawe and overcome all who dispute the Pass, and keep up at all times his communication with Peshawur and the Indus; and we would caution Major-General Pollock, and all the officers commanding the troops in the field, not to place reliance upon, or to be biassed by, the representations of native chiefs who may have been expelled from their country, in consequence of their adherence to us, and who

will naturally be ready to lead us into any danger by operations which may have the possible effect of restoring them to their former possessions.

11. We have been informed that Major-General Pollock does not consider himself strong enough to force, and to keep, the Khyber Pass, without the first reserve brigade, which was not known to have crossed the Ravee on the 2nd of this month, and which can hardly join him before the second week in April; and being informed likewise that Major-General Sir Robert Sale had, on the 21st of last month, only forage sufficient to last about thirty days, we cannot but expect that those officers will have endeavoured to effect their junction before the arrival of the first reserve brigade, and that they will, when that junction shall have been effected, occupy a secure position near the Khyber.

12. In such a position they will, under all circumstances, be better enabled to assist any operations of Major-General Nott on the side of Ghuznee, by the moral effect of their concentrated strength, than they would be in a more advanced position of extreme hazard to the troops under their command.

13. We look, further, to the effect which the concentration of a large force under your Excellency's command upon the Sutlej would have upon the policy of the Sikhs, and of all Indian States, exhibiting the British Government in an attitude of imposing strength, and giving confidence to its army and to its subjects.

14. The operations of the large force under Major-General Nott and Brigadier England,—a force numerous enough to overcome all resistance whenever it might march, if its numbers comprised a due proportion of cavalry, and if it possessed the perfect equipment and ample means of movement, without which numbers of the bravest and best disciplined men have not the character of an army,—are necessarily so crippled by the want of cavalry and of animals of burden and draught, that we cannot safely rely upon those officers being able to effect any object beyond that of withdrawing the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzye, and securing their own retreat at the proper season, and their communications, in the mean time, with the Indus.

15. We cannot review all the circumstances of the present crisis without being deeply impressed with a sense of the danger arising from the dissemination of troops in an enemy's country, having difficult communication, and of the further danger of leaving any force intended for operations in the field, and at any time liable to be called into action, so composed in the several arms of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and so supplied with ammunition, provisions, and the means of movement, as to be in fact incapable of executing with promptitude and effect, and even of attempting, without peril to itself, any important operations with which it may be entrusted.

16. We subjoin, for the convenience of reference, a memorandum, showing the position and strength of the several corps of the army beyond the Indus, and moving towards that river at the latest period up to which we have information.

17. We have, by this post, transmitted a copy of this letter to Major-Generals Pollock and Nott, for their information and guidance.

Copies will also be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Clerk; and the despatch to Major-General Nott will pass under a flying seal through the hands of Major Outram and Brigadier England.

ELLENBOROUGH.
W. W. BIRD.
W. CASEMENT.
H. T. PRINSEP.

MAJOR RAWLINSON TO MR. MADDOCK.

Candahar, March 6, 1842.

Sir,—I had the honour to receive yesterday at this place copy of your letter to my address, under date December 24th, 1841. In explanation of my apparent neglect in not communicating direct with Calcutta on the affairs of Candahar, I have the honor to observe that, up to the 12th of November, I had no reason to believe the communication between Cabul and Jellalabad to be otherwise than partially interrupted; that, subsequent to this date, I had the honour to forward to you direct duplicates of all despatches of importance; that during the month of November, I also regularly corresponded demi-officially with Major Outram, with a view to the information of that officer, and the transmission of all intelligence of importance to Calcutta; that from the commencement of December, until the southern road became finally closed, I likewise addressed letters repeatedly to the Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor-General as the least intrusive way of communicating with Government, and that since that period, December 17th, debarred from the possibility of transmitting any bulky papers, and obliged to depend on the secret conveyance of foot messengers, I have still exerted myself to the utmost to keep Government duly informed of all affairs of consequence at this place through Lieutenant Hammersley, in political charge at Quetta, and through Major Outram, Political Agent in Sinde and Beloochistan. The difficulty of communicating still continues, and I have thus no alternative but to adhere for a time to my demi-official correspondence with Major Outram; but immediately that any safe channel is opened for the transmission of our dawks, I shall avail myself of it, to forward to Government duplicates of all my official letters, and to send a copy of the detailed political diary which I have kept since the commencement of our difficulties at Candahar in the end of last December. In the meantime, I have the honour to submit, in as concise and portable a form as possible, an abstract of all matters of consequence that have occurred at this place since the breaking out of the Cabul insurrection in the beginning of November.

At that period affairs wore a more tranquil and promising appearance in the Candahar province than I had ever witnessed since my assumption of the charge of the agency. Akram Khan, the leader of the Dehrawat rebellion, captured by Lieutenant Conolly, had been executed at this place by his Majesty's orders. Eight of the most influential of his colleagues in rebellion had been sent by me,

according to the orders of the Envoy, under charge of Lieutenant Crawford, to Cabul, that officer having my written instructions to destroy his prisoners in the event of an attempt at rescue. The Hazareh and Belooch tribes had been effectually conciliated; the Dooranees of the northern and western districts had been humbled and overawed.

On the 7th of November, Colonel McLaren's brigade marched for India; and upon the same evening we heard of the disaster which had befallen Captain Woodburn and his detachment, between Ghuznee and Cabul. I immediately applied to Major-General Nott to halt the Brigade. Upon the 14th, letters from the Envoy and Major-General Elphinstone arrived, announcing the Cabul insurrection, and calling on General Nott to reinforce the capital with the brigade under orders for India. Colonel McLaren accordingly returned to Candahar, and strengthened with a troop of horse artillery, started for Cabul upon the 17th. In the meantime, Captain Hart's corps of Jaunbaz had been called in from Tireen, agreeably to the Envoy's wishes, and followed in the rear of Colonel McLaren's Brigade, en route to Cabul. Two of the Shah's corps that had been left in Neesh and Dehrawat, after the return of the regular troops, were likewise summoned to Candahar, and nothing remained out but the 1st corps of Jaunbaz, the 1st Shah's regiment, and two guns in Zamin Dawur.

Having experienced much embarrassment from the presence of two Princes in this province during the summer and autumn, who regarded each other with the greatest jealousy, I judged the present to be a favourable opportunity for deputing Sufter Jung to Cabul, thus leaving Prince Timour in the immediate exercise of supreme authority in the Candahar government. Prince Sufter Jung accordingly returned from Zamin Dawur, and prepared to accompany the Jaunbaz to Cabul; but previous to the departure of the corps, I had reason to suspect the fidelity of the Affghan horse; and having come to an explanation with the Prince upon the subject, he signified to me that he would prefer remaining at Candahar during the winter, without employment, to running the risk of being disgraced by any treacherous conduct on the part of the horse to which he was attached. About the same time we learnt that Lieutenant Crawford had been attacked near Ghuznee, and had allowed the Dooranee prisoners under his charge to escape; and this intelligence was followed by an account of the Ghilzyes' attack upon Guddoo Khan, on his return from Ghuznee, in which that gallant Affghan officer, whose services to us throughout had been of such extreme value, was overpowered by numbers and slain, with seventeen of his best men, losing at the same time forty-five horses, and all the arms and baggage of the Rissalah. The province of Candahar itself, however, still continued tranquil; and it was not until we learnt, upon the 9rd of December, that Colonel McLaren had been forced by the inclemency of the weather to give up his advance on Cabul, that we were led to anticipate disturbances in this government. General Nott then judged it advisable to concentrate all his troops at Candahar, and accordingly ordered in the regiment and guns

from Zamin Dawur. I wished to keep the Jaunbaz at Giriskh, as the best chance of obliging them to adhere to us, from their enmity to the surrounding tribes, but my letters miscarried, and, unfortunately the Affghan horse returned to Candahar with the infantry. Colonel McLaren reached Candahar upon the 8th of December, and the Zamin Dawur detachment came in the following day. Lieutenant Hammersley was at this time about to dispatch treasure to Candahar from Quetta, but judging that the temptation of securing this booty would induce the tribes about the Kojuck to rise, I suggested its detention till a more favourable opportunity offered. It is fortunate that this detention occurred, or the treasure would certainly have been sacrificed; for intelligence having reached the Candahar frontier of the dispatch of Mahomed Atta Khan from Cabul to excite the rebellion in this province, the tribes to the south-east, who are particularly under the influence of that chief, assembled and came down upon the Quetta road, with the hope of plundering the convoy. Disappointed of their booty they returned to their homes; but an impetus had been given to insurrection by their movement, which led to many further evils. Lieutenant Bosanquet, on the 17th of December, reported to me that all was quiet in the neighbourhood of Killa Abdoolla; but on the following day he received orders from Quetta to evacuate his post, and this abandonment taking place immediately after the émeute north of the Kojuck, was construed into an admission of weakness, and was the signal for the Atchukzye tribe to rise, cutting off at once our communication with the south. I had no resource in this emergency but to send Saloo Khan, the Atchukzye chief, with the Candahar Jaunbaz, to reoccupy Killa Abdoolla, taking the precaution at the same time to withdraw the European Superintendent of the corps. The men on approaching the Kojuck were infected with the rebellion of the Atchukzye tribe, and the greater part of them deserted. Saloo Khan, however, remained firm, and has from that time steadily adhered to our interests, and has exerted himself to the utmost in our service, thus justifying, in the most satisfactory manner, the selection I had made of him for the important post of Sirdar of Jaunbaz, and proving, moreover, that I employed the best means at my disposal for preserving the communication with India.

I must now note a few particulars regarding affairs in the city of Candahar. When I became aware of the names of the leaders who headed the Cabul insurrection, and found that they were principally Dooranee noblemen of rank, I could not but be suspicious of the chiefs of Candahar, who are all of the same tribe. I temporised with them, however, during the whole month of November, keeping them in good humour, and leading them to believe that the Cabul rebellion was nothing more than a partial and temporary disturbance. When Colonel McLaren's retirement, however, became known, and Mahomed Atta Khan also approached the Candahar frontier as the champion of Islam, it was no longer possible to treat the Dooranee chiefs with the sort of half confidence that I had hitherto shown them. I had but three

courses open to me; 1st arresting the chiefs and expelling their followers from the city; 2nd obliging them to leave the city, which was equivalent to throwing them into the arms of Mahomed Atta Khan; and 3rd affecting to trust them with the execution and direction of a popular movement in favour of his Majesty the Shah, and against Mahomed Atta Khan, who approached Candahar as the representative of the Baruckzye Sirdars, —the acknowledged enemies of the Dooranee power; either of the two former courses appeared to me calculated to increase and precipitate our difficulties, whilst the latter secured a comparative safety to the city, and, in the event of the restoration of order at Cabool, to which I confidently looked forward, promised to relieve the Candahar province altogether of the troubles or the expenses of war. After the most mature deliberation, I accordingly adopted the latter course, persuaded his Royal Highness Prince Timour to depute his eldest son with the Dooranee chiefs, and advanced on account of the local government the sum of one lac of rupees to Meerza Ahmed, the revenue manager, to maintain the Dooranee troops in the field. I also obtained a *Futwa* from the priesthood of Candahar, declaring the Cabul conspirators, and their adherents, rebels and traitors, and deserving of punishment in this world and the next. The Dooranees quitted Candahar in the middle of December, delayed for a considerable time the advance of Atta Khan, prevented to the utmost of their power the spread of religious fanaticism among the tribes, and acted in apparent good faith until their accounts from Cabul impressed them with a conviction that his Majesty the Shah had ranged himself in the ranks of our enemies. I am induced, therefore, to hope that Government will not consider me to have acted inconsiderately or prejudicially to our interests in the game which I have played with the Dooranees. The expenditure of the lac of rupees answered the temporising purpose at which it was chiefly aimed, and the funds have been exhausted long ere this when we are about to be brought into collision with the Dooranees. To return, however, to the occurrences of the month of December. After the deputation of Prince Sekunder with the Dooranee chiefs, my attention was chiefly directed to the disposition of the Jaunbaz. A part of them accompanied the Prince, the remainder I judged it best to endeavour to station upon the Helmund, as well with a view to the protection of the fort of Giriskh, as to place them in a situation where they would be cut off from communication with Cabul, and surrounded with their blood enemies. They were to have started for Giriskh accordingly upon the 27th of December; but on the previous night, supposing from a mere accident that their intention to desert had been discovered, they broke into open mutiny, murdered Lieutenant Golding, wounded Lieutenant Patterson so severely that he now lies in danger of his life, and took the field, hoping to raise the country. It is worthy of remark, that they did not attempt to join the Dooranee camp, proving thereby that the chiefs were then understood to be friendly to us. Captain Leeson's cavalry, and a party of the Parsewan Jaunbaz, who remained firm under Lieuten-

ant Wilson, although in the same camp with the mutineers, were immediately detached in pursuit, and coming up with the Jaunbaz in the afternoon, at a village about twelve miles distant from Candahar, they attacked and dispersed them, killing the ringleaders of the mutiny, and inflicting a severe loss on the whole body. It had been my wish, with General Nott's concurrence, to send out two of the guns belonging to the local government, for the better protection of the fortress of Girishk. No escort, however, could be now spared, and I had no better means therefore of providing for the safety of that important post than by authorising Bulwent Sing, the Hindostanee Killadar, to increase his garrison to 400 men; and by obtaining from his Royal Highness Prince Timour the nomination to the government of the Helmund of a Baruckzye chief, the son of the famous Vizier Futteh Khan, who is possessed of an extensive influence in the tribe, and who is equally at enmity with the members of his own family, and with the other Dooranee chiefs who put his father to death.

An important occurrence took place on the 29th of December, two days subsequent to the Jaunbaz mutiny. Prince Sufter Jung, jealous of his brother, and disgusted at his own removal from authority, was won over by the persuasions of a dissolute and intriguing chief, the son of Shah Pussund, Khan of Laush, to fly from the city, and place himself at the head of the insurgents whom Mahomed Atta Khan was assembling on our eastern frontier. As the prince was subjected to no restrant, it was impossible to have provided against this flight. As soon, however, as he took the field, the rebel cause rapidly gained strength. The Jaunbaz, who had fled from Candahar and from Saloo Khan, collected round the standard of Mahomed Atta Khan, and the Sirdar fixed his headquarters at Dehla, distant about forty miles from the city. General Nott was deterred by the unfavourable state of the season from attacking the rebels at that place: and our inactivity being considered a proof of weakness, Mahomed Atta, with about 3,000 horse and foot, proceeded leisurely down the valley of the Arghundab to the vicinity of the town of Candahar; and having been joined by a considerable number of people from the surrounding villages, upon the 12th of January he took post on the river, distant five miles west of the city. General Nott attacked the enemy in this position, and dispersed them after a brief skirmish. The Dooranees, up to this time, had avoided committing themselves in any open hostility with us, though, I believe, that the Cabul advices, describing the increasing difficulties of our position, and affording a prospect of the Shah's being able, subsequently to our departure, to supersede the authority of the Baruckzyes, had rendered them ripe for declaring against us. Be this, however, as it may, when the Doorances found that we were engaged with Mahomed Atta Khan, their camp broke up tumultuously, and the entire force marched apparently to the support of their countrymen. They did not arrive in our vicinity, however, till the evening, when Mahomed Atta's followers were scattered in flight and disorder, and they then prudently retired to a sufficient distance to escape the

risk of being exposed to any immediate collision with us. From this time the Dooranee camp became the nucleus for rebellion. Sufter Jung, Mahomed Atta Khan, and the other fugitives from the field of the 12th, sought the protection of the Dooranees, and were honourably received. Prince Sekunder had been carried away by the Dooranee chiefs; but we succeeded in relasing him from their hands, and bringing him back into the city before Sufter Jung arrived in their camp. During all this period I had kept up an uninterrupted correspondence with Sufter Jung, with Meerza Ahmed, and with the Dooranees. The Prince, I believe, regretted the step he had taken, and would have returned to Candahar before the affair of the 12th, had I considered myself authorised to guarantee to him a definite reward for so doing; but, besides the inexpediency of thus putting a premium upon rebellion, it was altogether out of my power to promise him what he required, namely, the future government of Candahar. That I have been deceived with regard to Meerza Ahmed I candidly admit, as he is a man of first rate talent for an Affghan, and must, I supposed, appreciate the difference between the power of his countrymen and that of the British Government. I judged that from motives of self-interest he would adhere cordially to our cause. He appears, however from the breaking out of the Cabul insurrection, to have guessed that the contest would terminate in our compulsory abandonment of the country; and, thus while he honestly played for a season the temporising game that I enjoined upon him, he still took care so to strengthen his position with his own party, that in the event of our adversity, he might keep the lead in the Affghan cause which had been entrusted to him whilst acting under our own auspices. I was so sensible of the danger of this man as an enemy, that long after I had evidence of his duplicity, I affected to trust him, in the hope of his reclamation, and I might possibly, to the present day, have retained some hold upon him, had I not been necessitated, in order to carry on the business of local administration and to consolidate some party in the state as a counterpoise to the weight of the Dooranees, to bring his rival Meerza Wulee Mahomed into power, as revenue manager of Candahar. This arrangement took place, with his Royal Highness Prince Timour's approval, upon the 18th of January; and since that time, Meerza Ahmed has been actively employed as minister to Sufter Jung, in directing the councils of the Dooranees, and concerting measures to place them out of the danger of a surprise, and yet sufficiently near to have an appearance of menacing Candahar; and in this camp they remained from the 20th of January to the last day of February. Meerza Ahmed alone could have so long preserved union among the discordant elements of which this camp was composed; he alone could have managed, by the most careful revenue arrangements to have supported the concourse which was assembled round the standard of Sufter Jung; he alone, perhaps, could have prevented the Dooranees from risking an action in which they were certain to have been defeated—his measures throughout have been most skilful and well

sustained. The chiefs were, in the first place, sent to recruit in the different districts where their influence chiefly prevailed; revenue was raised in the usual forms, for the support of the troops, in anticipation of the coming harvest, the ryots receiving an acquittance from Meerza Ahmed, in case the management should continue in his hands, and being assured that, if our power prevailed, we were too just to subject the cultivators to a double exaction. Statements of the Shah's connivance in the Cabul revolution were industriously circulated; incessant attempts were made to tamper with our Hindostanee troops (not altogether without success), and letters were designedly thrown into our hands to render us suspicious of such few chiefs as adhered to us, whilst the most stringent measures were adopted to deter the villagers around the city from bringing supplies into Candahar. Such was the line of policy pursued by Meerza Ahmed from the 20th of January to the 20th of February. In this interim General Nott had laid in five months' supplies for the troops; he had repaired the fortifications to a certain extent; and, intending on the 12th of February to march out and attack the enemy, he had concurred with me in the advisability of disarming the population preparatory to the movement of our troops. Severe weather, however, rendered a march impracticable at the time he meditated; and before it became sufficiently mild to enable him to take the field, the tactics of the enemy had undergone a total alteration, in consequence of advices from Cabul.

It may be as well here to notice our receipt of intelligence from Cabul and Calcutta; the Government Letter of the 3rd of December, reached us on the 28th idem; and on the 30th of January we heard of the assassination of the Envoy and the intended evacuation of Cabul. On the 1st of February I addressed General Nott on the subject of the Government Letter of the 3rd of December, stating that although the contingency contemplated by Government appeared to have arrived, yet it was attended with circumstances which could not have been contemplated, and which seemed to render it advisable that we should await further instructions. In this view General Nott cordially concurred. Upon the 21st of February a letter signed by Major Pottinger and Major-General Elphinstone reached us, of the same tenour as that addressed by those officers to the authorities at Jellalabad, and in submitting the document to General Nott, I distinctly stated my opinion that the Cabul convention was in no way binding on us at Candahar. In this view also, General Nott fully coincided, expressing his resolve to enter into negotiations with no one pending the receipt of definite instructions from Calcutta. Two days subsequently, the resolutions of Government of the 6th of January reached Candahar, and from that date I have conducted my political duties in cordial communication with, but still in direct subordination to, Major-General Nott's authority.

The Cabul messenger who brought us Major-General Elphinstone's letter of the 25th of December, left the capital as late as the 22nd of January, and was the bearer of a number of important documents from his Majesty the

Shah, and from the Cabul leaders of the Dooranee Chiefs of Candahar. His Majesty's acceptance of the crown subsequent to our evacuation of Cabul was most gratifying to the Candahar insurgents, and was generally interpreted by them into a tacit approval of the progress and result of the revolution. They were not, however, I understand, perfectly satisfied on this score, and dispatched another messenger to Cabul, requiring the direct orders of his Majesty to attack us. In the meantime, the Dooranee Chiefs addressed a formal letter to me, of which I have sent duplicate copies through Major Outram, calling on us to evacuate Candahar in peace, lest we should experience the same fate as our countrymen at Cabul; and remarking further, that the coalition of the Shah with the insurgent party at Cabul had deprived us of any further pretext for maintaining our troops in the country. In reply to this letter, I wrote, with Major-General Nott's approval, that we still remained at Candahar in support of the Shah's authority, believing his Majesty to desire our presence, and that we had, moreover, an ample force at our disposal for the defence of our position.

Upon the 27th of February we received the Government Letter of the 28th of January, and General Nott then drew up a proclamation stating more explicitly the identity of our interests with those of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk and our determination to treat as enemies to his Majesty all those assembled in arms under Prince Suftur Jung. I obtained his Royal Highness Prince Timour's consent to this proclamation, and copies of it have been generally distributed through the country. Having further received on the 4th instant a copy of the Government Notification of January 31st, a translation of this has also been prepared, and all possible publicity has been given to the document. General Nott, also, in support of the determination which we have thus evinced to hold Candahar, has now made all his arrangements to take the field, and during the last few days I have been employed under his directions in expelling the Affghan population from the town preparatory to the movement. This extreme measure has been forced upon us by the paramount consideration of safety. There were, at least, 6,000 Affghans within the walls, who, in the present state of affairs, could not but be considered inimical to us, who had been generally, moreover, in active communication with the Dooranee camp, and to controul whom, such a garrison was necessary for the protection of the city as threatened to cripple our movements in the field. Under such circumstances, expulsion was indispensable, and although we have, no doubt, by the measure increased the national exasperation against us, still we have secured a position in which we may resolutely and confidently meet it. A distinction has been made in this clearing of the town, which it would have been as well to have avoided, had there been a prospect of accomodation with our Affghan enemies, but which has been forced upon us by circumstances, and from which, if the war (as is not improbable) should assume a character of inveteracy, we shall certainly derive beneficial results. The Sheeahs of Candahar have always been at enmity with the Dooranees, and in the disturbances which

have from time to time occurred in this province, they have evinced a general disposition to side with us. This feeling has been latterly still more directly manifested, and we have, in return, shown our confidence in them by permitting them to retain occupation of their dwellings. They must consider themselves for the future fully committed in our quarrel, and will, I think, be found of great value, if our contest with the Affghans proceeds to extremities.

I have now to detail the movements of the Dooranees since the 20th ultimo, when they received their advice from Cabul, announcing the Shah's restoration to power. Active measures of annoyance were at once adopted, a demonstration of force being considered likely to induce us more readily to an evacuation of the country. Large detachments of horse were thrown out from the Dooranee camp to the vicinity of the city, with a view of plundering our camels, cutting off stragglers, and preventing us from foraging. On the 21st, one of our foraging parties sustained a severe loss from the enemy's horse, 150 camp followers having been cut up, and nearly 300 camels carried off. On the 25th again, the Dooranee horse, nearly 2,000 in number, came down upon another party, but the escort of three regiments which had been sent for the protection of the camels, was too strong for the enemy to attack, and nothing occurred beyond a little skirmishing. On the 27th, a third party went out to the eastward to procure forage, and returned unmolested; and on the 2nd, a fourth detachment of two regiments and four guns proceeded in the same direction, and brought in bhoosa, without falling in with any of the enemy's horse. This brigade, however, remained out during one night, and a report having in consequence arisen that it had marched for Kelat-i-Ghilzye to withdraw the garrison of that place, large bodies of the Dooranee horse proceeded up the Turmuk valley to harass the force. Discovering their mistake, they have since returned, and have encamped for several nights a few miles to the south of the city, and yesterday they cut up some of our camp-followers close under the walls of the city. During this interval, the Dooranee head-quarters have been moved to the left bank of the Arghundab river, and the numbers and spirits of the party have been daily on the increase. It has been the object of the Dooranees to show themselves at all points, and to keep us in a state of perpetual alarm. They have destroyed the villages of those chiefs who were supposed to be friendly to us, have greatly impeded the conveyance of supplies to the city, and have even threatened the cantonments. The numbers of horse and foot at present in arms amount, I believe, to about 4,000 of the former, and 5,000 of the latter. It is said that they will, if possible, decline an engagement, and content themselves with harassing General Nott's force, which is known to be sadly deficient in cavalry, but they are aware that an irregular army, like their own, becomes altogether unmanageable when pressed upon by an active foe, and if the danger therefore of dissolution becomes imminent, it is thought that they may try their fortune in a battle. Should an action of this sort occur, I may confidently predict that tranquillity will for a time be restored to Candahar. The

Cabul Jaunbuz who are with the enemy will fly to the northward; the different chiefs will take refuge among the tribes in the remote districts; and some of those who consider themselves the least committed, may possibly be induced to come in.

The future prospects of Candahar will almost entirely depend upon the real feelings of the Shah, and the decision of the British Government with respect to him. Should we remain in the country as his supporters, we need not anticipate any very formidable opposition. Should Shah Shooja on the other hand be regarded as our enemy, I submit, with deference, that in regard to local feelings, his Majesty Shah Kamran will prove the most eligible rival to supplant him. Under any other arrangements, the war will become one of great inveteracy, and we can only expect to restore order by an overwhelming force, which shall suffice to crush altogether the power of the Dooranees. If we decide upon a measure of this sort, the attachment to us of the Sheeah population will be a most valuable auxiliary, and the Hazareh mountaineers, who are of the same faith, will gladly co-operate with us in the work of complete coercion.

I now do myself the honour to report various other measures, to which I have been compelled to give effect during the long period that has elapsed since an opportunity offered for reference to superior authority. I am still without any instructions on the subject of Herat, but I retain Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan at Candahar, as a pledge for the sincerity of his brother, and as a means for arranging any relations that we may possibly desire to enter into with Shah Kamran, in the event of his Majesty's succeeding in the contest which he has precipitated with Yar Mahomed Khan, and which after a continuance of two months, now promises to terminate in his Majesty's favour. Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan has been of the utmost service at Candahar in exerting his powerful influence with the Alekozye tribe, to detach it from the Dooranee confederacy, and, assisted with money which I have advanced to him for the purpose, he has so far succeeded, that the Alekozye chief in the Dooranee camp, one of the first nobles of Candahar, has been arrested and threatened with death by Prince Sufter Jung, for the lukewarmness his tribe has displayed in the Dooranee cause, and for being suspected of a personal attachment to us. Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan has been in the receipt of his allowance of 2,000 rupees per mensem, recommended in my dispatch of the 20th of November, since his arrival here, and acting on demi-official permission granted by the Envoy some months back, I have also advanced the sum of 10,000 rupees to Sirdar Deen Mahomed Khan, in consideration of his brother's services.

At the commencement of the Candahar disturbances, fearing that the outlaw Attar Khan would attempt to return through the Tymmunee country, to the Helmund, I made another disbursement (sanctioned by the Envoy on a former occasion), of 10,000 rupees to Ibrahim Khan, Sirdar of the Tymmunees, to induce him to close the passes against our enemy. This disbursement has brought us into very friendly relations with the Tymmunees, and an agent of the Sirdar still continues to reside in

Candahar. Deputations from the chiefs of Seistan, and from the Beloochees and Brahees of Gurmsel, who arrived at Candahar before the Cabul revolution broke out, have been obliged to remain here ever since at the Government's expense. The latter chiefs have been very useful in holding the Dooranees of Gurmsel in check, and thus preventing them from sending any considerable reinforcements to Suftur Jung's camp. The Hazareh and Belooch tribes, who returned with Lieutenant Elliot from Tireen and Dehrawut, have also resided in Candahar during the winter, and their entertainment here has pledged the tribes over whom their influence extends, to support the Jaunbaz detachment, that, up to the present time, has held its ground in Tireen, and paralyzed the movements of the Dooranees in that quarter, where the influence of Mahomed Atta Khan is paramount, and the tribes are notoriously strong and turbulent.

The Persian refugee, Agha Khan, is still a guest at Candahar, and General Nott, in consideration of our deficiency of cavalry, has expressed a wish that this chief, who is possessed of much military experience, and whose attachment to our interests is certain, should be intrusted with the temporary direction of such Parseewan horse as have remained true to us since the disorganization of the Jaunbaz. Agha Khan has at present about 300 of these horse under his orders, and will accompany General Nott in his projected attack upon the enemy. Were we not threatened with a deficiency of funds for our necessary expenses, I should venture to recommend that the Parseewan horse were considerably increased, as well with a view of relieving our own cavalry of the harassing duty of patrolling, as to give further confidence to the Sheeah party, and to show that we can still command the services of a not unimportant class of the Candahar population.

I have also the honour to bring to the notice of Government, that, during the late disturbances, when the sources of local revenue have been closed against the Government which we support, I have been compelled to advance funds for the maintenance of Prince Timour, of Abbas Khan, Sirdar of Candahar, and other chiefs, who are entitled to salaries from the Crown, and remained attached to the court of his Royal Highness. I have taken upon myself also to grant compensation for the losses sustained by Gaddoo Khan Rissalah in November; and it has further appeared to me on several occasions desirable to expend sums upon chiefs who have supplied us with valuable information, or who have laboured to preserve tranquility among their respective tribes. The total sum which I have disbursed for contingent expenses of this nature, inclusive of the original advance to Meerza Ahmed Khan, reported in a former part of my letter, amounts during the five last months to two lacs eleven thousand and sixty-six rupees, ten annas and eight pice; and I shall take the earliest opportunity of submitting a detailed explanation of the numerous items included in this account. I presume that henceforeward I must be guided in my political expenditure entirely by General Nott's view of expediency.

I have only further to report, that within the last fortnight the

fortress of Girishk has been attacked by the Baruckzyes, but that Bulwunt Sing, the Hindoostanee Killadar, has repulsed the assailants, and is confident of holding his post whilst his ammunition and provisions last. We are altogether without intelligence from Ghuznee, but the post of Kelat-i-Ghilzye is safe, and General Nott has directed the officer commanding to make every preparation for the sustained defence of his position.

I have, &c.

H. C. Rawlinson.

P.S. General Nott has marched out of the town this morning with five and a half regiments of infantry, sixteen guns, and about 1,000 horse. The Dooranees have advanced to meet him, leaving their heavy baggage in the rear, and it is not unlikely that, either to-day or to-morrow, an action will take place between our troops and the enemy. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of his royal highness Prince Timour, throughout the whole of the trying circumstances in which he has been placed. He has witnessed our reverses at Cabul, he has been addressed by his father in a manner which leads him to believe his Majesty to be inimical to us; his brother has absconded from Candahar to head the Dooranee rising, and he has been himself repeatedly solicited to make common cause with the insurgents, but he has continued firm to us to the present time, and I see no reason whatever to doubt his real attachment to our interests.

General Order by the Governor-General of India.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, April 30, 1842

The Governor-General has received a report from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated the 16th instant, announcing his arrival at Jellalabad.

The Major-General has thus carried into effect the orders of the Government in a manner which entitles him to the highest approbation.

Receiving the command of the army at Peshawur under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he has, in the midst of new and unforeseen embarrassments and disappointments, preserved a firm mind, and, justly relying upon his own judgment, he has at last, with equal discretion and decision, accomplished the object he was directed to effect.

The Governor-General requests Major-General Pollock to accept his acknowledgments of the good service he has thus rendered to the government of India, and begs he will communicate to the gallant officers and troops under his command, the entire satisfaction with which their conduct has been regarded on this occasion.

The Governor-General has already, in communicating the despatch from Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., dated the 7th instant, expressed his high sense of the services of that officer, and of the garrison of Jellalabad, terminating on that day by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had Colonel Dennie survived to enjoy it.

The garrison of Jellalabad having on that day achieved its safety

by its own prowess, and being now reunited to the army by the movements of the force under the command of Major-General Pollock, C.B., it remains only for the Governor-General to testify his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of the Government and of their country.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the second company of the 6th battalion of Artillery shall bear upon its appointments, and the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry upon its standards and appointments, and the 35th regiment of Native Infantry upon its colours and appointments, a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jellalabad.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased, in conformity with the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that "in order to give additional and lasting honours to the 35th Native Infantry, whilst it benefits the service generally, that corps shall hereafter be made a light infantry regiment, the duties of which it is already so well acquainted with, and has performed with so much zeal and spirit."

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April 1842, such medals to be all similar, and to bear on one side a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad," and on the other side the words "April 7th 1842."

The government of India will present such medal to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, belonging to their service, and will request the Home Authorities to lay before Her Majesty their most humble prayer that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the Major-General commanding, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in Her Majesty's service, who formed part of the garrison of Jellalabad, to receive and wear a medal similar to that which will be so presented to their brothers in arms.

The Governor-General, taking into consideration the many great privations to which the troops composing the garrison of Jellalabad were exposed during the blockade of that place, and the noble fortitude with which all such privations were borne, as well as the various losses the troops sustained, is pleased to direct that a donation of six months' batta be made to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, European and Native, who composed the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April, 1842.

The Governor-General will request his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army to give instructions in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jellalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on their route to their cantonments, by all the troops at such stations, in review order, with presented arms.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. Maddock.

MR. MADDOCK TO MAJOR-GENERAL POLLOCK.

Allahabad, May 4, 1842.

Sir,

The Governor-General was in expectation that, in pursuance of the request contained in his Lordship's letters to the Commander-in-Chief of the 19th ultimo, (of which a copy was communicated to you,) his Excellency would probably have addressed instructions to you, founded upon the more recent and accurate knowledge of your situation, which his Excellency's position at Simla enables him to obtain; but his Lordship is now informed that his Excellency has not deemed it necessary to issue any such further instructions, relying upon your discretion in acting upon the instructions you already have, contained in the letter of the Governor-General in Council to his Excellency, dated the 15th of March.

2. You have since received, in the letter of the 19th ultimo above referred to, a further indication of the views of the Government—views which have been in no respect varied by the demise of Shah Shooja, or by the victory of Sir Robert Sale.

3. On the contrary, that victory, in conjunction with your success, going far towards the re-establishment, in the minds of the Affghans, and of our troops, and subjects, and allies, of that sentiment of confidence in our military superiority, which it is so essential to preserve; and the decease of Shah Shooja having manifestly relieved the British from all such enagagements as might have been deemed to be of a personal character with him, it is in reality, and it will be in the opinion of all men, more easy for you to withdraw your troops from the advanced position they occupy, than it would have been, had political considerations of great importance appeared to require other and ulterior operations.

4. The most recent accounts which have been received of the difficulty experienced by you in obtaining supplies at Jellalabad, and in bringing forward supplies from Peshawur; and the very deficient means of movement, as well as of provision, which you possess, induce the Governor-General to expect that you will have already decided upon withdrawing your troops within the Khyber Pass, into a position wherein you may have easy and certain communication with India, if considerations, having regard to the health of the army, should not have induced you to defer that movement.

5. The Governor-General is satisfied that you will have felt that no great object can be accomplished by any army having deficient means of movement and supply, and that nothing but a great object could justify the incurring of great risks.

6. His Lordship is too strongly impressed with confidence in your judgment to apprehend that you will ever place the army under your command in a situation in which, without adequate means of movement and supply, it could derive no benefit from its superior valour and discipline, and might be again subjected to a disaster which, if repeated, might be fatal to our power in India.

7. The first object of the Go-

vernor-General's anxiety has ever been to withdraw, with honor, into positions of security, the several corps of the army which he found scattered and surrounded in Affghanistan. That object may now be accomplished as respects the army under your command; and the Governer-General could experience no higher satisfaction than that of hearing that, the health of that army, in whose welfare he takes so deep an interest, having been presevered, it was in a secure position, having certain communication with India.

I have, &c.,
T. H. Maddock.

The Governor-General of India to Major-General Nott.

Allahabad, July 4, 1842.

General,—You will have learnt from Mr. Maddock's letters of the 13th May and 1st of June, that it was not expected that your movement towards the Indus could be made till October, regard being had to the health and efficiency of your army.

You appear to have been able to give a sufficient equipment to the force you recently dispatched to Kelat-i-Ghilzie, under Colonel Wymer; and, since his return, you will have received, as I infer from a private letter addressed by Major Outram to Captain Durand, my private secretary, a further supply of 3,000 camels.

I have now, therefore, reason to suppose, for the first time, that you have the means of moving a very large proportion of your army, with ample equipment for any service.

There has been no deficiency of provisions at Candahar at any time; and, immediately after the harvest, you will have an abundant supply.

Nothing has occurred to induce me to change my first opinion, that the measure, commanded by considerations of political and military prudence, is to bring back the armies now in Affghanistan at the earliest period at which their retirement can be effected, consistently with the health and efficiency of the troops into positions wherein they may have easy and certain communication with India; and to this extent the instructions you have received remain unaltered. But the improved position of your army, with sufficient means of carriage for as large a force as it is necessary to move in Affghanistan, induces me now to leave to your option the line by which you shall withdraw your troops from that country.

I must desire, however, that in forming your decision upon this most important question, you will attend to the following considerations.

In the direction of Quetta and Sukkur, there is no enemy to oppose you: at each place occupied by detachments, you will find provisions: and, probably, as you descend the passes, you will have increased means of carriage. The operation is one admitting of no doubt as to its success.

If you determine upon moving upon Ghuznee, Cabul, and Jellalabad, you will require, for the transport of provisions a much larger amount of carriage; and you will be practically without communica-

tions, from the time of your leaving Candahar. Dependent entirely upon the courage of your army, and upon your own ability in directing it, I should not have any doubt as to the success of the operation; but whether you will be able to obtain provisions for your troops during the whole march, and forage for your animals, may be a matter of reasonable doubt. Yet upon this your success will turn.

You must remember that it was not the superior courage of the Affghans, but want, and the inclemency of the season, which led to the destruction of the army at Cabul; and you must feel as I do, that the loss of another army, from whatever cause it might arise, might be fatal to our Government in India.

I do not undervalue the aid which our Government in India would receive from the successful execution by your army of a march through Ghuznee and Cabul, over the scenes of our late disasters. I know all the effect which it would have upon the minds of our soldiers, of our allies, of our enemies in Asia, and of our countrymen, and of all foreign nations in Europe. It is an object of just ambition, which no one more than myself would rejoice to see effected; but I see that failure in the attempt is certain and irretrievable ruin; and I would endeavour to inspire you with the necessary caution, and make you feel that, great as are the objects to be obtained by success, the risk is great also.

If you determine upon moving by Ghuznee, and entirely give up your communications by Quetta, I should suggest that you should take with you only the most efficient troops and men you have, securing the retreat of the remainder upon Killa-Abdoolla and Quetta.

You will, in such case, consider it to be entirely a question to be decided by yourself, according to circumstances, whether you shall destroy or not the fortifications of Candahar; but, before you set out upon your adventurous march, do not fail to make the retirement of the force you leave behind you perfectly secure, and give such instructions as you deem necessary for the ultimate retirement of the troops in Sinde upon Sukkur.

You will recollect that what you will have to make is a successful march; that that march must not be delayed by any hazardous operations against Ghuznee or Cabul; that you should carefully calculate the time required to enable you to reach Jellalabad in the first week in October, so as to form the rear-guard of Major-General Pollock's army. If you should be enabled by a *coup-de-main* to get possession of Ghuznee and Cabul, you will act as you see fit, and leave decisive proofs of the power of the British army, without impeaching its humanity. You will bring away from the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee, his club, which hangs over it; and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the Temple of Somnaut. These will be the just trophies of your successful march.

You will not fail to disguise your intention of moving, and to acquaint Major-General Pollock with your plans, as soon as you have formed them. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Major-General Pollock to-day; and he will be instructed, by a forward movement, to facilitate your advance; but he will probably not

deem it necessary to move any troops actually to Cabul, where your force will be amply sufficient to beat anything the Affghans can oppose to it. The operations, however, of the two armies, must be combined, upon their approach, so as to effect, with the least possible loss, the occupation of Cabul, and keep open the communications between Cabul and Peshawur.

One apprehension upon my mind is, that in the event of your deciding upon moving on Jellalabad by Ghuznee and Cabul, the accumulation of so great a force as that of your army, combined with Major-General Pollock's, in the narrow valley of the Cabul river, may produce material difficulties in the matter of provisions and forage; but every effort will be made from India to diminish that difficulty, should you adopt that line of retirement.

This letter remains absolutely secret.

I have, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Allahabad, August 16,
No. 29, A., 1842.

Honourable Sirs,—I have the honour to forward to you several letters, written subsequently to my secret and confidential dispatch, in which I communicated the option I had offered to Major-General Nott, of retiring by Ghuznee and Cabul, instead of by Quetta.

These letters I have, equally with the others, deemed it necessary for the good of the public service, to keep this day entirely secret.

I have only communicated, generally, in a private letter to Mr. Clerk, my agent on the north-west frontier, the substance of the instructions addressed to Generals Nott and Pollock, with a view to his guidance in negotiations with the Durbar of Lahore.

You will perceive, from the perusal of these letters, that I adhere absolutely to my original intention of withdrawing the whole army from Affghanistan; and that I have, in the most emphatic manner, repeated the order before given for that withdrawal.

Some risk I deem it justifiable to incur for the recovery of the guns and of the prisoners, and with the view of exhibiting the triumphant march of a British army over the ground on which it once suffered defeat; but I consider the preservation of the army in Affghanistan essential to the preservation of our empire in India; and, however the world might forgive or applaud me, I should never forgive myself, if I exposed that army to any material and serious danger, for the possible accomplishment of any object now to be obtained in Affghanistan.

My hope and expectations are that, without incurring such danger, I shall effect, through the instructions I have given, every object now desired by the people of England.

I have, &c.

ELLENBOROUGH.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO MAJOR-GENERAL POLLOCK.

Allahabad, July 23, 1842.

General,—I am in hopes that Major-General Nott, will to-day be in possession of my letter of the 4th instant, and that you will, very soon after you receive this letter, be made acquainted with the Major-General's intentions.

My expectation is, that Major-General Nott will feel himself sufficiently strong, and be sufficiently provided with carriage, to march upon Ghuznee and Cabul.

I have taken the precaution of instructing Major Outram to send up to Candahar every disposable camel, and all the treasure at Quetta, about five or six lacs; and I have likewise instructed Major Leech, who may have reached Quetta, to return to Candahar. Major Leech's local knowledge will be of much use to Major-General Nott, if he should advance on Ghuznee and Cabul.

Major-General Nott, looking forward to the difficulties of the march, and the uncertain time it may occupy, and necessarily impressed with a deep sense of the importance of terminating the whole combined operations, and bringing off the two armies into the plains before the commencement of severe weather, will hasten his preparations for leaving Candahar, and I anticipate his being able to do so by the 15th of August.

I do not apprehend that between Candahar and Ghuznee any obstacles will be offered to his march, by an enemy disheartened by repeated discomfiture, and completely taken by surprise; and I look forward to the army from Candahar being to the north of Ghuznee by the 10th of September.

I have used every exertion in my power to complete the equipment of your army with carriage. From fifteen to twenty lacs of treasure will be forwarded to you, in addition to the ten already transmitted; and the Commissariat has been directed to provide the means of carriage for provisions for 7,500 men beyond the amount of your present force, such carriage being equal to the transport of fourteen days' supply.

I am assured by Mr. Clerk, that the requisite carriage will be furnished by the time fixed—that was, originally, the 1st of October; and since, the 21st of September.

I am hardly sanguine enough to think that all I have directed to be done, will be done by that earlier day; but I certainly entertain the expectation that, leaving, as you probably will, the 2nd regiment of Native Infantry, and 200 Irregular Cavalry, in the Khyber Pass, to occupy that position, and leaving likewise a garrison in Jellalabad, you will possess sufficient carriage to move the remainder of your army in advance, to support the march of Major-General Nott upon Cabul.

Mahomed Akbar Khan will probably retire from Cabul, on the appearance of the combined army.

The expectations of its advance will revive and invigorate the factions opposed to that chief; and it is not altogether improbable, that the result may be his overthrow, and the nominal establishment of a royal government, in the person of some other chief, or of the Prince Futteh Jung.

You are already authorized to treat with a *de facto* government

for the exchange of prisoners; but you will avoid doing any act from which it might be inferred that the British Government recognized any authority which may be established in Cabul.

You will distinctly declare that you are not authorized to make any such recognition, and you will refer the matter to me.

The object of the combined march of your army, and Major-General Nott's upon Cabul, will be to exhibit our strength where we suffered defeat; to inflict just, but not vindictive, retribution upon the Affghans; and to recover the guns and colours, as well as the prisoners, lost by our army.

The first of these objects is evidently attainable; but I cannot but entertain much doubt whether even the presence of two victorious armies at Cabul will effect the recovery of the prisoners.

The difficulty of recovering the prisoners arises from the circumstance of there being no strong established government in Cabul, which would have at once the will, and the power, to coerce individual chiefs, and to compel them to surrender the prisoners they may respectively have in their possession, for the purpose of relieving the country from the presence of a foreign army.

Our coercion of the government of Algiers in 1816 led to the restoration of slaves, the private property of individuals; but the government of Algiers was strong, and had power to compel such restitution. The apprehension of the consequences which might result from further refusal to surrender the Russian slaves, led the government of Khiva, in the last year, to compel individuals to give up their property; but the government of Khiva, too, was strong, and had the power to enforce obedience to its will.

There is no such government, and there is no present prospect of the establishment of any such government, at Cabul; and, most unfortunately, the early and frequent mention of ransom has led those who hold our prisoners in their power, to consider them as a valuable property.

The pressure of war may undoubtedly become so severe as to induce a somewhat general desire amongst the Affghans to terminate hostilities with us, by the surrender of all they have taken from us, and this general desire may practically compel the restitution of the prisoners; but I look to this event, as one rather to be desired than expected.

There is one other event, too, rather to be desired than expected, perhaps, but which must be deemed of not impossible occurrence,—the surrender of Mahomed Akbar Khan into your hands by the faction hostile to him.

To the possession of that chief's person, I attach very great importance. You are already authorized to give an assurance, that his life shall be spared; but you will not make any other condition, nor make that lightly. I earnestly desire that that chief, the avowed murderer of Sir William Macnaghten, and the betrayer of a British army, should come into our power without any condition whatsoever.

Should Mahomed Akbar retain his authority after your advance upon Cabul, he will endeavour to protract any negotiation, in which he will involve you, so as to detain you at Cabul until the severe season shall return, when he will

expect to obtain over you the same success which he obtained over our army last year, through the same means of cold and famine.

You will, therefore, not delay any operation whatever, which military considerations would suggest to you, in consequence of any pending negotiation. You will, as long as the season permits you to remain with perfect security, rely upon your own force, and upon that alone, for the effecting of your objects, and exert that force vigorously, giving every proof of British power, which is not inconsistent with the usages of war, and the dictates of British humanity; but you will never forget that, after so exhibiting that power, you are, without allowing yourself to be diverted therefrom by any object, to obey the positive orders of your government to withdraw your army from Affghanistan.

It will be your highest praise, after having re-established the opinion of the invincibility of the British arms upon the scene of their late misfortunes, to restore its armies to India in a perfectly efficient state, at a period, when I assure you that their presence in India is most desirable.

I trust that the last man of the two armies will have repassed the Sutlej by the 1st of January, and that I may then have the satisfaction of offering to you my personal congratulations upon your having successfully accomplished every object you have been directed to effect, and realized every reasonable wish of your country.

I have, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, September 21, 1842.

The Governor-General has this day received the reports of three victories obtained on the 30th of August, by Major-General Nott, over 12,000 Affghans thirty-eight miles south-west of Ghuznee; on the 8th of September, by Major-General Pollock, over the troops of Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the Ghilzye chiefs at Jugdulluck; and on the 16th of June by the expedition on the coast of China, within the mouth of the River Yang-tse-Kiang, at the City of Woosung.

In this last operation and those immediately succeeding it, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker and Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough took 364 guns from the Chinese.

On the 3rd of September, Major-General Nott had advanced to Nanee, within a short march of Ghuznee.

On the 9th of September, Major-General Pollock had advanced to Kutta Sung, and had experienced no opposition.

Formed as the troops under Major-General Nott have mostly been, by four years of constant service, and habituated as they have been to victory under their able commander, the Governor-General had anticipated their success against any force which could be brought against them. It is to the Governor-General a subject of sincere satisfaction, that the events of this campaign should have opened a more extensive field to that brave army on which it may make manifest to the world the high qualities

which he has long known it to possess.

Major-General Pollock has, through the prudence of his arrangements, and the correctness of the movements directed by him, had the gratification of affording to his troops the opportunity of proving their superiority to the Affghans, on the very scene of the last disaster on the retreat from Cabul; and Major-General Sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jellalabad, worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of leading the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The Governor-General regards with the highest admiration the noble ardour which has, in these several operations, been manifested equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He sees in the successes already obtained the certain promise of other more decisive victories, calculated to impress upon all the enemies of the British Government a conviction of the futility of resistance to the forces under his direction, and tending, under the continued favour of Providence, to effect the first object of his desire, the restoration of peace to Asia.

By order, &c.,

J. H. Maddock.

II.—OPERATIONS OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR R. SALE.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale to Captain Grant.

Camp, Bootkhak, October 12, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honour to state to you, for the information of Major-General Elphinstone, C.B., that the task of forcing the pass of Khoord Cabul, and defeating the rebels posted within it, has, this morning, been accomplished.

After fully weighing the whole of the information brought to me at various periods in the course of yesterday, I came to the conclusion that the main body of the insurgents was posted behind a breastwork near the middle of the pass, and that they would defend it, as well as the almost inaccessibile heights on either flank of it.

My plan of attack was therefore arranged as follows. I determined to employ 200 Jezzailchees, under the well known Sirdar Jan Fishan Khan, to create a diversion by assaulting, in flank and rear, the precipitous ridge which forms the southern side of the Durra, whilst the troops under my command entered its gorge, and attacked the enemy in front. The force left camp at 6 A. M. The advanced guard consisted of the two guns of Foot Artillery, under Lieutenant Dawes, two companies of the 13th Light Infantry, under Captain Fenwick and Lieutenant Geo. King, the flank companies of the 35th Native Infantry under Captain Younghusband, and a detachment of pioneers under Captain Broadfoot, the whole being in charge of Captain Seaton, 35th regiment of Native Infantry. The remainder of the 13th and 35th formed our main body. As we

approached the insurgents' position, we found that the reports of our spies had been substantially correct, but that the enemy were withdrawing from behind their breastwork in the valley, and occupying the rocky ridges of the mountains on either side. They opened upon us a well-directed fire, and, at the very commencement of the affair, I received a wound from a ball, above the ancle, which ultimately compelled me to leave the field. Whilst I remained on it, however, I directed two companies of the 13th, and one of the 35th, to ascend the precipices on either hand in face of the enemy, and I must, in justice to them, mention the gallantry, activity, and perseverance with which this duty was performed, and the enemy driven by our skirmishers from point to point of eminences almost perpendicular. When compelled to retire, I resigned the command into the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, C.B., and have the pleasure to forward his report, detailing the further progress and completion of the affair.

I have, &c.,

R. Sale.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale to Captain Grant.

Camp in the Valley near Tezeen, October 23, 1841.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you for the information of Major-General Elphinstone, C.B., that the force united under my command, consisting of the 1st Brigade of Infantry, No. 6 Light Field Battery, the Mountain Train, the corps of sappers and miners, a squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry, and a Rissalah of the Shah's 2nd Cavalry, marched from Khoord Cabul towards Tezeen yesterday morning. Lieut.-Col. Monteath, 35th, commanded the advanced guard, Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, 13th, the main column, and Captain Oldfield, 5th Light Cavalry, the rear guard, in each of which troops of the several arms were appointed according to the best of my judgment. The force felt its way cautiously through the defiles of the Huft Kotul, occupying with skirmishers the hills on either flank, and leaving parties for the protection of our baggage and rear on selected points. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the advance and main body had halted in the valley of Tezeen. From this low ground another vale stretches out towards the south-east, and on the sides and summits of the mountains which enclose the latter, were posted in every quarter bodies of the insurgents, whilst another portion of their force, consisting of foot, led on by Sirdars on horseback, and their mounted followers, showed a determination to dispute with us the possession of a conical hill, which partly closes the entrance of the branching valley, and barred our approach to Mohamed Ufzal's fort, a large work backed by gardens, which the rebels still garrisoned. From this eminence the advanced guard under Colonel Monteath drove them by a combined attack, and I then directed the 13th Light Infantry and a portion of Captain Abbott's battery to advance under Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, and

assault the fort itself. The insurgents, however, abandoned it after directing from it a feeble fire.

I immediately determined to establish in it a depôt for my sick and wounded, and to take it as a point of support for ulterior operations and an appui to my camp, to be fixed under its walls; but as the enemy continued to occupy in force a nearly circular range of heights, and even boldly to skirmish in a lower part of the valley, it became necessary to drive them from such segments of the mountain as would, if remaining in their hands, have given them the power to command our position, and fire upon the troops with advantage at night. This led to a succession of skirmishes, which were maintained with great coolness and spirit by several companies of the 13th and one of the 35th, aided by the guns of Captain Abbott's battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the cavalry. The combat was prolonged until after dusk, and the ammunition of one of the companies of the 13th having been expended, it was compelled temporarily to retire, and a very promising officer Lieutenant Edward King, was killed at its head. A supply of cartridges and a reinforcement were promptly sent up, and the affair ended by the rebels being pushed off every part of the steep mountains which we designed to retain. The returns will show that our loss has been slight, and I have no doubt that the enemy suffered severely from the fire of our skirmishers and the shot of our batteries. The force bivouacked in position without an attempt being made upon our line. Morning showed us the heights everywhere deserted by the rebels, and if a negotiation which they have opened in very humble terms, should not end in their entire submission, I purpose to attack their principal fort to-morrow.

I regret to have to add, though every precaution was adopted for the security of our line of communication, a large interval was created between our main body and rear guard, by the circumstance of the latter having to await at Khoord Cabul the arrival of carriage from the capital for part of the public baggage. A light armed enemy, well acquainted with the country, did not fail to take advantage of this, and I fear that some ammunition and valuable stores have fallen into their hands. I beg to forward the report of Captain Oldfield, detailing every occurrence whilst he commanded the rear-guard, also the returns of killed and wounded and of ammunition expended.

I have, &c.,
R. Sale.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale to Captain Grant.

Camp, Gundamuck, October 30, 1841.

Sir,—Yesterday the force under my command was again engaged with the insurgents of these mountains, and the affair was the sharpest which we have had since penetrating the pass of Khoord Cabul. I experienced little molestation in my camp at Jugduluk, but observed, towards sunset and by moonlight, evident indications of the enemy, which had attacked our

rear-guard, earlier in the day being in the act of moving off over the hills, with a view of concentrating between my force and Sookhab. Major-General Elphinstone is acquainted with the localities, and will not have forgotten that the only entrance to the valley at Jugduluk, from the eastward, is by a long and winding kotul, overlooked and commanded by a lofty range of mountains, partially clothed with bushes and dwarf trees. Of these really terrific eminences the rebels had, as I had anticipated, taken possession, in more considerable numbers than we have been opposed to since leaving Tezeen. Holding all the salient points of the hills, and secured by breastworks, they showed a determination to dispute with the utmost obstinacy the progress of our flanking parties, and to endeavour to prevent the debouche of our advance and main column. To enable us to effect this I had to detach companies from every corps in the force to the right and left, which, aided by the artillery, won their way inch by inch up the lofty heights. Much however, remained to be done, and the fire of the mountaineers from several of the tallest summits was unabated, and success was everywhere doubtful, when a single company of the 13th, under Captain Wilkinson, was directed to advance up the defile itself. It pressed forward at a rapid pace, supported by all the reserves which remained available, and to the surprise of the whole force, found that the enemy had neglected to guard the main outlet. This van-guard, therefore, its supports, and the guns, were quickly established on the narrow table-land, from which they it had in their power to take the whole of the defences of the rebels in reverse. Our troops commanded the route to Sookhab, and the enemy seemed to decline all further opposition. The march was resumed; but as the cumbrous train of baggage filed over the mountain, the insurgents again appeared from beyond the most distant ridges, renewed the contest with increased numbers, and the most savage fury. Our rear-guard made the best dispositions for defence and rescue; but the suddenness of the onset caused some confusion, during which, notwithstanding the efforts of the troops, some baggage and camp-equipage fell into the hands of their opponents. Captain Wyndham, of the 35th, was killed at this crisis of the affair; and several brave men of all the corps fell or were wounded. Soon, however, by the praiseworthy exertions and cool and soldierlike order and example of Captains Backhouse and Broadfoot, of the Shah's service, and Fenwick, of the 13th, confidence was restored, the aspect of the affair changed, and the rear-guard extricated from the defile. It continued in the best order to retreat, and to repel the enemy, who had followed it up to the point at which the loftier hills wear away. Our casualties of yesterday and the day before amount to 130; amongst whom are one officer killed and four wounded. This loss will not be considered heavy by those who have seen the heights from which the rebels were driven, and are acquainted with the habits and character of the mountaineers to whom we were opposed. I have to-day marched to this place without any interruption worthy of mention.

From the details of this dispatch

the Major-General commanding in Affghanistan will be enabled to draw his own inferences as to the actual state of our relations with the refractory chiefs who were admitted at Tezeen into a treaty of reconciliation with the Government against which they had rebelled. But it belongs more peculiarly to my vocation in the field, now that there is a prospect of brief repose in the vicinity of this cantonment, to report with much satisfaction, the cheerfulness, steadiness and perseverance with which the troops have performed every duty required of them: since leaving Cabul they have been kept constantly on the alert by attacks by night and day; from the time of their arrival at Tezeen they have invariably bivouacked, and the safety of our positions has only been secured by unremitting labour, and throwing up intrenchments, and very severe outpost duty; whilst each succeeding morning has brought its affair, with a bold and active enemy, eminently skilful in the species of warfare to which their attempts have been confined, and armed with jezails, which have enabled them to annoy us at a range at which they could only be reached by our artillery.

Though compelled by the effects of my late wound to witness these conflicts from a doolie, I must bear my unequivocal testimony to the gallantry of officers and men, on every occasion of contact with the enemy, and especially in scaling the tremendous heights above Jugduluk. I enclose a casualty return.

I beg to express my sense of the highly able assistance which I have received in all our attacks and skirmishes, and throughout the operations, from Lieutenant-Colonels Dennie and Monteath, C.B. I have been much pleased with the address and able management of Captain Abbott, of the artillery, who has twice commanded the advanced guard; and the exertions of Captain Wade, my Brigade-Major, and of Captain Havelock, Persian Interpreter to General Elphinstone (temporarily attached to me), in conveying my orders from point to point, and aiding in in the dispositions, deserve my warmest commendations.

I have, &c.,
R. Sale.

Major-General Sir R. Sale to Captain Paton.

Jellalabad, Nov. 15, 1841.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, requiring the force under my command to move again upon Cabul. In reply, I beg to represent that the whole of my camp equipage has been destroyed; that the wounded and sick have increased to upwards of 300, that there is no longer a single depôt of provisions on the route; and that the carriage of the force is not sufficient to bring on one day's rations with it. I have at the same time positive information that the whole country is in arms, and ready to oppose us in the defiles between this city and Cabul, whilst my ammunition is insufficient for more than two such contests, as I should assuredly have to sustain for six days at least. With my present means I could not force the passes of

either Jugdulluk or Khoord Cabul, and even if the *débris* of my brigade did reach Cabul, I am given to understand that I should find the troops now garrisoning it without the means of subsistence. Under these circumstances, a regard for the honour and interests of our Government compels me to adhere to my plan already formed of putting this place into a state of defence, and holding it if possible, until the Cabul force falls back upon me, or succours arrive from Peshawur or India.

Yesterday this city was invested by the enemy, amounting at the least to the lowest calculation to 5,000 men, which had kept up a heavy fire on the defective walls for upwards of twenty-four hours, by which we suffered much. I directed Lieut.-Colonel Monteath, at the head of 700 bayonets, and the cavalry, to sally forthwith and make a general attack. The enemy were totally routed at every point; but I must of course expect successive investments, and to have to make unremitting efforts for our defence.

I have, &c.

R. Sale.

Major-General Sir R. Sale to Major Craigie.

Head Quarters, Jellalabad, Nov. 18, 1841.

Sir,—The troops under my command reached this city on the 12th instant.

My line of march on the 11th was no otherwise interrupted than by the attacks of bodies of plunderers on the baggage, who received signal punishment from our precautionary parties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie commanded the rear guard; he retired slowly before the enemy, repelling him by skirmishes and cannon as long as the ground continued abrupt and rugged, but on approaching the plains, he commenced to manœuvre with the view of drawing them into an action on the level. Their boldness favoured his stratagem, and foreseeing this result, I had dispatched the Rissalah of Shah's horse to reinforce him. At length the desired moment arrived, and the Lieutenant-Colonel directed Captain Oldfield, of the 5th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Mayne, of the Shah's 2nd, to make a combined charge against the Ooloose; this was executed with great rapidity and resolution, and in very compact order; and in a few minutes upwards of 100 Affghan matchlock men were sabred and shot, and the rest driven in irremediable confusion to the heights. It was ascertained on the spot, that the Ooloose had left in the course of the whole affair 150 dead on the field, and the proportion of their wounded must have been heavy. After this salutary lesson, their efforts to annoy our columns on their route up to the walls of this place were cautious and feeble.

The defences of Jellalabad consist of a mud *enceinte*, of upwards 2,000 yards, of weak curtains and round towers, which have a narrow rampart, but insufficient parapet. On the northern face the profile is less bold than elsewhere, and there was excellent cover for an enemy within pistol shot. On the evening of the 12th, our infantry oc-

cupied the gates and the ill-constructed citadel, whilst the artillery and cavalry were dispersed in the enclosures adjacent to the residences of the king, and envoy, and minister, without the walls.

On the morning of the 13th, more regular occupation was taken of the place. Troops were posted on the whole of its bastions, the two infantry corps were established in the citadel, the artillery in an open space in front of it, and the cavalry in the Shah's garden. About 250 of the Khyberees had remained steady to their allegiance; the Jezzailchees were emulating the regular battalions in zeal and courage, and unremitting efforts were made by plying our intrenching tools, and the substitution of camel saddles for sand-bags, to put the town into a state of decent defence; in the meantime a great force had assembled under the walls to the southward and westward, whilst other masses came down from the direction of Lughman, crossed the river, and invested us closely to the northward, detaching parties to set fire to the cantonment, raised at so great an expense in 1840. It had been in part burnt down the night before, and was now involved in a general conflagration; the enemy, masked by trees and old buildings, kept up an incessant fire of musquetry against the walls at a very short range for upwards of twenty-four hours, by which our men sustained some loss behind their growing defences; and as it was desirable to diminish the consumption of provisions within the city, I adopted the measure, first, of telling the women and children to withdraw, next, of excluding all strangers and suspicious persons, and finally, of getting rid, as far as it was practicable, of the whole male population, excepting the shopkeepers, whose stay was valuable to us.

On the morning of Sunday the 14th, I determined to attempt to dislodge the enemy from a part of their position. I placed for this purpose a force consisting of 300 men of the 13th, 300 of the 35th, 100 sappers, three guns of Captain Abbott's battery, the whole or the cavalry, and 200 Khyberees, at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C.B., and directed him to sally from the town, and assail that part of the enemy's line from which I was most desirous of expelling them. I beg to forward the report of the very gallant affair which followed, and which I had the satisfaction of witnessing from the walls. This spirited attack upon not fewer than 5,000 men, has wholly broken up the enemy's investment, and we have from that hour scarcely seen an armed Affghan in our neighbourhood: we have availed ourselves of this pause to put the walls into a state of defence, which will, I trust, enable us to defy the efforts of any Asiatic force, unaided by siege artillery; and are using every exertion to store our magazines with grain from the adjacent villages. I inclose reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie and Captain Oldfield, and casualty returns from the 11th to the 14th instant, inclusive.

I have, &c.

R. Sale.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. SALE TO MAJOR CRAIGIE.

Jellalabad, Nov. 24, 1841.

Sir,—The communication being on all sides interrupted, I am compelled to write in the most condensed form. Lest previous letters should have been intercepted, I would ask of you now to acquaint the Commander-in-Chief that the substance of our intelligence from Cabul is, that a sudden and sanguinary insurrection broke out there on the 2nd of November. Armed bodies attacked simultaneously the houses of all the British residents in the city. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, and Lieutenant Broadfoot, were murdered. Brigadier Anquetil, Captains Johnson and Troup, were fortunately at the moment in the cantonment. Captain Skinner has been secreted; Captain Mackenzie, S.S.F., cut his way through the assailants (wounded). The insurgents proceeded to establish themselves on the hills around the city; and, making an unexpected attack on our commissariat magazine, carried and plundered it. There was a simultaneous rising in the Kohistan: the Shah's Goorkha battalion, and his regiment of Kohistanees, were both defeated, and every officer put to the sword, excepting Major Pottinger and Lieutenant Haughton: the latter has lost one hand. Our troops at Cabul maintained themselves on the two points of the Bala Hissar and the entrenched cantonment. They repelled several attacks on the latter, and made a brilliant sally on the 5th. Actions were fought with varied success up to the 10th, on which day the British attacked, and carried with great slaughter several forts, and obtained very considerable supplies of provisions. The enemy assailed the cantonment on the 13th, but were repulsed with great loss, and two guns, which had been captured from the Wuzeer, were retaken. Since that time it would appear that there has been no engagement, but the investment continues, and the numbers of the enemy daily increase. All tribes are united against the Shah. The insurgents have proclaimed Mahomed Zeman Khan Barukzye, king; Jubber Khan, Wuzeer; and Abdoollah Khan Alchukzye, the assassin of Sir A. Burnes, Surdar-i-Surdaran. The earlier part of these events and transactions became known to me on the night of the 10th instant, at Gundamuck; and I was urged by General Elphinstone to advance to the succour of the capital, if I could place my sick and wounded in security. This was impossible; my ammunition also was insufficient for the operation; we had no supplies; and our carriage cattle were daily diminishing in number. I determined, therefore, to retire on Jellalabad. On the 11th, the Jan-Bazees went over to the enemy, and they have since been followed by the Khyberee corps. I reached this place on the 12th, after a successful rear-guard affair, in which my cavalry charged, and the enemy left 150 dead on the field. 5,000 men invested this place on the 13th; and on the 14th I ordered a sally and general attack with part of my garrison. The enemy were totally routed, and I have since scarcely seen an armed Affghan around us, though a force is known to have assembled within a few

miles. Incessant labour has put this place into a respectable state of defence. Eleven guns and five mortars are mounted on the works, which have now a widened rampart and growing parapet of three feet. Meanwhile the Khyber is in a state of insurrection. Ali Musjid has been besieged; Captain Ferris' corps at Pesh Boluk was attacked, and it is believed that he only escaped with his people by concluding a convention with the assailants, and retiring to Peshawur. We have, however, no certain information regarding him. I forward copy of General Elphinstone's last communication, written in French, in consequence of its being known that the enemy have employed two young men, instructed in English in Delhi or Loodianah, to read our intercepted dispatches. I am happy to perceive that the general approves of my measures. Captain Macgregor and I have written to Captain Mackeson to send up through the Khyber to us ammunition, treasure, and provisions, and to call upon the Sikh government to aid us, according to treaty, with 5,000 troops. I can, in every event, I trust, maintain myself here for thirty days, and await reinforcement from India; and I should hope that Major-General Elphinstone will be enabled to retain possession of all he holds at Cabul. His Excellency will not fail to perceive from the above detail, that all measures of reinforcement and succour ought, at this crisis, to be prompt and energetic.

I have, &c.

R. Sale.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Elphinstone to the Address of Sir R. Sale.

Cabul, Nov. 18, 1841.

Mon cher Sale,—J'ai reçu votre lettre du 15mo. Je pense que vous avez très bien fait is vous envoi des renforts de la place de Peshawur, et que vous vous trouvez dans la situation de nous aider, ne manquez pas de la faire; nous sommes dans un peril extrême.

Major-General Sir R. Sale to Major Craigie.

Jellalabad, Dec. 2. 1841.

Sir,—I have to request the favour of your informing the Commander-in-Chief, that the enemy who had for some days annoyed my garrison, by sending forward parties to open a desultory fire on our soldiers labouring on the works, appeared in force yesterday morning, closely environed the northern and western faces, and partially surrounded the whole place. A desire, under present circumstances, to reserve our ammunition, would, perhaps, have induced me to tolerate this audacity somewhat longer; but as these continued attacks had at length the effect of compelling our people to suspend their exertions to complete the parapets, and as the reports of our spies indicated an intention on the part of the rebels to establish mines under the scarp of our defences (a species of operation in which some Khails of this country are exceedingly skilful), I determined to remove them by a

sally to a more convenient distance. I therefore formed a column within the Cabul gate, consisting of 300 of the 13th, 300 of the 35th, a detachment of Sappers and Jezailchees, two guns of No. 6 Light Field Battery, and the whole of the cavalry. I placed this force under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, purposing to superintend the operation myself from the ramparts.

On the gate being thrown open, the column advanced at a rapid pace, and then, according to my previous instructions, the sappers diverging to the left, swept the whole space in front of the walls in that direction, and moved towards the rocky mounds on the right of the main road from Cabul. The security of the other flank was in like manner provided for, by a company of the 35th being extended facing towards the river, whilst the cavalry had been ordered to follow the track of the main column, then forming and wheeling to their left to intercept all fugitives on the plain in that quarter. These movements were made in uninterrupted succession, and with great spirit, and an animating cheer burst from our soldiers the moment they found themselves beyond the walls. The enemy poured their fire upon Colonel Dennie's column as soon as it debouched, but dismayed by the unchecked speed of its advance, broke, and deserting the ruined forts in their rear, fled across the plain obliquely towards the river. They were promptly and hotly pursued up to its bank by the Jazailchees and the skirmishers of the 13th; and Captain Abbott pushing his guns at the gallop up to a point which commanded the stream, formed battery, and completed the *deroute*. His practice here was excellent, and the enemy suffered visibly and severely from his round shot and shrapnell. Many of them fell under his fire and that of the infantry and irregulars, and many rushing into the river, and missing the ford in their consternation, got into deep water, and were swept away and drowned. The cavalry also successfully sought an opportunity of charging on the level, and once more found ample employment for their sabres. The sappers too, surprised, by a sudden onset, a mass of the Ooloos, which was moving on apparently with the intention of operating against the southern front of the walls, and dispersed them with slaughter. The enemy now were in panic flight on every side, and the reserves having been steadily reformed, the work of demolishing the walls of old forts which had afforded cover to petty assailants, was commenced.

The effect of this sudden and unexpected blow has been electrical. The insurgents have not only fled from the near holds of the Zilne Urbol and two others, in which the Ghiljee Chiefs Uzeez Khan and Gool Mahomed and Golam Jon, son of the revolted Urz Bezie, had taken up their quarters, but retired from the whole line of the Char Bhag forts, and only rallied at Umr Khail, at the cautious distance of twelve miles from our ramparts. The latest information is to the effect, that the rebel commander has demanded a strong reinforcement of horse from Cabool as an indispensable condition of his making any further attempt against us. Our loss has been trifling beyond calculation or hope. I have, &c.

R. Sale.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale to Major-General Lumley.

Jellalabad, Jan. 13, 1842.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Assistant-Surgeon Brydon, a few hours since, arrived at this place wounded, and has reported that, on the faith of a treaty, our troops left Cabul on or about the 6th instant.

They were treacherously attacked on the road by overwhelming numbers, and from the nature of his recital there is reason to expect that he is the only one of the fugitives that we shall ever see alive.

Relying on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's promise to relieve us as soon as possible, I have resolved on the most determined defence of this place; but if his Excellency will understand that the parapets are not cannon-proof, and that as the Cabul force has abandoned all their guns, we may expect to be besieged immediately by the Affghans, aided by a considerable artillery, I feel that this short statement is the strongest appeal I can make for succour.

I have, &c.

R. Sale.

Major-General Sir R. Sale to Captain Ponsonby.

Jellalabad, April 7, 1842.

Sir,—Information was, on the evening of the 5th instant, brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms, by spies from the enemy's camp, to the effect that the force under Major-General Pollock, C.B., had met with reverses in the Khyber, and retraced its steps towards Peshawur; and about ten o'clock A.M. on the 6th, a *feu-de-joie* and salute of artillery were fired by Mahomed Akbar, which were said to be in honour of the same event. It was on the same day, and through similar channels announced to me, that the Affghans were sending additional reinforcements to aid in defending their frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend on these statements, which were improbable in themselves, and accompanied by counter reports, of a new revolution at Cabul, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing; and of the defeat of the Ghazees in Khyber; and by an account of the intended, and even actual, retreat of the Sirdar into Lughman,—I adopted on a full consideration of various circumstances and rumours, the resolution of anticipating the last mentioned event, if it had not come to pass, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, in the hope of relieving this place from blockade, and facilitating General Pollock's advance to our succour. I accordingly gave directions to form three columns of infantry, the central consisting of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry (mustering 500 bayonets), under Colonel Dennie, C.B.; the left, of the 35th Native Infantry (also 500 strong), under Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath,

C.B.; and the right, composed of one company of the 13th Light Infantry, and one of the 35th regiment Native Infantry, and the detachment of Sappers under the command of Lieutenant Orr (the severity of Captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective), amounting to 360 men, commanded by Captain Havelock, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; these were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 field-battery under Captain Abbott, to which Captain Backhouse, Shah Shooja's artillery, was also attached, and by the whole of my small cavalry force under Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne.

The troops issued from the Cabul and Peshawur gates at daylight this morning. So far from the Sirdar having made any dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force (not falling short in all of 6,000 men), was formed in order of battle, for the defence of his camp; its right resting on a fort, and its left on the Cabul river; and even the ruined works within eight hundred yards of the place, recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzye marksmen, evidently prepared for a stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Captain Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain; whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort, upon the same base, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret, I have to record that, whilst nobly leading his regiment to the assault, Colonel Dennie, C.B., of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, received a shot through his body, which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of the work having been finally gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack upon the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire upon the Affghan centre, whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line near the same point, and the third forced back his left from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were driven. The Affghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened to force the detachments of foot under Captain Havelock, and by opening on us three guns screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar,—but, in a short time, they were dislodged from every point of their positions—their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman by about seven A.M. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards, recaptured four guns, lost by the Cabul army and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our Government is matter of much honest exultation among our troops; seized and destroyed a great quantity of matériel and ordnance stores, and burnt the whole of the enemy's tents. In short the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, in open field, by the troops whom he had boasted of blockading, has been complete and signal.

The fall of an officer so distin-

guished as Colonel Dennie will be felt as a public calamity; lamenting it on every account, I must yet share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection that he was killed whilst most gallantly performing his duty. I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct, in this action, of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C.B., commanding one of the two infantry columns under my own eye, and of Captain Wilkinson, 13th Light Infantry, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his Lieutenant Colonel; of Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne, who led the cavalry, and of Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Dawes, Artillery.

The able and judicious manner in which Captain Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line sufficiently distant to render the manœuvres independent of my immediate controul, demands my particular and separate commendation.

My acknowledgments are also especially due to my Brigade-Major, Captain Hamlet Wade, whose exertions were on this day, as they have ever been, most meritorious; to Major Frazer of the Light Cavalry, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp; and to Captain Mainwaring, Commissariat Officer with the Force, who was present and active in the field. Captain Macgregor, Political Agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6, light field-battery, and was most useful in serving the guns.

I inclose returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance and stores captured.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so severely injured as to have been since destroyed. Captain Havelock reports in the most favorable manner the gallant conduct, throughout the day, of Lieutenant Cox, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and he was the first of the party which captured them, to seize two of the enemy's cannon.

It will be seen from the preceding details, that the force employed in this successful enterprise amounted to about 1800 men of all arms. The safety of the place was entrusted, during the action, to the ordinary guards of its gates, and one provisional battalion of followers of every description, armed with pikes and other weapons, who manned the curtains, and made a respectable show of defence, as they have done on all occasions of attack on the walls. Captain Pattison, 13th Light Infantry, was left in command of this diminished garrison;—a sally was made from the Cabool gate by Lieutenant Wade, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, towards the conclusion of the engagement, into the fort before which Colonel Dennie had fallen, when it was observed that the enemy were abandoning it; all that it contained was set on fire, and some of its defenders were bayoneted.

The enemy's loss during the day must have been severe; the field of battle was strewed with the bodies of men and horses, and the richness of the trappings of some of the cattle seemed to attest that persons of rank had fallen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath has mentioned to me, in high terms, the gallant behaviour of

Captain Seaton, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, when in command of the skirmishers of that corps, and the fact of his having been the captor of a howitzer from the enemy.

I have, &c.,
R. Sale.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Jellalabad, April 16, 1842.

Sir,—The relief of this place having been at length effected by the victorious advance through the passes of Khyber of the army under General Pollock, C.B., I conceive that I owe it to the troops who have so long formed the garrison here to address to you a report, which may convey some notion of their conflicts, and the severity of their duties, labours, and privations. It has before been made known to the Government, that I reached Gundamuck on the 30th of October, 1841, under instructions from the authorities at Cabul, and there received intelligence of the breaking out of a terrific insurrection at the Affghan Capital, on the 2nd November. My retracing my steps on that city was, in a military sense, impracticable, since the first inevitable sacrifice would have been of the lives of 300 sick and wounded, whom I could not have left in depôt with the treasonable Irregulars at Gundamuck, whilst my cattle was unequal to the transport of my camp equipage, and my ammunition insufficient for protracted operations. In the position which I occupied, I could not absolutely command a day's provisions or even water, and should have been hemmed in on every side by hostile tribes, amounting to 30,000 or 40,000 men, part of whom might have seized Jellalabad and reduced it to ashes, or, holding it, have left me no alternative but a disastrous retreat towards Peshawur. I therefore came to the resolution of anticipating any movement of this kind, and, by possessing myself of this city, establishing a point on which the force of Cabul might retire, if hardly pressed, and restoring a link in the chain of communication with our provinces. Two marches brought me, after a successful contest at Futtahabad, to Jellalabad. My breaking up from Gundamuck was followed by the immediate defection of the irregulars there, the destruction of the cantonment, and a general rising of the tribes. I found the walls of Jellalabad in a state which might have justified despair as to the possibility of defending them; the enceinte was far too extensive for my small force, embracing a circumference of upwards of 2,300 yards. Its tracing was vicious in the extreme; it had no parapet excepting for a few hundred yards, which there was not more than two feet high. Earth and rubbish had accumulated to such an extent about the ramparts, that there were roads in various directions across and over them into the country. There was a space of 400 yards together, on which none of the garrison could show themselves, excepting at one spot; the population within was disaffected,

and the whole enceinte was surrounded by ruined forts, walls, mosques tombs, and gardens, from which a fire could be opened upon the defenders, at twenty or thirty yards.

The garrison took full possession of the town, in such a state, on the morning of the 12th of November, and, in the course of the day, the place, and detached hills by which on one side it is commanded, were surrounded and surmounted by a force of not fewer than 5,000 insurgents. A general attack, on the 14th of November, ridded us of these enemies, and a similar array, brought against us a fortnight afterwards, was dissipated by a second sally, on the 1st of December. But we had seized the town, having in our possession not quite two days' provisions and corn for our men and horses, and beheld the arduous task before us of striving to render the works defensible, and collecting supplies for our magazine from the midst of a fanatical and infuriated people, with very narrow means, in the way of treasure, to purchase them. I appointed Captain Broadfoot, of Shah Soojah's Sappers, Garrison Engineer, and Captain Abbott of the Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance. Captain Macgregor, Political Agent, gave me the aid of his local experience, and through his influence and measures our Dak communication with India was restored, and a great quantity of grain collected, whilst the unremitting and almost incredible labours of the troops, aided by the zeal and science of Captain Broadfoot, put the town in an efficient state of defence. Captain Abbott made the artillery dispositions in the ablest manner, and used every exertion to add to, and economise, our resources in the way of gun and musquet ammunition, in both of which we were deficient for the purposes of a siege. Lead and powder were procured in and about Jellalabad, and a quantity of cartridges discovered in an old magazine, and thus the troops completed to 200 rounds per man. It is to be remarked, that I might, in the second week of November, have marched upon Pesh Bolak, relieved from investment the corps of Jezzailchees under Captain Ferris, and with it operated a doubtful retreat upon Peshawur. But I felt it to be my duty to give support to the last moment to our tooops, struggling against their numerous enemies at Cabul, and maintain for them a point on which to retreat and rally, if they met with reverse.

On the 9th of January, I was summoned by the leaders of the Affghan rebellion to give up the place, in fulfilment of a convention entered into by the political and military authorities at Cabul; but, as I was fully assured of the bad faith of our enemies, I refused to do this; and on the 13th received the melancholy intelligence of the disastrous retreat of our troops from the capital, and their annihilation in the Ghilzie defiles, by the rigours of the climate, and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided. Almost at the same time it became known to us that the brigade of four regiments, marched to my succour from Hindoostan, had been beaten in detail, and forced to fall back upon Peshawur: my position was most critical, and I might, whilst our enemies were engaged in plundering the force from Cabul, have attempted and perhaps effected, though with heavy

loss, a retreat across Khyber; but I resolved, at all hazards, on not relinquishing my grasp on the chief town of the valley of Ningrahar, and the key of Eastern Affghanistan, so long as I had reason to consider that our Government desired to retain it. The discouragements of my garrison at this moment were very great, their duties most severe, their labours unceasing, and the most insidious endeavours made by the enemy to seduce the native portion of them from their allegiance. But their fidelity was unshaken, and their serenity amidst labours and privations unclouded. With reference, however, to the state of fanatical excitement and national antipathy which prevailed around us, I had been compelled, as a measure of prudence, to get rid, first of the corps of Khyber rangers, and next of the detachment of Jezzailchees, and a few of the Affghan sappers, and a body of Hindoostanee gunners, who had formerly been in the employment of Dost Mahomed Khan. Works had in the meantime been completed, of which the annexed reports and plans of Captain Broadfoot contain ample details. Generally, I may state, they consisted in the destruction of an immense quantity of cover for the enemy, extending to the demolition of forts and old walls, filling up ravines, and destroying gardens and cutting down groves, raising the parapets to six or seven feet high, repairing and widening the ramparts, extending the bastions, retrenching three of the gates, covering the fourth with an outwork, and excavating a ditch, ten feet in depth and twelve feet in width, round the whole of the walls: the place was thus secure against the attack of any Asiatic enemy not provided with siege artillery.

But it pleased Providence, on the 19th February to remove in an instant this ground of confidence. A tremendous earthquake shook down all our parapets built up with so much labour, injured several of our bastions, cast to the ground all our guard-houses, demolished a third of the town, made a considerable breach in the rampart of a curtain in the Peshawur face, and reduced the Cabul gate to a shapeless mass of ruins. It savours of romance, but it is a sober fact, that the city was thrown into alarm, within the space of little more than one month, by the repetition of full one hundred shocks of this terrific phenomenon of nature.

The troops turned with indefatigable industry to the reparation of their walls, but at the moment of the great convulsion, Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan Barukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy, and treacherous destroyer of the Cabul force, having collected a body of troops, flushed with a success consummated by the vilest means, had advanced to Murkhail, within seven miles of our gates. He attacked our foraging parties with a large body of horse on the the 21st and 22nd of February, and soon after, establishing his head quarters to the westward, two miles from the place, and a secondary camp to the eastward, about one mile distant, invested the town, and established a rigorous blockade. From that time up to the 7th of April, the reduced garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes with the enemy, who, greatly superior in horse, perpetually insulted our walls by attacks and alerts, and

compelled us daily to fight at disadvantage for forage for our cattle. The most remarkable of these affairs were those of the cavalry under Lieutenant Mayne, commanding a detachment of Shah Shooja's 2nd cavalry, and Jemadar Deena Singh, 5th Light Cavalry, already reported; a sally under Colonel Dennie, C.B., to defeat a suspected attempt of the enemy to drive a mind, on the 11th March; the repulse of an assault upon the transverse walls to the northward of the place, on the 24th of the same month, by detachments under Captain Broadfoot (who was severely wounded) and Captain Fenwick, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; the capture of bullocks and sheep by Lieutenant Mayne on the 30th and 31st of January; and the seizure of large flocks of the latter, in the face of Mahomed Akbar's army, by a force of infantry under Captain Pattison, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and and of cavalry under Captain Oldfield, on the 1st instant. These successes were crowned by Providence by the issue of the brilliant and decisive attack on the camp of the Sirdar, on the 7th instant.

I have to notice, as a measure of defence, my having enrolled as a provisional battalion a large body of our camp followers, and armed them with pikes and other weapons. On all occasions of assault and sally, these men were available to make a show upon our curtains, and I have pledged myself to them to reccommend to Government that they should enjoy all the pecuniary advantages of the native soldiers beyond the Indus. I at the same time held forth to the troops of Shah Shooja's force, the expectation that they would be put, during the especial service, on the same footing with their comrades of the Bengal army.

From the time that the Brigade threw itself into Jellalabad, the native troops have been on half, and the followers on quarter, rations, and for many weeks they have been able to obtain little or nothing in the bazaars to eke out this scanty provision. I will not mention, as a privation, the European troops from the same period having been without their allowance of spirits, because I verily believe this circumstance and their constant employment have contributed to keep them in the highest health, and the most remarkable state of discipline. Crime has been almost unknown amongst them, but they have felt severely, although they have never murmured, the diminution of their quantity of animal food, and the total want of ghee, flour, tea, coffee and sugar; these may seem small matters to those who read them at a distance, but they are serious reductions in the scale of comfort of the hard-working and fighting soldier in Asia. The troops have also been greatly in arrears of pay, besides their severe duties in heat and cold, wind and rain, on the guards of the gates and bastions. The troops, officers and men, British and Hindoostanee, of every Arm, remained fully accoutred on their alarm-posts every night from the 1st of March to the 7th of April. The losses of officers and men, in carriage and cattle, camp equipage and baggage, between Cabul and Jellalabad, were heavy; and their expenditure, during the siege and blockade, in obtaining articles of mere subsistence and necessity, has been exorbitant.

I feel assured that Major-Ge-

neral Pollock will consider it a most pleasing duty, to bring the series of labours, privations and conflicts, imperfectly sketched in the foregoing details, to the notice of the head of the Supreme Government in India, and through his Lordship to that of the Court of Directors and of our Sovereign, as a claim for public acknowledgment and substantial reimbursement and reward.

The report of Captain Broadfoot, in his capacity of Garrison Engineer, will meet with attentive perusal: I have already stated how much I have been indebted to his scientific attainments, as well as his distinguished activity and resolution during the siege. His fertility in resource obviated great difficulties, in procuring iron, timber, and charcoal; and to the foresight of his arrangements we owe our having had a very ample supply of tools. The corps under his command performed, from Bootkhak, the duties equally of good sappers and bold light infantry soldiers, and the Affghan Huzaree and Eusifyze portion of it have been singularly faithful in time of general defection. The two Infantry Regiments, under the lamented Colonel Dennie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, have vied with each other in the steady performance of the duties of that Arm; and it would be impossible for me to discriminate in favour of either, in awarding praise to the squadron of 5th Light Cavalry under Captain Oldfield, and the Rissalah 2nd Shah Soojah's Cavalry, under Lieutenant Mayne; Lieutenant Plowden, of the former, has been distinguished on several occasions. The artillery practice of No. 6, Light Field Battery has ever been excellent, and has been equalled by that of the Mountain Train. Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Dawes, have proved themselves excellent officers of Ordnance. I have more than once brought it to notice that Captain Macgregor, Political Agent, has cheerfully rendered very able assistance in serving the guns in every crisis of pressing danger. Of his labours in his own department, I ought not, perhaps to attempt to constitute myself a judge; but I know that they have been unremitting; and their result in obtaining for my force supplies and information, and keeping up our communication with India and with Cabul, and securing for us Affghan co-operation, I may be allowed to appreciate, and am bound to point out to Government.

The medical duties of the garrison have been ably fulfilled by Surgeon Forsyth, Superintending Surgeon Shah Shooja's force, and Assistant-Surgeons Robertson and Barnes, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Hare, 35th Regiment and Brown, late in charge of the Irregulars.

Captain Mainwaring, Commissariat Officer to the force, has been indefatigable in his efforts to keep the garrison well supplied, and his arrangements in very difficult times have merited my highest praise. Captain Moorhouse, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, has satisfactorily discharged his duties as Brigade Quarter Master; he was severely wounded on the 7th instant.

It is gratifying to me to forward the opinion of my second in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C.B., placed on record without solicitation, of the merits of

the 13th Light Infantry, of which corps I am proud of being a member: I fully concur in the sentiments which he expresses, and hope the distinction which he recommends for the officers of his own corps will be accorded. The cheerful and persevering manner in which the native soldiers laboured with the shovel, mattock, and hand-barrow were as surprising as their steadiness and courage in the field were conspicuous.

I have to acknowledge the zealous manner in which Brevet-Major Fraser, Light Cavalry, Brevet-Captain Gerrard, of the corps of Jezzailchees, Captain Burn, and Lieutenant Hillersdon of the Khyber Rangers, and Lieutenant Dowson, of the Jaunbazes, when their services could no longer be available with their corps, volunteered to do duty with any regiment in which they could be useful.

I must finally express my gratitude to Providence for having placed so gallant and devoted a force under my commaud; in every way it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I beg leave in the strongest manner to solicit the interposition of Major-General Pollock, C.B., who has nobly laboured and fought to relieve it from its critical position in the midst of a hostile empire, in now committing it to the protection and favour of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and through him of the Court of Directors, and of our Sovereign.

I have, &c.

R. Sale.

III—.OPERATIONS OF MAJOR-GENERAL NOTT.

Major-General Nott to Mr. Maddock.

Candahar, March 24, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that a copy of a demi-official communication, dated the 25th of February, 1842, addressed by Mr. Clerk to Major Outram, has just reached Candahar; from which I learn that "Government have directed the Commander-in-Chief to require Major-General Pollock to withdraw the Jellalabad garrison, unless unforeseen circumstances," &c.

When I view the intimation, thus received, of the orders of Government, in connexion with their intentions, conveyed to me in dispatches, and also with their avowed determination to redeem the credit of the British arms in Affghanistan, publicly notified in General Orders, under date the 31st of January last, I feel that a degree of perplexity and embarrassment has been thrown upon my position at Candahar, which I did not contemplate, and could not have contemplated, when the letters I have addressed to you were written.

The communications I have hitherto received from Government have, it is true, prescribed to me no decided line of conduct; but I am warranted in saying, that their general tenor was to the effect that, if, under existing circumstances, I could maintain my position at Candahar, without risking

the safety of my troops, it would be consonant with the views and wishes of Government that I should do so.

I had a considerable body of troops; and, with much pains, had collected a reserve of upwards of six months' provisions. I felt assured of support, and of the receipt of the ammunition and stores I stood in need of, from Sinde or India; I knew that Jellalabad was in our possession, and that it was the resolution of Government to maintain it; that large reinforcements were preparing for its support; I could not over-estimate the value of this powerful diversion in my favour, nor could I shut my eyes to the fact, that the abandonment of Candahar by me, must have an unfavourable effect upon the measures in progress for the retention of our position at Jellalabad. Under these circumstances, I never had a moment's hesitation as to the course I ought to pursue, so long as discretionary power was left to me; and all my arrangements have, consequently, been made with a view to the present maintenance and future extension, should such prove desirable, of our power in this country.

But, could I have foreseen that so immediately following their proclamation of the 31st of January, Government would have determined on withdrawing their troops from Jellalabad, excepting on the occurrence of "unforeseen circumstances," I should most probably have regarded this resolution of theirs, as distinctly pointing to their intention of evacuating the country altogether, and have taken measures accordingly.

Now, however, the position of the troops at Candahar is so far fixed, that I consider retirement would not only be disadvantageous, but almost impracticable, until the autumn; and I trust that my having determined on remaining may ultimately prove fortunate; but the state of uncertainty into which I am now thrown, regarding our present position at Jellalabad, and the probable future policy of Government, must preclude my acting with full confidence in measures calculated to restore British influence in the country, by force of arms. I am also become doubtful of the propriety of retaining Kelat-i-Ghilzye as a separate garrison; for there is but too much reason to fear, that the sacrifice of the garrison at Ghuznee must closely follow on the abandonment of our position at Jellalabad.

As long as both the positions of Candahar and Jellalabad are occupied by us, the attention of the insurgents in Affghanistan is distracted. No general or combined movement can be made by the Affghans while they are threatened from both these points; but if one source of apprehension be removed by the withdrawal of our troops from Jellalabad, the undivided force of the people, backed by success, and inflamed by religious enthusiasm, will be at liberty to concentrate its energy against our position at Candahar.

I believe that many people have been prevented from joining the rebel chiefs, now in arms against us near Candahar, from a feeling that we meditate the re-occupation of Cabul from the side of Jellalabad,—an impression that has been confirmed by the non-arrival of succour from Cabul, since the deputation of Atta Mahomed, on the first outbreak of the insurrection in that city. While we maintain an imposing attitude at Jellalabad,

even supposing no advance takes place beyond that post, it is my opinion that but few troops and no artillery will be sent from Cabul in aid of the rebel cause at Candahar; but if Jellalabad be abandoned, I not only look forward to having to contend with a force from Cabul, much better equipped than is ordinarily the case with Affghan troops, but I anticipate a general movement against us from every part of the country.

If Government intend to recover, even temporarily, and for the saving of our national honour, their lost position in this country, even if doubtful of the policy that it may be deemed expedient to pursue, I earnestly hope that, before any immediate retrograde step is made in either direction, our whole position in Affghanistan will be attentively viewed; and that the effect which a hasty retirement would certainly and instantly have on the whole of Beloochistan, and even on the navigation of the Indus, will be taken into consideration. At the present time, the impression of our military strength among the people of this country, though weakened by the occurrences at Cabul, is not destroyed; but if we now retire, and it should again become necessary to advance, we shall labour under many disadvantages, the most serious of which, in my opinion, will be a distrust of their strength among our soldiers, which any admission of weakness is so well calculated to induce; and in what other light could a withdrawal from Jellalabad or Candahar be viewed?

If retirement should become necessary, it should take place simultaneously, and at a proper season. If Government should select Candahar as the point whence future operations against Cabul are to be directed, still the retention of a position at Jellalabad in considerable force, will be of the most essential service in all future contemplated operations. In the sanguine hope that some unforeseen circumstance may have occurred to postpone the execution of the Government order for the evacuation of Jellalabad, I have thought it incumbent on me to address this letter to you.

Before closing my letter, I may mention that I am now in expectation of the march of Brigadier England from Quetta, with supplies for Candahar. I have no correct information regarding the probable date of his quitting that post, nor of the strength of his force; but there is room for apprehension that the convoy he has to escort will be but weakly guarded, and every probability that it may be attacked. I am at present, therefore, compelled to remain at Candahar, prepared to move with a sufficient body of troops to the Brigadier's support, whenever I may receive certain intelligence of his movements.

I have, &c.

W. Nott.

Major-General Nott to the Governor-General of India.

Candahar, July 26, 1842.

My Lord,—Having well considered the subject of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant; having looked at the difficulties in every point of view, and reflected

on the advantages which would attend a successful accomplishment of such a move, and the moral influence it would have throughout Asia; I have come to a determination to retire a portion of the army under my command, *viâ* Ghuznee and Cabul. I shall take with me, not a large, but a compact and well-tried force, on which I can rely. Your Lordship may rest assured that all prudence, and every military precaution, shall be observed; there shall be no unnecessary risk; and, if expedient, I will mask Ghuznee, and even Cabul. But, if an opportunity should offer, I will endeavour to strike a decisive blow for the honour of our arms.

The greatest difficulty I am likely to experience will be the want of forage in the neighbourhood of Cabul, and thence to Jellallabad, in consequence of the large bodies of horse, which have so long consumed, and still continue to consume it. I therefore, hope that measures will be taken to have supplies of forage, and a few comforts for the European troops stored at Jellalabad, which place I shall endeavour to regulate my march so as to reach the first week of October.

I have commenced arrangements for the remainder of the force retiring upon Sukkur, under the command of Major-General England, who will receive the necessary instructions for his guidance in withdrawing the troops from Candahar, and the different posts between this and Shikarpore.

I am most anxious, notwithstanding the conduct of the Affghan chiefs, that our army should leave a deep impression on the people of this country, of our character for forbearance and humanity.

All our guns, also six brass pieces, belonging to the late Shah Shooja-ool-Molk, shall be taken to Sukkur. All unserviceable articles, not worth the carriage, will be destroyed.

Having now acquainted your Lordship of my determination, I shall not fail to keep your Lordship constantly informed of my proceedings.

I have, &c.

W. Nott.

Major-General England to Mr. Maddock.

Camp, near Killa Abdoolla, August 19, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, that the British force at Candahar having evacuated that city on the 7th and 8th, I moved from my encampment, near its walls, on the 10th, pursuant to instructions, with the detachment mentioned in the margin*, en route to Quetta, and that I arrived on this ground yesterday.

2. It was communicated to me on the 9th, and subsequently, that

* One troop late Shah's Horse Artillery, seven guns drawn by bullocks, two rissalahs Irregular Horse, one rissalah Poonah ditto, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, late Light Battalion ditto, 1st, 2nd, and 5th regiments late Shah's Infantry.

the insurgents were preparing to attack the column and convoy under my charge in its passage, and especially that they would make efforts to intercept it in the strong country of the Kojuck range, at the northern extremity of which I arrived, with little molestation, on the morning of the 16th.

3. Whatever might have been the intention of the enemy, it was ascertained by reconnoitering, that the highest points of the mountain were not yet occupied by them, and I thought it right, therefore, notwithstanding that the troops had just completed a night march of twenty-four miles, to push forward a light column to seize the summit at once.

4. This operation was performed by three battalions, and the most important ridge, and all the peaks commanding the principal passes were gained by the troops before dark.

5. On the following morning, the insurgents began to appear in small bodies on different hills, but the route being flanked, they did little mischief, and the baggage, artillery, and immense retinue under the protection of this camp, including 9,000 or 10,000 beasts of burden, began the ascent, covered by a rear-guard of two battalions and the cavalry; and I was soon made aware of our good fortune in having seized the heights on the previous evening, for the number of the enemy gradually increased, but all their efforts to capture the baggage, or indeed to interrupt us to any serious extent, were frustrated, and the passage across the Kojuck mountains may be said to have been perfected by noon on the 18th.

6. I have had the highest reason to be gratified with the exertions of all the officers and troops on this occasion, and it is entirely owing to their incessant efforts in duties of great fatigue, under a privation of water, both in climbing up the extreme points of the range to drive off the enemy whenever they appeared, and in dragging thirteen pieces of artillery over the ridge, that this service has been accomplished with so little loss on our side of life or of convoy.

I have, &c.,
R. ENGLAND.

MAJOR-GENERAL NOTT TO MR. MADDOCK.

Camp, Gonine, 38 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, October 31, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the right hon. the Governor-General of India, that Shumsoodeen, the Affghan governor of the fortress of Ghuznee, brought nearly the whole of his army, about 12,000 men, into the vicinity of of my camp yesterday, at three o'clock, P.M.

I moved out with one-half of my force; the enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge until their flank rested on a fort filled with men: they opened a fire of small arms, supported by two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served

—our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness, and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, &c., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry.

Shumsoodeen fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

I inclose a list of killed and wounded on the 28th and 30th instant; also a return of ordnance, ammunition, &c. &c., taken from the enemy.

The behaviour of the troops, both European and Native, was such as I anticipated, and afforded me complete satisfaction.

I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the right hon. the Governor-General of India, the undermentioned officers: — many of them have served under my command for the last three years, and have been conspicuous for their zeal and gallantry in the various affairs which have occurred with the enemy during that period, and especially in the action of the 12th of January last, and have invariably upheld the reputation of our arms, and the honour of our country.

Brigadier Wymer, commanding the 1st Infantry brigade; Lieutenant-Col. McLaren, commanding 16th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 40th Regiment; Captain Burney, commanding 38th Regiment Native Infantry; Captains Christie and Haldane, commanding corps of Bengal Irregular Cavalry; Major Sotheby, commanding the Artillery; Captain Blood, commanding Bombay Foot Artillery; Major Sanders, Bengal engineers; Lieutenants North and Studdert, Bombay Engineers, Majors Leech and Rawlinson, of the political department, attended me in the field, and rendered me great assistance in conveying my orders.

My best thanks are due to my staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Captain Waterfield, Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Tytler, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

Annexed is a letter from Brigadier Wymer, speaking in the highest terms of his Brigade-Major, Captain T. H. Scott, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry. I fully appreciate this excellent officer's merits; he has been with me in four actions. I trust I shall not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that he will receive some mark of the favour of Government, by Brevet or otherwise.

I cannot close this despatch without expressing my admiration of the dashing and gallant conduct, rapid movement, and correct practice of Captain Anderson's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery; nothing could exceed it; and I beg leave to bring this officer and Lieutenant Turner, attached to the same troop, to the particular notice of his Lordship, as officers who have on many occasions rendered me most essential service.

I have, &c.

W. Nott.

Major-General Nott to Mr. Maddock.

Camp, Ghuznee, Sept. 8, 1842.

Sir,—My dispatch of the 31st ultimo will have informed you of my having defeated the Affghan army commanded by Shumsoodeen.

On the morning of the 5th instant, I moved on Ghuznee. I found the city full of men, and a range of mountains running north-east of the fortress covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; the gardens and ravines near the town were also occupied. The enemy had received a considerable reinforcement from Cabul, under Sultan Jan.

I directed Major Sanders, of the Bengal Engineers, to reconnoitre the works, under escort of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and a party of irregular cavalry. This brought on some smart skirmishing, in which our sepoys behaved to admiration. Captain White, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, commanding the light companies of the army, was pushed forward, accompanied by Anderson's troop of Horse Artillery, to support the reconnoitring party, and I at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them until every point was gained.

The village of Bullal is situated about 600 yards from the walls of Ghuznee, upon the spur of the mountain to the north-east, and observing it to be a desirable spot for preparing a heavy battery to be placed 300 paces in advance, I ordered it to be occupied by two regiments of infantry and some light guns, and retired the columns into camp.

The engineer officers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties were employed under the directions of Major Sanders, during the night of the 5th, in erecting a battery for four 18-pounders; these guns were moved from camp before daylight on the morning of the 6th; but, before they had reached the position assigned them, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fortress.

I directed the city of Ghuznee, with its citadel, and the whole of its works, to be destroyed. I forward the engineer's report.

In these operations our loss has been much less than might have been expected from the numbers and positions of the enemy, and the fact of the troops having been necessitated to move under the range of the guns of the fortress.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The exertions of Major Sanders of the Engineers, were as usual most zealous, and my thanks are due to him and the department under his charge.

I beg to notice the following officers: Brigadier Wymer; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 40th Regiment; Captain Evans, in temporary charge of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry; Captain White, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, commanding the light companies of the force; Major Sotheby, and officers of the Artillery.

I have every reason to be satisfied with my staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Waterfield, Aide-de-camp; Captain Ripley; and Lieutenant Kay, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

I continue to receive the greatest assistance from Major Leech.

I have, &c.

W. Nott.

P.S. I have recovered about 327 of the sepoys of the 27th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, who had been sold into slavery and dispersed in villages forty mile round Ghuznee.

MAJOR SANDERS TO MAJOR-GENERAL NOTT.

Camp, Rozeh, near Ghuznee, Sept. 9, 1842.

Sir,—On the occupation of the fortress of Ghuznee by the troops under your command, I received orders from you to take measures for the destruction of the citadel, to as great an extent as the means at command, and the time afforded by a halt of two days, would permit.

2. I have now the honour to report, that the engineer department attached to your force has been employed during the 7th and 8th instant on the work of demolition, and to state the progress effected.

3. Fourteen mines have been sprung in the walls of the citadel, all with good effect. The upper fort has been completely destroyed; the second line of works extensively breached in two places; and the outer and lower walls have their revêtements blown down, and greatly injured in three places.

4. In several spots remote from the mines, the walls, though they have not fallen, are so seriously shaken by the explosions that, unless immediate and energetic means are adopted, on the departure of your force, for their repair and security, they must crumble down during the ensuing winter.

5. The gateways of the town and citadel, and the roofs of the principal buildings, have been fired and are still burning.

I have, &c.

E. SANDERS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PALMER TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT JELLALABAD.

Ghuznee, March 1, 1842.

Sir,—It is with much concern I acquaint you that, from want of water, and by an overpowering force under cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort, within six days. The garrison is to occupy the north-east corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been fourteen degrees below zero. The terms are honourable treatment and safety whilst here, and on the march to Cabool, solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capitulating, I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Rohilla Khan, son of Ameenoolah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived, and promised to escort us in safety to to Cabool. Ameer Shumsoodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed

Khan, has also arrived as Governor of Ghuznee, and as political agent. I received instructions to march, immediately on his arrival, for Cabool, from the late Sir W. Macnaughten, Bart. Abandoned as this garrison has been, in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water, even at this season, with two hundred men detached to hold an out-post, which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in forty-eight hours, nothing but capitulation remained. From the out-post falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well, and, commanding the fort, the whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The bearer has received only subsistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded, and 137 casualties. The officers, including Captain Burnett, 54th, and Lieutenant Crawford, Shah Soojah's force, are all well.

I have &c.,

T. Palmer.

P.S. There is great reason to fear for our safety, as there are thousands of Ghazees in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the southward, but report says the troops hold the city of Candahar and are daily fighting.

IV.—OPERATIONS OF MAJOR-GENERAL POLLOCK.

Major-General Pollock to Mr. Maddock.

Peshawur, February 12, 1842.

Sir,—I hoped by this date to have been able to report, for the information of Government, my intention of moving forward immediately, but unforeseen circumstances have occurred, and which are likely to delay any active operations, though I hope not long.

I left General McCaskill's brigade three marches on the other side of the Attock, in the expectation of reaching Peshawur the following day, but on my arrival at the Indus, I found the Sikh troops encamped on the left bank under Rajah Golab Sing, accompanied by the prince, and the road on the right bank was occupied by the four Nujeeb battalions, who had so shamefully retired on the occasion of Brigadier Wild's advance. I was thus compelled to remain at Attock until the Sikh troops moved away, which was effected after many urgent messages from Captain Lawrence, who had joined the Sikh camp with the view of hastening their advance to Peshawur. As the British troops arrived on the day the Sikh troops marched, I remained with the former to hasten them across the Indus. We unfortunately had very heavy rain, but I crossed the whole, and marched to Akora on the 4th. The next morning (the 5th), I again left the camp, and proceeded to Peshawur with Captain Lawrence, who returned again to the Sikh camp on the 6th. The day after my arrival, I was much

concerned to hear from Brigadier Wild that the number of sick in his brigade amounted to about 1000 men. I proceeded the next morning to camp, visited all the hospitals, to endeavour to ascertain from the surgeons the probable cause: several were suggested, such as the snow water, the attah, the inclemency of the weather, and the effects of the late exposure at Ali Musjid. I attribute it chiefly to the weather at this season, which is cold, with constant rain. I have ordered a special medical committee to assemble and report on the subject, for I regret to say that the number of cases now amounts to more than 1800; the disease, dysentery and diarrhœa. It is, however, satisfactory to know that no case has been fatal, and that almost the whole of them are slight, and I have little doubt of the complaint disappearing almost entirely when the weather becomes less severe. In the meantime, I have requested of Captain Mackeson to endeavour to procure for all the men the worsted gloves and stockings which I understand from Captain Ponsonby were granted to the other troops arriving here. I consider it the more desirable that these articles should be given to the men, as the late affairs in which they have been engaged, have, from some mismanagement or want of proper arrangement after Brigadier Wild was wounded, proved severe and trying. I shall visit their hospitals frequently, and by adding in any way to their comforts, show that I feel an interest in them. There has been some unpleasant feeling among them, which I hope has entirely subsided.

The Sikh troops, under Rajah Golab Sing, have not yet arrived, and I fear from the very unnecessary delay which has been made since I first met them at Attock, that I can expect little, indeed no aid, from them; it is unfortunate that it should be so, but it is better that I should expect no aid rather than depend upon receiving it, and afterwards be disappointed. The number of troops which I have now fit for duty, exclusive of cavalry, is scarcely equal to the strength of Brigadier Wild's brigade before I arrived. I could not therefore hope to advance and keep open my communication with Peshawur. This is quite evident from the circumstance of the communication being entirely cut off between Ali Musjid and Peshawur, while two regiments held possession of the former place, and the other two regiments were at the mouth of the pass. If, as I am led to expect from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, another brigade, including the 31st Queen's and the 3rd Dragoons, is now on its march to join me, I shall have no difficulty in advancing, for I fully expect that the sickness which now exists will cease as the weather becomes milder. I have every reason to believe that with a force of about 10,000 men (which they would be, if the expected brigade joins in time), I should be able to reach Jellalabad almost without opposition. The chiefs of Lalpoora and Ghoosta are willing to, and desirous of aiding us, if we advance with a force sufficient to command respect, and the same may perhaps be said of the Sikhs; but unless the force is formidable, and we are able to make our way and keep open the communication, the tribes between this and Jellalabad will not only

not aid us, but will feel compelled to act offensively, to save themselves from the vengeance of the Cabul authorities whenever we may withdraw from the country. The chief of Ghoosta has written a letter, a translation of which I inclose; he has hitherto been friendly, and will no doubt continue so while we are in force. The late Lalpoora chief is still here, and feels fully confident of being able to regain his authority whenever we advance in sufficient numbers. In the event of Sir R. Sale requiring aid before any reinforcement joins me, I should not hesitate to make every exertion to join him; but as we are in communication, I do not expect any sudden or unexpected call from him: he is, by the last accounts, well supplied for a month. Ali Musjid is still in possesslon of the enemy. I have made particular inquiry about it, and as I find it is commanded by two hills, I anticipate no difficulty in retaking it, which I propose doing whenever I advance.

I have, &c.,
G. Pollock.

Major-General Pollock to Mr. Maddock.

Sulla Chunee near Ali Musjid, April 16, 1842.

Sir,—It is with feelings of much gratification I have the honor to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, the following detail of operations undertaken and carried into effect against the Afreedees.

2. Yesterday morning, at half-past three, the troops were under arms, the camp struck, and, according to arrangements previously made, the treasure, ammunition and baggage placed on the road leading from Jumrood towards the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The enemy had for some days appeared in great numbers at the mouth of the Pass, which they had fortified with a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The hills on the right and left were rocky and precipitous, presenting great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops. To gain the summit of these heights, defended as they were by a numerous body of the enemy, was an undertaking of considerable difficulty.

3. The columns destined to accomplish this most important object, moved off simultaneously with the main column intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent.

4. The right column consisted of the troops detailed in the margin,* under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and Major Anderson, 64th regiment Native Infantry.

5. The left column,† under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel

* Four companies of Her Majesty's 9th Foot; four companies of Her Majesty's 26th Native Infantry; four companies of Her Majesty's 64th Native Infantry.

† Four companies of Her Majesty's 9th foot; four companies of Her Majesty's 26th Native Infantry; four companies of Her Majesty's 64th Native Infantry; 400 Jezailchees.

Moseley and Major Huish, commenced the ascent, led by Captain Ferris' regiment of Jezailchees. Both columns, after considerable opposition, which they overcame in a most gallant style, succeeded in routing the enemy, and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking columns were in progress on the heights, I ordered Captain Alexander, in command of the artillery, to place the guns in position, and to throw shrapnell among the enemy when opportunity offered, which assisted much in their discomfiture. As Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, from the opposition he had met with, and the extremely difficult nature of the ground, was some time in reaching the summit of the hill on the right, I detached a party‡ under the command of Brigadier Wild, to assault it in front; it was however so extremely steep near the top, that notwithstanding the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men, they were unable to gain a footing on the summit, and I regret to say, the enemy were enabled to throw stones with fatal effect upon some of the leading Grenadiers of the 9th Foot. Finding the heights in our possession, I now advanced the main column to the mouth of the Pass, and commenced destroying the barrier which the enemy had evacuated on perceiving their position was turned; a portion of the right and left columns being left to keep the heights, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley, and Major Anderson, respectively. Major Huish and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor continued their advance to crown the hills in front and on each side, which were covered with the enemy, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground, but nothing could resist the gallantry of our troops, who carried everything before them. A position of considerable strength above the bridge now remained to be carried, and again the Jezailchees were conspicuous in forcing the enemy to relinquish their strongholds. Crowning parties having taken possession of their heights, all opposition on the part of the enemy may be said to have ceased, as no large body of them has since come in sight. The nature of the arrangements made for the protection of the baggage, will be best understood when I state that not a single baggage animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

6. It now remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of stating how much I feel indebted to the officers and men comprising the force under my command, for their zeal, devotion, and unflinching valour, in performance of the very arduous duty which they have so nobly executed.

7. From Major-General Mc Caskill, K.H., commanding the infantry division, and who was on this occasion commanding the rear-guard, I have received every assistance; as likewise from Brigadier Wild—to Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H., my warmest acknowledgments are due for the spirit, coolness and judgment with which he discharged the duties entrusted to him. Where officers and men, European and Native, have all so gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to select the names of particular individuals, but I cannot omit the names of those who so admirably led the troops to

‡ Gr. Her Majesty' 9th Foot; six companies of the 53rd Native Infantry.

storm the heights, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley, 64th Native Infantry, Major Huish, 26th Native Infantry, Major Anderson, 64th Native Infantry, and Captain Ferris, commanding the Jezailchees, whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them; indeed I consider much of the success of the day to be attributed to their gallantry, skill and perseverance in this most difficult description of warfare. I have also to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the artillery was served, by Captain Alexander commanding; the precision with which shrapnell was thrown, caused considerable loss to the enemy. To Captain Ponsonby, my Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Codrington, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain Macadam, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, and to Lieutenant Pollock, A.D.C., I am much indebted for communicating my orders at different times during the day.

8. I cannot conclude this dispatch without requesting that you will bring to the particular notice of the Governor-General in Council, the very great assistance I have received from Captains Mackeson and Lawrence; Captain Mackeson's knowledge of the localities was invaluable to me by enabling him to point out those heights which required to be crowned. Both these officers came on to the ground which I now occupy. Captain Lawrence returned to Peshawur yesterday, and Captain Mackeson proceeds with the force. Captain Sir Richmond Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, as his aide-de-camp, and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Ali Musjid; his exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unceasing.

9. I must here observe that, from the character of the operations, and the very great numbers of the enemy, estimated at about 10,000, I found the force under my command numerically deficient, and in consequence the troops suffered severely from excessive fatigue.

10. There were some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Musjid, but I regret they did not wait for Brigadier White, and his brigade, to make an example of them.

I have, &c.

G. Pollock.

P. S.—I herewith forward reports from officers commanding detached parties, but have not yet received the return of casualties, which shall be sent to-morrow. I am happy to say, our loss has been much below what could possibly have been expected.

Major-General Pollock to Major-General Lumley.

Camp, Bootkhak, Sept. 14, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched from Seh Baba on the 11th instant, and arrived at Tezeen the same day, where I was joined by Major-General McCaskill, with the 2nd division. On the 12th I halted, in consequence of the cattle of the second division having suf-

fered from the effects of fatigue caused by their forced march: this halt the enemy imagined to be the result of hesitation, and, in the afternoon, attacked the picquets on the left flank, and became so daring, that I considered it necessary to send Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, with 240 men of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to drive them back; some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy was driven up the neighbouring hills, from the crests of which they kept up a heavy fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, however, with a small party, crept up one end of a hill unperceived by the enemy, who were hotly engaged in their front, and lay concealed until joined by a few more of his men, when, rushing on the flank of the astounded Affghans, he inflicted a severe lesson, pouring in a destructive fire upon them, as they fled down the hill. A chieftain was found among the slain, who, it is supposed, was the brother of Khodabux Khan. The enemy remained inoffensive on our left flank, in consequence of this very well planned and gallant affair of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's, and withdrew to the right, where they commenced a furious attack upon a picquet, consisting of eighty men of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Montgomery, who sustained the assault with great resolution until reinforcements reached him, when the enemy were beaten off: in this attack the picquet had four killed; Lieutenant Montgomery and seventeen men were wounded. The enemy came so close that frequent recourse was had to the bayonet. Their attempts on the picquets continued through the night, but were invariably unsuccessful.

The valley of Tezeen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills; and on the morning of the 13th, it was perceived that the Affghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops. I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezeen Pass, where I left two guns, two squadrons of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, a party of the 1st Light Cavalry, and 3rd Irregular Cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage; but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the Dragoons and Native Cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect, that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed, and a number of them cut up.

The Pass of Tezeen affords great advantages to an enemy occcupying the heights; and, on the present occasion Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Affghans, contrary to their general custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed, their defence was so obstinate, that the British bayonet, in many instances, alone decided the contest. The light company of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, led by Captain Lushington, who, I regret to say, was wounded in the head, ascending the hills on the left of the pass under a heavy cross fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several horses and their riders, supposed to be chiefs, dead on the hill; the slaughter was considerable, and the flight continued during the

greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kotul: one spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here, Lieutenant Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard, that they left in their precipitation a 24-pounder howitzer and limber, carrying off the draft bullocks. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Captain Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major Delafosse, in pursuit: the gun (a 12-pounder howitzer) with bullocks sufficient for the two guns, was soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy, and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Captain Broadfoot, with the sappers, advanced, and, with the dragoons, happened to fall in with another party of the enemy, of whom upwards of twenty were killed. I have ascertained there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom was cavalry; Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Ameenoollah, and many other chiefs with their followers were present, all of whom I have reason to believe have taken to flight. We have gained a complete victory, and our enemies have suffered severely, having several hundreds killed, losing their guns and three standards, one of which was taken from the enemy's horse by the 1st Light Cavalry. Although many attempts were made at the baggage, none were successful, chiefly owing to the judicious and admirable arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, commanding the rear-guard, and for which he deserves the greatest credit.

The Lahore contingent, under the able direction of Captain Lawrence, has invariably given the most cheerful assistance, dragging the guns, occupying the heights, any covering the rear-guard. While ascending the Huft Kotul and at Tezeen, their long jezails told effectively in keeping the ground.

Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st Foot, had been detached with a strong party on the night of the 12th, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy on the heights in front of the camp: this duty was performed with great gallantry the next morning, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy on our right flank. As the Major's movements were for some time separate from those of the main column, I deem it expedient to annex his report.

The enemy being completely dispersed, we pursued our march, and encamped at Khoord Cabul without further opposition. The troops on this, as on all former occasions where they have been engaged with the enemy, showed the most determined valour, and I feel that I cannot too highly praise their conduct; each regiment seemed to vie with the others in their endeavours to dislodge the enemy, which they most effectually accomplished. I have received from Major-General McCaskill, C.B., who on this occasion commanded the main column, every assistance, and from Major-General Sir R.

Sale, G.C.B., commanding the advanced guard, the most zealous co-operation. The following officers have also given me every reason to be satisfied with their exertions:—

Brigadier Monteath, C.B., commanding the Fourth Brigade; Brigadier Tulloch, commanding Second Brigade; and Brigadier White, commanding Cavalry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, commanding Her Majesty's 31st Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, commanding 33rd Native Infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H., commanding Her Majesty's 9th Foot; Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st Foot; Major Huish, commanding 26th Native Infantry; Major Delafosse, commanding Artillery; Major Crommelin, commanding 1st Light Cavalry; Major Lockwood, commanding her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons; Captain Napleton, commanding 35th 60th Native Infantry; Captain Seaton, commanding 35th Regiment Light Infantry; Captain Ferris, commanding Jezailchees; Captain Wilkinson, commanding Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; Captain Broadfoot, commanding Sappers; Captain Tait, commanding 3rd Irregular Cavalry; and Captain Lawrence, commanding the Sikh Contingent; Captain Abbott, Chief Engineer; Captain Abbott, commanding Light Field Battery; Captain Alexander, commanding 3rd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery; Captain Backhouse, commanding Mountain Train; and Lieutenant Becher, commanding the Sappers and Miners. The services of Mr. Mackeson, commanding the Bildars, have always been conspicuous. Superintending-Surgeon Stiven's care in providing for the conveyance and comfort of the wounded, has met with my approbation. From Major Thompson, at the head of the Commissariat Department, I have received every assistance; likewise from Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance, whose exertions have been unremitting throughout. From the following officers of my personal and the general Staff I have on this, as on every other occasion, received the most effectual aid: Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Pollock, Aides de-Camp; Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, Military Secretary; Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Codrington, Assistant Quarter-Master General; Captain Riddle, Paymaster; Captain Macadam, Deputy Judge-Advocate General; Lieutenant Mayne, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General. The following officers of Division and Brigade Staff have also effectively performed their respective duties:—Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General; Brigade-Majors Havelock, Smith, Wade, Lugard, and Brevet Captain Fitzgerald, Artillery Division Staff. I must not omit the expression of my regret for the fate of Hyder Ali, the Native Commandant of the Jezailchees, a most gallant and enterprising soldier, who was killed while attempting to seize one of the enemy's standards.

I have the honour to forward reports from Lieutenant-Colonels Richmond and Taylor, and Major Skinner, with returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance, ammunition, and stores captured.

I have, &c.

G. Pollock.

Major-General Pollock to Major-General Lumley.

Camp, Cabul, Sept. 16, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 14th instant, we marched from Khoord Cabul to Bootkhak. I took the precaution of sending parties to crown the heights of the Khoord Cabul Pass, but we met with no opposition. On the 15th I moved on to Cabul and encamped on the race course. This morning I proceeded to the Bala Hissar, with the following troops: a troop of horse artillery under Major Delafosse; a company of each regiment of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 3rd Dragoons, under Major Lockwood; a troop of 1st regiment Light Cavalry; a rissallah of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, with the whole of the General and Division Staff. The object was to plant the British colours in the Bala Hissar, on the spot most conspicuous from the city. The Prince Futteh Jung, who joined my camp at Gundamuck, expressed a wish to go with the party, to which I assented. On our arrival at the spot selected, the colours were hoisted, the band of her Majesty's 9th Foot immediately struck up the national anthem, "God save the Queen," and a royal salute was fired from the guns of the horse artillery, the whole of the troops present giving three cheers.

I left the colours in the Bala Hissar, to be hoisted daily as long as we remain. The infantry also remain under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, but they will be relieved on the arrival of Major-General Nott by a native regiment from his force. I expect Major-General Nott will reach Cabul to-morrow or the next day. Since our arrival here we have not been able to obtain any certain information of Mahomed Akbar. It appears, however, that Ameen-oollah has separated from him. Neither of them has ventured to return in the direction of Cabul.

The following prisoners have come into camp: Mrs. Trevor with eight children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson, with three children; Captain Troup, and Dr. Campbell. Unless some very unforseen circumstances occur, I expect to obtain possession of the remainder of the prisoners in the course of eight or ten days, with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who, I regret to find, has been taken by Mahomed Akbar, and was with him during the action of the 13th instant.

I have, &c.

George Pollock.

Major-General McCaskill to Captain Ponsonby.

Camp, Istalif, Sept. 30, 1842.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C.B., that the troops under my command yesterday made themselves masters of the strong and populous town of Istalif, totally defeating the numerous levies collected for its defence, under the infamous Ameer Oollah Khan Loghuree, Kaojie Ameer Kotwal, Hazin Khan (an

assassin of Sir Alexander Burnes), Hazir Alee Khan, Khuleefa Ibrahim, and many other chiefs of Cabul and Kohistan.

The Major-General is aware that the force detailed in the margin* was placed at my disposal for operations in these valleys, on the 25th. The two brigades formed a junction near Khowja Rawash on the 26th; moved to an encampment near Zimuree on the 27th, and pitched their tents within four miles of this place on the 28th. The same evening I reconnoitred the enemy's position. It is impossible to conceive ground naturally stronger. The town of Istalif, consisting of masses of houses and forts, is built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which are yet loftier eminences, shutting in a defile which leads to Toorkistan, and in no way can this place of abode of 15,000 people be approached but by surmounting ranges of hills separated by deep ravines, or traversing, by narrow roads, its gardens, vineyards, and orchards, fenced in with strong enclosure walls; the whole of them, with the mountain side and tops of the houses, were occupied by Jezailchees; and the strongest proof is afforded that the enemy, after this disposition, considered the place as unassailable, by their having retained within the town, the wives and children not only of the inhabitants, but of thousands of refugees from Cabul.

The observations which I was enabled to make under a sharp jezail fire, and the report of Major Pottinger, induced me to determine to assault, the next morning, the right of the enemy's extensive position, as it was there that I could hope to bring the artillery most effectively into battery. Arrangements were made with this view. The troops were formed into two columns of attack and reserve; Brigadier Tulloch's brigade and the mountain train composed the right; Brigadier Stacy's and Captain Blood's battery, and the 18-pounders the left; these were supported by the third column, under Major Simmons, her Majesty's 41st, consisting of a wing of his regiment and the cavalry under Major Lockwood: Captain Christie's corps protected the baggage.

The troops moved soon after daylight, and traversing the plain in perfect order, passed nearly from the left to the right of the enemy's position. Our light troops and guns repressed the occasional attacks of their jezailchees from the gardens, who were numerous and most audacious; but when the column arrived in front of the village Ismillah, I resolved to make a combined attack on this point; Brigadier Tulloch's brigade assailed its left, and Brigadier Stacy, making a long detour, attacked the right.

I cannot express in adequate terms my admiration of the style in which the former column, covered by skirmishers, rushed upon the gardens, filled with bold and skilful marksmen. Her Majesty's 9th Foot, the 26th Native Infantry,

* Artillery: Captain Backhouse's mountain train, Captain Blood's battery of 9-pounders (Bombay), two 18-pounders.—Cavalry: Head-Quarters and two squadrons of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, 1st squadron 1st Light Cavalry, Captain Christie's (late S. S. 2nd Regiment) corps of cavalry.—Infantry: Brigadier Tulloch's Brigade (with the addition of Captain Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, and the exception of the 60th Native Infantry), Brigadier Stacy's brigade.

and Captain Broadfoot's Sappers, vied with each other in steady courage; and their rapid unhesitating advance soon left the enemy no resource but flight. Very shortly after this assault, the three light companies of her Majesty's 41st, the 42nd and 43rd Native Infantry, covering their own column, got into action, and, on their side, stormed the village and vineyards with distinguished gallantry. The combination was steadily persevered in, and though I had few opportunities of using the artillery with effect, I had soon the gratification of seeing the enclosures, forts, heights, suburbs and town successively won by the two columns. The enemy were driven from them, and pursued with a rapidity which left no time to rally, and a singular spectacle was then presented in the escape up the mountain side of the women and children from the place, to which no interruption was offered; but, as detached parties of the beaten Affghans still occupied some very lofty heights, the mountain train ascended them by a dizzy pathway, and dispersed the fugitives by its effective fire. Our reserve was now established on the lower heights, and the whole of the place, filled with property of every description, much of it plundered from our army in 1841, was in the hands of our force; two guns, brass field pieces, were also taken, and one of them was seized with such promptitude, that its captor, Lieutenant Elmhirst, her Majesty's 9th Foot, turned its fire upon the fugitives with some effect. I directed the town to be set on fire in several places, after taking out various supplies which might be useful to our troops, and the work of demolition is still proceeding under the direction of Major Sanders, of the Engineers. Our loss has been trifling, for the advance of our officers and men was too rapid and decisive to allow of the sharp fire of the enemy telling much upon them; and, deceived by the direction of the reconnoissance of the 28th, the Affghans had expected the attack on their left, and posted their guns and the *élite* of their force in that quarter.

I have now the pleasing task of expressing the amount of my obligation for their exertions in the field, to Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacy, commanding brigades and columns; to Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H., her Majesty's 9th Foot; Major Huish, of the 26th Native Infantry; and Capt. Broadfoot, of the Sappers, commanding corps on the right; which bore the brunt of the action; to Major Simmons, her Majesty's 41st Foot, commanding the reserve; to Capt. Backhouse, commanding the mountain train, and Capt. Blood, commanding the battery of 9-pounders; this last was ably aided by Lieutenant Terry. I have received valuable assistance throughout our operations from Major Pottinger, C.B., and Major Sanders, Engineers; and yesterday from Capt. Mackenzie and Lieutenant Airey, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, and Lieutenant Webb, 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, temporarily attached to me; and, since we marched from Cabul, as on former occasions, from my own staff, departmental and personal, viz. Capt. Havelock, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Mayne, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieut. Pollock, Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General, who volunteered his services with me: and Lieut. Bethune, her

Majesty's 9th Foot, my own Aide-de-Camp. Regarding the last-mentioned officer, I take the opportunity of rectifying an oversight on my part; I ought specially to have reported to Major-General Pollock, Lieut. Bethune's valuable services in the recent affair at the Huft Kotul, in which I was intrusted with the command of the main column. Brigadier Tulloch reports, in very strong terms, the good conduct on the present occasion, of Captain Smith, her Majesty's 9th Foot, his Brigade-Major. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded, and of the two guns captured.

I have, &c.
JOHN MCCASKILL.

MAJOR-GENERAL POLLOCK TO MAJOR-GENERAL LUMLEY.

(Extract.) *Camp, Khoord, Cabul, October* 13, 1842.

I have the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, my arrival at Khoord Cabul, in progress to Hindostan. I left Cabul, yesterday morning, with the 1st and 2nd divisions, and the troops under Major-General Nott, for Bootkakh, having detached Major-General Sir R. Sale, with the 1st and 2nd brigades, the mountain train, 1st Light Cavalry, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and Christie's Horse, over the Gospund Durrah Pass, for the purpose of turning that of the Khoord Cabul; in consequence of which movement we marched through the principal defile without a shot being fired. Previous to my departure from Cabul, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazaar of that city, called the Chahar Chuttah, built in the reign of Arungzebe, by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabul, and known as the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. The remains of the late Envoy and Minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazaar, and my motive in effecting its destruction, has been to impress upon the Affghans, that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary, has not been suffered to pass with impunity. A mosque also at one end of the bazaar, and another near the cantonment, filled with venetians, otherwise ornamented with European materials, and designated as the Feringhee Mosque, to commemorate the events of last year, has likewise been destroyed.

I have, &c.,
G. POLLOCK.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, October 4, 1842.

The Governor-General, earnestly desirous of evincing the gratitude of the Government of India towards the general officers, officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in the operations of the

present campaign in Affghanistan, is pleased, after communicating with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to declare the following resolutions :—

1. All the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, serving under the command of Major-General Pollock, of Major-General Nott, and of Major-General England, between Attock and Ali Musjid, and in and above the Khyber Pass, and in and above the Bolan Pass, on the 8th of September, shall receive a donation of six months' batta, payable on the 1st of January, 1843.

2. In perpetual commemoration of their distinguished services, the 2nd and 16th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of grenadiers, and the 38th, 42nd and 43rd Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.

3. The regiment of Bengal irregular infantry, lately known as the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, in the service of Shah Shooja, shall, in consideration of the valour, discipline, and fortitude manifested by that regiment on many occasions, and especially in the defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzye, continue embodied under its present commandant, Captain J. H. Craigie, and be brought on the strength of the Bengal army as an extra regiment, and be denominated the "regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzye." The future establishment of the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzye, and other details consequent upon this resolution, will be made known in a separate order.

4. Major-General Nott will communicate to the Governor-General the designations of every corps engaged in the several actions with the enemy in the vicinity of Candahar, between the 1st of January, and the 10th of August, 1842, specifying the particular actions in which such corps were engaged; and the Major-General will state which of such corps are in his judgment entitled to bear hereafter the word "Candahar" upon their standards or colours, and appointments, in commemoration of their services.

To such corps of the Indian army as the Major-General may name, the honor of so bearing the word "Candahar," will be immediately accorded by the Governor-General.

5. The several corps of the Indian army, which on the 6th of September occupied Ghuznee, and the several corps which on the 16th of September and the following days occupied Cabul, will hereafter bear upon their standards or colours and appointments, the word "Ghuznee" and "Cabul" respectively, with the figures "1842" underwritten.

The several corps under Major-General Nott, which reached Cabul subsequently to the 16th of September, will be equally entitled with the troops previously occupying that city to the honor of bearing the word "Cabul" with the figures "1842" underwritten upon their standards, or colours and appointments.

6. Major-General Pollock will communicate to the Governor-General the designations of the corps under his command, which were engaged in the operations preceding the occupation of Cabul, but did not advance to that city, and will name such of those corps as he may deem entitled to bear the word "Cabul," with the figures "1842" underwritten,

upon their standards or colours, and appointments, as having contributed to the capture of that city by their previous service in this campaign; and to such corps, being on the Indian army, as the Major-General may so name, the honor of so bearing the word "Cabul," will be immediately accorded by the Governor-General.

7. To every general officer, officer, non-commissioned officer and private, present on the occasions above mentioned in action with the enemy in the vicinity of Candahar, will be presented a silver medal inscribed

Candahar,
1842,

and to every general officer, officer, non-commissioned officer and private, present with the army under Major-General Nott, in the operations leading to the capture of Ghuznee, and the occupation of Cabul, will be presented a similar silver medal inscribed

Ghuznee,
Cabul,
1842.

Where the same person shall be entitled to both distinctions, one medal only will be presented, and such medal will be inscribed

Candahar,
Ghuznee,
Cabul,
1842.

Major-General Nott will transmit to the Governor-General nominal lists of the several general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, so entitled respectively.

8. Major-General Pollock will transmit to the Governor-General, a nominal list of the general officers, officers, non-commissioned and privates, present in action with the enemy, in the several operations of his army leading to the occupation of Cabul, and to every person named in such list, a silver medal will be presented, inscribed

Cabul,
1842.

On the reverse of these several medals, will be incribed the words

Victoria
Vindex.

9. To every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, present within Kelat-i-Ghilzye, and forming part of the garrison thereof during the late investment and blockade of that fort, will be presented a silver medal bearing a mural crown, with the superscription of "Kelat-i-Ghilzye," and on the reverse the word

Invicta,
1842.

Captain J. H. Cragie, late commandant of the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzye, will transmit to Major-General Nott, a nominal list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, so present at Kelat-i-Ghilzye, and so entitled to the medal above granted, and to every person named in such list, when sanctioned by Major-General Nott, the medal will be given.

10. All the medals above-mentioned are to be worn suspended to a ribbon, similar to that which will be given with the Jellalabad medal, which will be henceforth the military ribbon of India.

11. The regimental colours of the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzye, will be composed of the three colours of the military ribbon of India, and in the centre thereof will be inscribed the word "Kelat-i-Ghilzye."

12. The Governor-General will, after communication with, and in conjunction with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, represent to the authorities in England the high services rendered by the officers of Her Majesty's and of the Indian army, in the operations of the present campaign in Affghanistan, in order that they may be duly submitted to the gracious consideration of Her Majesty.

13. Medals similar to those presented to the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Indian army, will be prepared for the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's army having respectively similar claims to the honor of wearing such medals; but the authority to wear such medals depends upon Her Majesty's most gracious pleasure.

J. STUART.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Ferozepore, December 17, 1842.

This day Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., passed the Sutlej at the head of all the troops which composed the garrison of Jellalabad.

The Major-General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor-General and his Excellency the commander-in-Chief.

The army of reserve, formed in one line extending two miles and a half, received the Major-General, and the garrison of Jellalabad, in review order, with presented arms.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the Major-General passed the centre of the line.

Captain Somerset, Military Secretary, and Captain Colville, A. D.C., to the Governor-General, had, on the 14th instant, conveyed the medals granted to the garrison of Jellalabad, under an escort of the body guard, to the camp of the Major-General, and all the officers and soldiers of the garrison passed the bridge of the Sutlej, wearing the honor they have so justly won.

The following are the names of the surviving Officers to whom the Medal has been presented.

Major-General Sir Rbt. Sale, G.C.B.

Artillery.

Major A. Abott, C. B.
" J. B. Backhouse.
" G. H. Macgregor, C.B.
Lieutenant M. Dawes.
Assistant-Surgeon E. Hare.

5th Light Cavalry.

Major E. T. Oldfield, C.B.
Lieutenant E. W. C. Plowden.
Cornet A. Wrench.

Anderson's Horse.

Lieutenant W. Mayne.

13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Pattisson.
Major H. Havelock.
" A. P. J. Wilkinson.
" H. C. Wade.
" J. H. Fenwick.
Captain P. R. Jennings.
" A. E. F. Holcombe.
Lieutenant G. King.
" W. A. Sinclair.
" Hon. E. J. W. Forester.
" D. Rattray.
" G. Wade.
" J. W. Cox.

Lieutenant F. Van Straubenzee.
" T. B. Speedy.
" G. G. C. Stapylton.
" R. Parker.
" A. Oakes.
" G. Talbot.
Adjutant J. S. Wood, lieutenant.
Assistant-Surgeon J. Robertson.
" " G. W. Barnes.
Lieutenant William Williams, 54th foot, doing duty with Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

35th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Monteath, C.B.
Major T. Seaton.
" A. Younghusband.
Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse.
Lieutenant J. Towgood.
" M. N. Coombs.
" E. J. Boileau.
" R. B. Norton.

Doing Duty with the 35th Regiment Native Infantry.
Major J. Fraser, 11th Light Cavalry.
" H. P. Burn, 1st Native Infantry.
Captain J. G. Gerard, 1st European Regiment.
Lieutenant R. Dowson, 5th regiment Native Infantry.
" W. Hillersdon, 53rd. Native Infantry.

Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners.
Major G. Broadfoot, C.B., 34th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant J. G. G. Orr.
" F. Cunningham.
Surgeon J. Forsyth.
Assistant Surgeon, W. Brydon.

Commissariat.
Major Mainwaring, 16th Bengal Native Infantry.

The Governor-General will transmit the medal to the mother of the late Colonel Dennie, who fell in the battle of the 7th of April; and to the relatives of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, who have died since that day.

By order, &c.

T. H. Maddock.

Notification by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, December 18, 1842.

This day Major-General Pollock, C.B. passed the Sutlej, at the head of the artillery and cavalry, and of the 2nd brigade of infantry of the army under his command.

The Major-General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor-General.

The 26th regiment of Native Infantry attached to the 2nd brigade, was, at the desire of the Governor-General, formed into a hollow square, and the Governor-General entering the square with Major-General Pollock, informed Major Huish, commanding the regiment, that Major-General Pollock having, in an especial manner, expressed his obligations to the 26th regiment, and represented their exemplary conduct on all occasions as meriting a particular mark of the approbation of the Government, he had great gratification in bestowing upon them, on their return to India, the honor of being henceforward a regiment of Light Infantry.

By order, &c.,

T. H. Maddock.

Since the portion of our History relating to the Operations in Affghanistan and the alleged outrages committed by the troops has passed through the press, the following Correspondence has been officially published, and in justice to the Officers and Men who composed the Force, we give it place in this portion of our Work.

From Major-General JOHN M'CASKILL, K.H., late in command of the Force in KOHISTAN, to Major-General LUMLEY, Adjutant-General of the Army; dated Camp, Mobarukpoor, 2 April 1843.

Sir,—In obedience to the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed in your letter to my address, No. 816, dated 29th March, 1843, I have the honour to report as follows, upon the several particulars therein specified:—

1. At what hour the action at Istaliff began, and when it terminated?—

The attack commenced between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and the firing totally ceased in about two hours from that time. The place was completely in our possession by ten o'clock.

2. Whether I gave up the town to plunder for a fixed number of hours, or suffered the troops to wreak vengeance upon it in their own way, and as long as they chose?—

My instructions from Major-General Pollock being to destroy the town by fire, I did not deem it necessary to restrain the troops employed in its capture from seizing such property as they might find in it. The 2nd brigade was principally concerned in the action, and was not withdrawn to camp till about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when it retired, having been relieved by Brigadier Stacey's brigade. During a part of their stay in the place, all the soldiers, sepoys, and camp followers took possession of whatever they found in the houses; but with regard to Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, I am enabled to state that, for three hours previous to retiring, Lieut.-Col. Taylor assembled the regiment in a garden, and restrained the plunder as much as possible. The articles chiefly taken by the men of that corps were quilts, nearly all of them having lost their bedding during the advance to Cabul. On the following morning, with a view to the restoration of order and discipline, I took measures for putting a stop to the pillage, by sending Brigadier Tulloch with the 2nd brigade to relieve Brigadier Stacey's troops. Brigadier Tulloch's orders were to patrol the place, and expel from it all soldiers not on duty, and all camp followers. The provost serjeant, with a detachment of irregular cavalry, was posted in the town throughout the day, to aid in carrying these orders into effect.

3. To what extent was the town burned, and by whose orders?—

About one-third of the town was destroyed by fire, in obedience to the orders of Major-General Pollock; a copy of which is annexed. My instructions were to burn the whole; but not more than the portion above stated was accomplished, the chief attention of the engineers and other officers employed having been directed to the destruction of the better sort of buildings.

4. Treatment of the women?—

A single instance only of the maltreatment of a woman has come to my knowledge. When the troops were finally withdrawn from the place, an officer discovered accidently that such an act had been perpetrated, but it was not possible to trace the culprit. The conduct of the soldiers and sepoys towards the women was almost universally good.

When the troops first attained the highest point of the town, vast numbers of women and children were making their way up the mountain; several men were interspersed among them, and fired upon our soldiers, who abstained from returning the shots, lest they should injure the women. At the same time a considerable number of women and children were so far in the rear that our foremost troops, European and Native, were mingled with them, but suffered them to proceed entirely unmolested.

About fifty women (some of them apparently of great respectability) were captured in the town. These were assembled, by order of Brigadier Tulloch, and conveyed under an escort, commanded by an officer (Lieutenant Vigars, of the 9th), in safety to our camp, where they remained during the night, close to the tent of the chief, Jan Fishan Khan, contiguous to my own; and were sent next morning to one of his forts.

When the second brigade reoccupied the town on the day succeeding the storm, Brigadier Tulloch directed that all prisoners belonging to the place who might be found should be brought to the spot where he had established his head-quarters; and during the whole day the sepoys of the 26th Native Infantry were conducting to this place with care and kindness, aged and infirm men and women, and young children, till a large number were collected.

They were provided with food and warm covering, and were left in safety at that spot. When the troops withdrew next morning, they appeared grateful for the protection afforded them.

5. Whether there were any cases in which Affghans were killed in cold blood, after resistance had ceased; if so, by whose order?—

I am firmly persuaded that no such case occurred. Our more advanced troops, in rushing through the streets, were fired upon from some of the houses; they returned the fire, and in this way an irregular discharge of musketry was kept up, by which two or three old men, one woman, and perhaps two or three children, were killed; but this only occurred at the onset.

The troops on their way through the town found, in two or three places, small parties of the male inhabitants, who begged for quarter. They were in every case protected, and brought along, to ensure their safety till opportunity offered of letting them go uninjured.

Scarcely any coercion was ne-

cessary to prevent the practice of cruelties. No disposition to it, but the reverse, was evinced by the troops, after the first excitement of the attack had subsided. While that continued, it is probable that ten or twelve unarmed Affghans may have fallen a sacrifice.

The second brigade, on withdrawing from Istaliff, formed the rear guard of the force. When calling in the picquets, a large party of Affghans suddenly appeared on the hill just quitted by the furthest picquet. The Brigadier, supposing they intended an attack, ordered one of the mountain-train guns, which he had placed in position, to be fired upon them. The shot did not take effect, and it was immediately afterwards perceived that these were unarmed men, apparently having no purpose but that of picking up the posteens and quilts left by the troops upon the camp ground. The Brigadier ordered that they should not be molested, and they were unhurt, although within a few yards of our troops.

6. Capture and destruction of Charekar?—

On arrival at Charekar, the place was found to have been abandoned by the inhabitants, and all property withdrawn.

Pursuant to my instructions, I destroyed the greater part of the town by fire; and the service on which the troops had been employed, being of a nature to excite in them a disposition to plunder and violence, I issued the annexed orders, dated Charekar, 3rd October, 1842. Its effect was such as I desired, by repressing disorder and restoring the proper discipline of the force.

I have also annexed a copy of an order issued by me, with similar views, previous to our arrival at Istaliff.

Besides the written instructions from Major-General Pollock, of which I annex a copy, I received the Major-General's verbal orders to the same effect, dwelling particularly on the destruction of Charekar, which had been the scene of treacherous barbarity towards our officers and troops.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN M'CASKILL,
Major-General,
Late in the Command of the Force in Kohistan.

From Major G. PONSONBY, Assistant Adjutant-General, to Major-General M'CASKILL, K.H., Commanding the Troops proceeding to KOHISTAN; dated Camp, near Cabul, 25th September, 1842.

Sir,—The chief object of sending out a body of troops under your command is, if practicable, to secure the person of Mahomed Akbar.

The force is not to proceed beyond Charrekar: such forts and villages in the vicinity of Charrekar, or on the road thereto, as may be occupied by the enemy, should be destroyed by fire.

The troops are not to be absent from head-quarters more than twelve days.

Major Pottinger will accompany you, to give any information he may possess.

It is expected that a number of natives, formerly belonging to the army of the Indus, are in Kohistan, and it is desirable they should be brought on. I have, &c.

G. Ponsonby, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following is a copy of an order issued by me restraining a disposition to pillage and violence, which manifested itself previous to the arrival of the force at Istaliff:—

Camp near Timma,
(D.O.) 27 *Sept.* 1842.

The Major-General feels himself called upon to notice, in terms of the most marked reprobation, the acts of outrage committed by some of the troops of this force during the two last marches. He is not ignorant of the wrongs of some of our soldiers, and many of their nearest relations have been injured at the hands of the savage people of these villages; but it never can be suffered in any army that troops should take the right of retribution into their own hands. Such scenes would mar the discipline which renders them superior to their enemies, and thus reduce them, first to their level, and finally below it. The Major-General therefore notifies, that he has directed the provost-marshal's assistant to punish summarily and severely any future acts of pillage, and calls upon all officers to put an end to irregularities by a prompt and firm exercise of their authority. This order to be read and explained to the troops before they are dismissed after their march, and its substance to be proclaimed in bazaars in the usual manner.

I have, &c.

John M'Caskill,
Major-General,
Late in Command of the Force in Kohistan.

Copy of a Morning Order issued at Chareekar, 3 October, 1842.

Major-General M'Caskill announces to the troops, that in the destruction of Istalif and Chareekar, the objects of retribution in the Kohistan contemplated by superior authority have been accomplished; no farther example need be made, unless punishment is provoked by any attacks on our columns as they march towards Cabul. Soldiers and followers must therefore understand that from sunset this evening they are expected to return within the strictest limits of discipline. License and plunder must cease, and property and person be strictly respected; and the provost-marshal's assistants will be instructed to flog severely on the spot any soldier, sepoy, or native, attached to the camp, who may be detected in any act of devastation or violence. This order to be fully and immediately explained to corps and proclaimed in bazaars.

I have, &c.

John M'Caskill,
Major-General,
Late in Command of the Force in Kohistan.

From Major-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India; dated Allahabad, 2 April, 1843.

My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter, dated 23rd ultimo, intimating that disapprobation had been expressed at the destruction of the bazaar and mosque at Cabul, and of trees: also, that excesses have been imputed to the troops.

It is difficult to grapple with vague and anonymous accusations against the conduct of the troops. Many detailed statements in the newspapers were entirely unfounded, and were got up with the sole object of creating a sensation; but I confess that, if individual and isolated instances of excess had occurred, I should not have been much surprised, composed, as all Indian armies are, of such an heterogeneous mass, comprising all classes and castes, more than two-thirds of whom are either public or private servants and adventurers, who, though nominally following some occupation useful to an army, proceed with it for the sole purpose of plundering when a favourable opportunity offers. Some excesses may, unknown to me, have been committed; but I will venture to assert, that no troops ever conducted themselves with more forbearance under such unprecedented aggravations; perhaps no army was ever placed in a more trying situation.

During the whole course of their progress towards the capital, they had ocular proofs of the treachery and brutality of a merciless enemy; but still I am unable to call to mind any wanton, deliberate act of inhumanity on the part of the troops, and cannot but regret that the instances alluded to have not been specified, as I may possibly be suspected of suppressing facts. This, however, I beg to assure your Lordship I have no wish to do.

The feeling of the Hindoos against the Affghans was very naturally strong, in consequence of the latter having deprived the Hindoos of their caste whenever they came into their power; but no troops could feel otherwise than excited at the sight of the skeletons of their late brethren in arms, which still lie covering the road from Gundamuck to Cabul; and, as if the more to raise a spirit of revenge, the barricade at Jugdulluck was literally covered with skeletons.

What I have stated above will not be considered as justifying excesses on the part of a British army, but it may be admitted in extenuation of individual cases.

A few days previous to the march of a brigade under Brigadier Monteith, an European was murdered by the Affghans at Jellalabad. The destruction of Ali Bughan by some men under Brigadier Monteith's command was caused by one of those sudden bursts of feeling, which, being wholly unexpected, no precautions were deemed necessary; but it was a solitary instance, and occurred nearly as follows:—Some camp followers entered the village, and having found parts of the dress of some of our soldiers who had been massacred on the march from Cabul, a number of men proceeded to the village, which was

eventually burnt, whether accidentally or intentionally is doubtful. So very soon was the mischief perpetrated that the Brigadier was hardly aware of it till the place was in flames. He immediately took measures to prevent a recurrence of such scenes, and I wrote in strong terms on the subject. Subsequent to that event, during the whole time the Brigadier was detached, I heard of no more excesses. In the instance of Ali Bughan, after a most minute inquiry, I have reason to believe that not a man, woman, or child was injured; and I know the greater part of the property was returned to the head man of the village.

In subsequent engagements with the enemy, the Mumoo Khuil, Jugdulluck, and Teezeen, I neither saw or heard of any excesses. A report was circulated that an European was burnt alive at Jugdulluck, and that two Affghans were burnt in like manner by our troops, in revenge; the whole of which was an infamous fabrication.

I know of no instances of cruelty or excess at Istalif; and the feeling of the army could not have been very prone thereto, when about 400 or 500 women and children were protected from insult and injury, and made over to their families after the engagement. If any excess has been committed, which I have not noticed, I can only affirm that I recollect none; and I beg to add, that the praise bestowed on the troops on a late occasion by your Lordship, for their forbearance in victory is, as far as I am able to judge, well merited, and I trust your Lordship will never have cause to alter your good opinion of their conduct.

On the subject of trees being destroyed, I am unable to call to recollection what occurred in Brigadier Monteith's detachment;—and the only instance of their destruction which came under my personal observation was at Mamookhuil, when the ground was such that I was obliged to encamp the different regiments in the gardens surrounding the fort. Without this precaution, I should have subjected the troops to constant annoyance, as the enemy would certainly have occupied them; the destruction of the vines and other small plants was almost a necessary consequence of our occupying Mamookhuil.

With regard to the destruction of the Cabul bazaar and mosque, it may possibly be supposed that with them was destroyed other property; but this was not the case.

The insult offered to the remains of the late envoy was notorious to the whole of the chiefs and inhabitants of the city; they admitted that the mutilated body was dragged through the bazaar, and treated by the populace with every indignity, and eventually hung there, that every Affghan in the city might witness the treatment of the remains of the representative of the British Government. The intended measure was communicated to the chiefs, who, not only admitted the propriety of destroying a place where such scenes had transpired, but offered to, and did accompany the party sent for its destruction. Those who resided at and near the bazaar, had two days' previous notice to remove their property (which they did), and I am not aware of any instances of violence having occurred: it was not pos-

sible entirely to prevent plundering, but during the time the engineer was employed in the destruction of the bazaar, and mosque attached, both cavalry and infantry were on duty in the city to prevent any outrage.

I have, &c.,

(signed) G. Pollock.

From Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India; dated Ghazeepore, 10th April, 1843.

My Lord, — Since I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 2nd instant, in reply to your Lordship's letter dated 23rd ultimo, it has occurred to me that I could not produce better proof of the forbearance of the troops under my command than by a reference to their conduct on the morning of the 16th September last. I have already officially detailed the number of troops which accompanied me on the occasion of planting the colours on the Bala Hissar; it was deemed advisable on that occasion to go through a part of the city, and although the troops had arrived only the day before from a march which was abundantly calculated to irritate and exasperate them, they so fully and literally obeyed the orders I had previously given, that not a house or an individual was injured either in going to, or returning from the Bala Hissar.

The destruction of the residence of Khoda Buksh, the chief of Teezeen, may perhaps have been considered an excess. I will therefore explain, that during the time the army remained in advance of Teezeen, the chief of that place was the cause of our communication being cut off; he was repeatedly warned what the consequences would be when an opportunity offered, if he persisted in such a course; but I beg to add, that the injury sustained by the chief in the destruction of his residence entailed no loss on others that I am aware of, as the injury done, was confined almost entirely to the fortified dwelling; forage was found there, and brought into camp, but not an individual was injured.

I have, &c.,

(signed) G. Pollock.

From his Excellency Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. to Major-General J. R. Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army; dated Lucknow, 4 April 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 817, of the 29th ultimo, calling upon me, by directions of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, to report upon certain excesses said to have been committed by the British troops on retiring from Affghanistan.

I will confine my remarks to

that veteran, gallant, and highly disciplined army which I had the honour to command for so long a period; and I will leave it to my gallant comrade, Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to defend the honour of the troops he commanded.

First, I am called upon to state, "Upon what private property, and upon what private buildings, injury was inflicted, by my orders or under my toleration, at Ghuznee?" I answer, upon none.

Secondly, I am directed to state, "Whether unresisting individuals, were destroyed in cold blood for mere vengeance, and whether women were either violated or murdered for their ornaments?" I will endeavour to suppress my scorn and indignation while I shortly reply to this charge, or suspicion, or whatever it may be called by the persons from whom it emanated. And this is the return made by the people of England (or rather, I would believe, by a few individuals,) to the gallant Candahar army! that army which was for so long a time neglected, but which nevertheless nobly upheld our national honour, and during a period of four years acted with the greatest forbearance and humanity to the people of Affghanistan.

Ghuznee.—Colonel Palmer, at the head of a brave garrison, surrendered Ghuznee to various tribes of Affghans; the city was occupied by these people for months; it was vacated by the enemy on the arrival of the army under my command. On its being entered by the British troops, it was found that not a single person was in the city, neither man, nor woman, nor child; there was no property, and I do not believe there was a house left (completely standing) in the town; the whole had been unroofed and destroyed by the contending Affghans, for the sake of the timber, &c.

I have said there were no inhabitants; and therefore unresisting individuals could not have been destroyed in cold blood, women could not have been violated and murdered for their ornaments. These, I boldly say, are gross and villainous falsehoods, whoever they emanate from.

I ordered the fortifications and citadel of Ghuznee to be destroyed; it had been the scene of treachery, mutilation, torture, starvation, and cruel murder to our unresisting and imprisoned countrymen. Look at the contrast; see the conduct of the noble British soldier; and is calumny to rob him of the honour? it shall not, as long as I have life to defend his fame.

Rosa.—The extensive village or town of Rosa is situated about two miles from Ghuznee, and it is lovely to behold. When this city was taken by the force under my command, Rosa was full of inhabitants, men, women, and children; my troops were encamped close to its walls. Its gardens and houses were full of property; its barns and farmyards were well stored; its orchards were loaded with fruit; its vineyards bent beneath a rich and ripe vintage; the property taken from our murdered and mutilated soldiers of the Ghuznee garrison was seen piled in its dwellings. Were not these tempting objects to the soldier who had undergone four years of fatigue and privation? Some of these soldiers had seen, and all had heard of the treacherous murder of their relations and comrades by these very people:—but why should I enlarge? Four days the victorious

Candahar army remained encamped close to this village, with all these temptations before it and at its mercy, but not a particle of anything was taken from the Affghans; the fruit brought for sale was paid for at a rate far above its value; no man, no living thing was injured. Much more I could say; but so much for the noble British soldier, for Ghuznee, and for the beautiful, rich, and tempting town of Rosa.

I did not command at Cabul; I did not interfere in its concerns; I never was in its bazaars. My division was encamped at a distance, with the exception of one regiment, against which corps I never received a complaint. My division was not in Cabul after Sir George Pollock left; General Pollock's army and my troops marched the same day.

No man under my command was ever detected in plundering, without being immediately punished.

How am I to have patience to reply to, "whether Affghans were permitted to be wantonly treated and murdered?" Is this a proper question to put to a British general officer who has ever had the honour of his country uppermost in his mind and deeply impressed upon his heart? "Permitted," indeed! is it supposed that I am void of religion, that I am ignorant of what is due to that God whom I have worshipped from my childhood; am I thus to have my feelings outraged because a few people in India and in England have sent forth gross falsehoods to the world?

I have confined my reply for the present as much as possible to the questions in your letter. I will only further say, that never did an army march through a country with less marauding and less violence than that which I commanded in Affghanistan.

In Lower Affghanistan, or the Candahar districts, I put down rebellion, quelled all resistance to the British power, in spite of the weakness and fears of my superiors. By mild persuasive measures I induced the whole population to return to the cultivation of their lands, and to live in peace. I left them as friends, and on friendly terms. On my leaving Candahar no man was injured or molested, no man was deprived of his property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen embracing. It is on record that I informed the Indian government that I could hold the country for any time; it is on record that I informed Lord Auckland, as far back as December 1841, that I could, with permission, re-occupy Cabul with the force under my command; there was nothing to prevent it but the unaccountable panic which prevailed at the seat of government: and now I am rewarded by a certain set of people in England taxing me with that which would be disgraceful to me as a religious man, as an honourable gentleman, and as a British officer.

I am, &c.

W. Nott,

Major-General.

APPENDIX TO STATE PAPERS

Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

Signed at Washington, August 9, 1842.

Whereas certain portions of the line of boundary between the British dominions in North America and the United States of America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable: and whereas, by the treaty concluded at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, an article was agreed to and inserted, of the following tenor, viz.: "Art. X. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; it is hereby agreed, that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object:" and whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas it is found expedient for the better administration of justice, and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties, respectively, that persons commiting the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; Her Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a treaty, that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on Her part, appointed the Right Honourable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a special Mission to the United States; and the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers Daniel Webster, Secretary of State

of the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.—It is hereby agreed and declared, that the line of boundary shall be as follows:—Beginning at the monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the commissioners under the Fifth Article of the treaty of 1794, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the Fifth Article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river St. John to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the lake Pohenagamook; thence south-westerley, in a straight line, to a point on the north-west branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said north-west branch of the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line, in a course about south, eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46° 25′ north, intersects the south-west branch of the St. John's; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands, at the Metjarmette Portage; thence down along the said highlands, which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's Stream; thence down the middle of the said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774 as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection west along the said dividing line, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence river.

ARTICLE II.—It is moreover agreed, that from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labours under the Sixth Article of the treaty of Ghent, to wit, at a point in the Neebish Channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph's and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence turning eastwardly and northwardly around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence up the east Neebish Channel nearest to St. George's Island, through

the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jonas's Island into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royale in said lake, 100 yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last-mentioned island lies near the north-eastern point of Ile Royale, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point south-westerly through the middle of the sound between Ile Royale and the north-western main land, to the mouth of Pigeon River, and up the said river to and through the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the lakes of the height of land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water-communication to Lake Saisaginaga and through that lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie, or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudière Falls, from which the commissioners traced the line to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, thence along the said line to the said most northern-western point, being in latitude 49° 23′ 55″ north, and in longitude 95° 14′ 38″ west, from the observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the subjects and citizens of both countries.

Article III.—In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the province of New Brunswick, or the State of Maine, it is agreed, that where by the provisions of the present treaty the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the sea-port at the mouth of the said River St. John's, and to and round the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province; that in like manner the inhabitants of the territory of the upper St. John, determined by

this treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine: provided always that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of New Brunswick or of Maine, may make respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.—All grants of land heretofore made by either party within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of this treaty, shall in like manner be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects, the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling upon the territory falling to them respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.—Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the north-eastern boundary, some monies have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which monies were to be carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries; it is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund shall be delivered to the government of the United States within six months after the ratification of this treaty; and the proportion of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds or securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the government of the United States; and the government of the United States agrees to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further, to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expences incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838: the government of the United States agreeing with the State of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of 300,000 dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the conditions and equivalents received therefore from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

Article VI.—It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of the said line by proper monuments on the land, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof; and the said commissioners shall meet at Bangor in the State of Maine, on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John, and shall trace on proper maps the dividing line along said river, and along the River St. Francis to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of the said lake they ascertain, fix, and mark by proper and durable monuments on the land, the line described in the First Article of this treaty; and the said commissioners shall make to each of their respective governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany such report or declaration with maps, certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

Article VII.—It is further agreed, that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault Islands and of Barnhart Island, the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the Island Bois Blanc, and between that Island and both the Canadian and American shores, and all the several channels and passages between the various lands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

Article VIII.—The parties mutually stipulate, that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave-trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two governments stipulating nevertheless to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this Article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.

Article IX.—Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave-trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruizers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes;—the parties to this treaty agree, that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions

such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and for ever.

ARTICLE X.—It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and the United States shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other;—provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.—The Eighth Article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and afterwards, until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The Tenth Article shall continue in force until one or the other of the parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.—The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ASHBURTON, (L.S.)
DANL. WEBSTER, (L.S.)

PATENTS

Granted between 21st December 1841, *and 28th December* 1842.

Watson, J., *filters*, Dec. 23 (1841)
Baillien, W., *expansion of human chest*, Dec. 23
Kettle, & Co., *bolts*, Dec. 24
Macdonough, *spinning*, Jan. 6 (1842)
Hall, E., *steam boiler*, Jan. 11
Le Petit, S. H., *gas*, Jan. 11.
Chesterman, & Co., *tapes*, Jan. 11
Williams, C. W., *furnaces*, Jan. 11
Jeffree, J. T., *water forcing*, Jan. 11
Chatterton, R. D., *propelling*, Jan. 11.
Tons, J., *copper ores*, Jan. 13
Bordier, J., *leather*, Jan. 13.
Bedells, C., *elastic fabrics*, Jan. 13
Barnes, J., *steam engines*, Jan. 13
Waterton, H., *salt*, Jan. 13.
Rubery, J. J., *umbrellas*, Jan. 13
Poole, M., *locks*, Jan. 15
Thackeray, J., *thread*, Jan. 15
Lambert, T., *pianofortes*, Jan. 15
Palmer, E., *embossing*, Jan. 15
Coles, J., *brushes*, Jan. 15
Ward, C., *flutes*, Jan. 18
Tindall, W., *vegetable light*, Jan. 19
Mertens, A., *wood covering*, Jan. 22
Baker, W., *boots and shoes*, Jan. 27
Baggaly, J. J., *metallic dies*, 27
Kurtz, A., *fuel*, Jan. 27
Marston, F., *calculations*, Jan. 27
Mason, S., *clogs*, Jan. 27
Boccius, G., *gas*, Jan. 27
Galloway, & Co., *cutting metals*, Jan. 27
Journet, S., *steam-engine*, Jan. 27.
Benjamin, H., *preserving animal matter*, Jan. 27.
Baggaly, J. J., *combs*, Jan. 29
Hughes, J., *paper*, Jan. 29
Hunt, J., *bricks*, Jan. 31
Williams, C. W., *bricks*, Jan. 21.
Broadwood, H. F., *pianoforte*, Feb. 2
Newton, W., *elastic fabrics*, Feb. 8.
Sleigh, A. W., *sea barriers*, Feb. 8
Hancock, C., *cotton printing*, Feb. 8
Biram, B., *rotary engines*, Feb. 8
Harlow, F., *wood paving*, Feb. 9
Baggs, I., *motive power*, Feb. 9
Nickels, C., *plaited fabrics*, Feb. 10
Addison, W. B., *worsted spin.*, Feb. 10
Jarman, & Co., *flax spinning*, Feb. 14
Andrew, J., *yarns*, Feb. 15
Holcombe, C. T., *fuel*, Feb. 15
Osbaldeston, J., *looms*, Feb. 15
Rousseau, A., *fire-arms*, Feb. 15
Haden, J., *ventilation*, Feb. 15
Lewthwaite, J., *steam engines*, Feb. 15
Crampton, T. R., *steam engines*, Feb, 15
Wornum, R., *pianofortes*, Feb. 15
Greenfield, D., *door handles*, Feb. 21.
Poole, M., *oils*, Feb. 21
Newton, W., *air regulator*, Feb. 25
Reynolds, O., *wood pavement*, Feb. 25
Birkby, J., *cards*, Feb. 25
Saunders, W., *roasting & baking*, Feb 25
Morand, S., *stretching fabrics*, Feb. 26
Gillot, B., *heating*, Feb. 26
La Riviere, Marc, *machinery*, Mar. 1
Smith, T., *water closets*, Mar. 1.
Haseler, G. C., *scent bottles*, Mar. 3
Slaughter, E., *iron wheels*, Mar. 4
Clements, J., *picture frames*, Mar. 4
Palmer, W., *lamps*, Mar. 4
Palmer, W., *vessels for decoctions*, Mar. 4
Green, J., junr., *cutting turnips*, Mar. 7
Bodner, J. G., *cleaning cotton*, Mar. 7
Redman, J., *barometer*, Mar. 7
Duncan, J., *excavating soil*, Mar. 7
Warrick, J., *gasoscope*, Mar. 7 (2 mon.)
Kane, F., *bedsteads*, Mar. 7
Desanges & Co., *chim. sweeping*, Mar. 7
Frampton, R., *hinges*, Mar. 7
Rodway, H. B., *horse shoes*, Mar. 7
Russell & Co., *iron tubing*, Mar. 7
Newton, W., *weighing machines*, Mar. 7
Hedley & Co., *purifying smokes*, Mar. 7
Catford, W., *laces*, Mar. 8
Smith, H., *wheels*, Mar. 10
Beard, R., *likenesses*, Mar. 10
Newton, W. E., *boilers, etc.*, Mar. 10
Firchild, C. W., *propelling appar.*, Mar. 14
Partridge, R., *wood splitting*, Mar. 14

Green, A., *trusses*, Mar. 15
Trent, E. W., *oakum*, Mar. 21
Jessop, S., *iron*, Mar. 21
Parkes, Z., *grinding*, Mar. 21
Clay, J., *type composing*, Mar. 21
Hancock, W., *combs, etc.*, Mar. 21
Dent, E. J., *chronometers*, Mar. 21
Brockedon, W., *stoppers*, Mar. 21
Haughten, J., *label fixing*, Mar. 21
Palmer, W., *pills*, Mar. 21
Freeman, M., *inkstands*, Mar. 21
Hazard, R., *heating apparatus*, Mar. 21
Beach, M. S., *type printing*, Mar. 23
Daniell, J. C., *food for cattle*, Mar. 31
Seybel, J., *sulphate of soda*, Mar. 31.
Trippett, W. L., *looms*, Mar. 31
Bevard, J., *preserving meats*, Ap. 6
Smith & Co., *spinning*, Ap. 6
Read & Co., *reins and bridles*, Ap. 6
Clarke, J. G. S., *engines*, Ap. 6
Clive, T., *candlesticks*, Ap. 7
Tiellens, J. A., *knitting*, Ap. 7
Carlotti, M., *boots and shoes*, Ap. 8
Falconer, W., *buttons*, Ap. 13
Dawes, J. B., *glass*, Ap. 13
Lamb, J., *engines*, Ap. 15
Richards, G., *book binding*, Ap. 15
Jeffrey, A., *masts, etc.*, Ap. 15
Farina, C., *soap, etc.*, Ap. 15.
Kingdon, K., *embossing*, Ap. 21
Noel, W., *boots and shoes*, Ap. 21
Troisbrioux, A., *printing presses*, Ap. 21
Rotton, O., *spinning*, Ap. 26
Wood, W., *weaving*, Ap. 26
Cocking, S., *light*, Ap. 26
Raoul & Co., *fabrics*, Ap. 26
Palmer, H. R., *roofs*, Ap. 26
Mege, J., *trousers*, Ap. 26
Pape, J. H., *carriages*, Ap. 28
Lash, W., *wheels, etc.*, Ap. 28
Varley & Varley, *engines*, Ap. 28
Wetzlar, G., *waterproof fabrics*, May 7
Warren, J., *ploughs*, May 9
Walker, P. F., *candles, etc.*, May 9
Haire, G., *chimney sweeping*, May 9
Edge, T., *gas water*, May 9
Hall, S., *smoke, etc.*, May 9
Wilson, J., *bedstead*, May 9
Sanderson, W., *weaving fabrics*, May 9
Melville, J., *propelling vessels*, May 11
Browne, J., *mud boots*, May 12
Williams, T. *churn*, May 17
Brunton, W., *dressing ores*, May 19
Gibson, J., *axletrees*, May 23
Lawes, J. B., *manure*, May 23
Bishop, J., *brake apparatus*, May 23
Middleton, T., *size*, May 23
Mabley, W. T., *nails*, May 23
Cook, B. junr., *bedstead*, May 23
Goos, F., *weaving*, May 23
Murray, Sir J., *manure*, May 23
Pilbow, J., *steam engine*, May 23
Geeves, W., *cork cutting*, May 24
Stewart, J., *hinges*, May 24
Waterhouse, T., *carding*, May 24
Duce, J., *lock and key*, May 24
Boydell, J. junr., *iron gates, etc.*, May 24
Potter, J., *spinning*, May 25
Kagenbusch, V., *dyeing*, May 26
Young, W., *lamps, etc.*, May 28
Kayser, J. P., *lamps*, May 31
Phillipps, H., *gas*, May, 31
Watson, R., junr., *draining land*, May 31
Wilkinson, H., *unloading ships*, May 31
Meckenheim, L. N., *iron*, May 31
Leeson, H. B., *electro-galvanism*, June 1
Kempton, W. H., *candles*, June 1
Reed, J., *tiles, etc.* June 2
Jubber, H., *kitchen ranges*, June 2
Aingworth, B., *glass*, June 4
Tuck, E., *plating metals*, June 4
Irving, W., *corn drill*, June 7
Woodcock, J., *steam engines*, June 7
Nasmyth, J., *iron cutting*, May 9
Chatwin, J., *cocks*, May 9
Hughes, J. G., *signals*, May 9
Emslie, J. A., *pumps*, May 9
Vencraft, S., *saddle-trees*, May 9
Holdsworth, A. H., *fire-proof vess.* May 11
Garrett, R., *horse-shoes, etc.*, May 13
Banks, T., *wheels*, May 13
Poole, M., *wool colouring*, May 13
Cotton, W., *weighing machine*, May 13 (2 months)
Williams, D., *roof covering*, May 13
Moss, J., *buttons, etc.*, May 13
Williams, W. M., *locks and keys*, May 13
Watson, H. H., *bleaching*, May 21
Bennett, J., *street paving*, May 21
Dickson, J., *engines and boilers*, May 21
Gye, F. jun., *bookbinding*, May 21
Gournt, T., *propelling vessels*, May 21
Bewley, H., *chalybeate water*, May 25
Scott, J. H., *metal pipes*, July 6
Donisthorpe, G. E., *wool combing*, July 6
Hall, J., *tilling*, July 6
Vavasour, Lady A., *images on metal surfaces*, July 7
Hodgson, R., *images on metal surfaces*, July 7
Chance, J. T., *glass*, July 7
Prellor, C. A., *wool combing*, July 7
Fairbairn, W., *metal ships, etc.*, July 7
Perring, J., *wood paving*, July 7
Bird, J., *forcing water*, July 7
Richard, W., *smoke*, July 7
Vigers, W. R., *air*, July 7 (2 months)
Booth, J. P., *working in mines*, July 7
Jounannin, J. B. F., *water engines*, July 9
Crutchett, J., *gas*, July 9
Deakin, T., *harness*, July 12
Clement, J. L., *steam pressure*, July 12

Stuckey, W. H., *pneumatic eng.* July 12
Schlesinger, J., *inkstands, etc.*, July 16
Benton, R., *propelling carriages*, July 16
Barling, J., *rotary motion*, July 16
Chatwin, J., *buttons*, July 16
Ayres, C. R., *glass colouring*, July 23
Partridge, J., *wool cleaning*, July 23
Varrec & Co., *chimneys*, July 23
Johnstone, A., *carriages, etc.*, 23
Cobbold, E., *propel. apparatus*, July 28
Bell, T., *copper*, July 29
Lejeune, J., *combustion*, July 29
Woolrich, J. S., *metal coating*, Aug. 1
Phipps, A. J., *paving*, Aug. 1
Whitworth, J., *road cleaning*, Aug. 2
Dry, J., *thrashing*, Aug. 2
Carson, S., *preserving animal substances*, Aug. 3
Turner, A., *muffs, etc.*, Aug. 3
Lee, J., *wheels, etc.*, Aug. 3
Perrin, C. H., *watches*, Aug. 8
Napier, D., *steam engine*, Aug. 9
Walker, T., *stoves*, Aug. 9
Sturges, R. F., *Britannia metal*, Aug. 9
Albert, D. F., *manure*, Aug. 10
Poole, M., *paving*, Aug. 11
Betteley, J., *windlasses*, Aug. 11
Betts, J. T., *bottles*, Aug. 11
Roberts, G., *lamps*, Aug. 15
Raybould, W., *soldering iron*, Aug. 18 (2 months)
Newbery, G. J., *damasking leather*, Aug. 18
Defries & Co., *gas meters*, Aug. 18
Ridgway, W., *heat in ovens*, Aug. 18
Gurney, G., *light and heat*, Aug, 18
Else, R , *water raising*, Aug. 18
Hendry, T., *wool combing*, Aug. 25
Redmund, D., *hinges*, Aug. 25
Guitard, C. F., *railways*, Aug. 31
Thatcher, C., *drags or breaks*, Aug. 31
Hazard, R., *ventilation*, Sept. 3
Roche, W., *colours*, Sept. 3
Warburton, W., *carriages*, Sept. 8
Robson, J. W., *raising liquids*, Sept. 8
Insole, J., *brushes*, Sept. 8
Tuck, J.H., *candles*, Sept. 8
Newton, W. E., *screws*, Sept. 8
James, H. G., *weighing machines*, Sept. 8
Cooke, W. F., *signals & alarums*, Sept. 8
Thirlwall, T., *steam engines*, Sept. 8
Crofts, W., *lace*, Sept. 8
Marston & Co., *flax dressing*, Sept. 8
Wake, J, jun., *propelling vessels*, Sept. 9
Rolt, J., *saddles*, Sept. 16
Bowles, F., *flour*, Sept. 15
Nickels, C. *lace fabrics*, Sept. 15
James, W. H., *railways*, Sept. 16
Sanders & Co., *ploughing, etc.*, Sept. 22
Stead, P., *malt*, Sept. 22
Juckes, J., *furnaces*, Sept. 22
Bell, E., *fuel*, Sept. 29
Henson, S., *locomotion*, Sept. 29
Smith, W., *candles*, Sept. 29
Rand, J., *vessels*, Sept. 29
Hide & Co., *spinning*, Sept. 29
Ridsdale, J., *weaving*, Sept. 29
Wilkey, J. F., *carriages*, Sept. 29
Shipley, J. G., *saddles*, Oct. 6
York, J. O., *axles*, Oct. 8
Turner, W. G., *alum*, Oct. 8
Deutsch, C. E., *cementing*, Oct. 8
Dotchin, S., *road paving*, Oct. 13
Newton, W. E., *fuel*, Oct. 13
Holcombe, C. T., *fuel*, Oct. 13
Sievier, R. W., *weaving*, Oct. 13
Kagenbusch, P., *alum*, Oct. 13
Brown & Co., *engines*, Oct. 13
Seville, T., *spinning*, Oct. 20
Budd, J. P., *iron*, Oct. 20
Longmaid, W., *ores*, Oct. 20
Statham, J., *locks, etc.*, Oct. 20
Alzard, J. C., *bread, etc.*, Oct. 20
Hazeldine, G., *omnibuses*, Oct. 27
Gardner, J., *hay cutting*, 27
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Williams, R., *velvets*, Oct. 27
Gregson, M., *veneer sawing*, Nov. 2
Edwards, J., *razor strop*, Nov, 2
Lillie, Sir J. S., *roads*, Nov. 2
Pelletan, P., *light*, Nov. 2
Bullough, J., *looms*, Nov. 3
Beven, R., *steam*, Nov. 5
Rothwell, J., *combustion*, Nov, 5
Jones, W. C., *candles*, Nov. 8
Ingold, P. F., *watches*, Nov. 8
Harvie, A., *fermentation*, Nov. 8
Warely, T., *paper*, Nov. 8
Mitchell, J., *pens*, Nov. 8
Spinks, J., *carriages*, Nov. 8
Zander, H., *steam boilers*, Nov. 8
Barnes & Co., *calico printing*, Nov. 10
Rowley & Co., *buttons*, Nov. 15
Maurras, A. E. G. A., *filter*, Nov. 15
Smith, C., *bricks, etc.*, Nov. 17
Target & Co., *sugar*, Nov. 25
Smith, J., *weaving*, Nov. 25
Wild, C. H., *fire-proof building*, Nov. 25
Bagge, J., *light*, Nov. 25
Ward, O. F., *candlesticks, etc.*, Nov. 25
Ralli, P. T., *carriages*, Nov. 25
Talbot, H. H. F., *metal covering*, Nov. 25
Mansell, T., *cutting apparatus*, Dec. 3
Timmis, E., *fire extinguishing*, Dec. 3
Cobbold, E., *marking*, Dec. 3
Stubbing, J., *lace fabrics, etc.*, Dec. 3
Pouchant, Don Pedro, *sugar*, Dec. 3
Sealy, J., *tile*, Dec. 3 (2 months)
Wild, C. H., *railway switch*, Dec. 3
Howard, T., *spinning*, Dec. 3
Hancock, W. jun., *driving mach.*, Dec. 3

Etheredge, F. W., *bricks, etc.*, Dec. 3
Stuckey, W. H., *filter*, Dec. 3
Pope, W., *stove*, Dec. 3
English, W. O., *tar, etc.*, Dec. 8
Jones & Co., *candles*, Dec. 8
Harris & Co., *cotton reels*, Dec. 8
Kempson, W., *muffs, etc.*, Dec. 8
Purt & Co., *aerated liquors*, Dec. 8
Barber, B., *boots, etc.*, Dec. 8
Bodmer, J. G., *metallic hoops*, Dec. 8
Newton, W. E., *axletrees, etc.*, Dec. 8
Lomas & Co., *fringes, etc.*, Dec. 8
Grantham, J., *boat engine*, Dec. 8
Brown, J., *steam engines*, Dec. 8
Fothergill, B., *cotting spinning*, Dec. 8
Keene, C., *hose, gloves, &c.*, Dec. 15
Palmer, W., *candles*, Dec. 15
Cardwell, T., *presses*, Dec. 15
Poole, M., *mill stones*, Dec. 15
Sautter, C. M. E., *sulphuric acid*, Dec. 15
Richault, G. S., *finger apparatus*, Dec. 15
Winchester, J., *steam boilers*, Dec. 15
Rigby, brothers, *brushes*, Dec. 20
Moreau, G.H., *steam generators*, Dec. 21
Moreau, G.H., *propelling vessels*, Dec. 21
Squire, J., *steam boilers*, Dec. 21
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Bridges, W., *buttons*, 22
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Beman, J., *iron*, Dec. 22
Kneller, W. G., *soda*, Dec. 22
Wilson, R., *steam engines*, Dec. 22
Morris, J., *steam engines*, Dec. 22
Hull, A. G., *electrical appartus*, Dec. 28
Thompson, T., *weaving*, Dec. 28
Crosley, H., *sugar*, Dec. 28

POETRY.

THE PILGRIM OF GLENCOE.

By Thomas Campbell.

The sunset sheds a horizontal smile
O'er Highland frith and Hebridean isle,
While, gay with gambols of its finny shoals,
The glowing wave rejoices as it rolls
With streamer'd busses that distinctly shine
All downward, pictured in the glassy brine;
Whose crews, with faces brightening in the sun,
Keep measure with their oars, and all in one
Strike up the old Gælic song.—Sweep, rowers, sweep!
The fisher's glorious spoils are in the deep.

Day sinks—but twilight owes the traveller soon,
To reach his bourne, a round unclouded moon,
Bespeaking long undarken'd hours of time;
False hope—the Scots are steadfast—not their clime.

A war-worn soldier from the western land,
Seek's Cona's vale by Ballihoula's strand;
The vale, by eagle-haunted cliffs o'erhung,
Where Fingal fought and Ossian's harp was strung—
Our veteran's forehead, bronzed on sultry plain,
Had stood the brunt of thirty fought campaigns;
He well could vouch the sad romance of wars,
And count the dates of battles in his scars;
For he had served where o'er and o'er again
Britannia's oriflamme had lit the plain
Of glory—and victorious stamped her name
On Oudenarde's and Blenheim's fields of fame.
Nine times in battle-field his blood had stream'd,
Yet vivid still his veteran blue eye gleam'd;
Full well he bore his knapsack—unoppress'd,
And march'd with soldier-like erected crest:
Nor sign of even loquacious age he wore,
Save when he told his life's adventures o'er;

Some tired of these; for terms to him were dear
Too tactical by far for vulgar ear;
As when he talk'd of rampart and ravine,
And trenches fenced with gabion and fascine—
But when his theme possess'd him all and whole,
He scorn'd proud puzzling words and warm'd the soul;
Hush'd groups hung on his lips with fond surprise,
That sketch'd old scenes—like pictures to their eyes:—
The wide war-plain with banners glowing bright,
And bayonets to the furthest stretch of sight;
The pause, more dreadful than the peal to come
From volleys blazing at the beat of drum—
Till all the field of thundering lines became
Two level and confronted sheets of flame.
Then to the charge, when Marlbro's hot pursuit
Trode France's gilded lilies underfoot;
He came and kindled—and with martial lung
Would chant the very march their trumpets sung.

* * * * * *

Though thus his guest spoke feelings just and clear,
The cabin's patriarch lent impatient ear;
Wroth that, beneath his roof, a living man
Should boast the swine-blood of the Campbell clan;
He hasten'd to the door—call'd out his son
To follow; walk'd a space, and thus begun:—
"You have not, Ronald, at this day to learn
The oath I took beside my father's cairn,
When you were but a babe a twelvemonth born;
Sworn on my dirk—by all that's sacred, sworn
To be revenged for blood that cries to Heaven—
Blood unforgiveable, and unforgiven:
But never power, *since then*, have I possess'd
To plant my dagger in a Campbell's breast.
Now, here's a self-accusing partisan,
Steep'd in the slaughter of Macdonald's clan:
I scorn his civil speech and sweet-lipp'd show
Of pity—he is still our house's foe:
I'll perjure not myself—but sacrifice
The caitiff ere to-morrow's sun arise.
Stand! hear me—you're my son, the deed is just;
And if I say—it must be done—it must:
A debt of honour which my clansmen crave,
Their very dead demand it from the grave."
Conjuring then their ghosts, he humbly pray'd
Their patience till the blood-debt should be paid.

* * * * * *

They enter'd; Norman with portentous air
Strode to a nook behind the stranger's chair,

And, speaking nought, sat grimly in the shade,
With dagger in his clutch beneath his plaid,
His son's own plaid, should Norman pounce his prey,
Was coil'd thick round his arm, to turn away
Or blunt the dirk. He purposed leaving free
The door, and giving Allan time to flee,
Whilst he should wrestle with, (no safe emprise),
His father's maniac strength and giant size.
Meanwhile he could nowise communicate
The impending peril to his anxious mate;
But she, convinced no trifling matter now
Disturb'd the wonted calm of Ronald's brow,
Divined too well the cause of gloom that lower'd,
And sat with speechless terror overpower'd.
Her face was pale, so lately blithe and bland,
The stocking knitting-wire shook in her hand.
But Ronald and the guest resumed their thread
Of converse—still its theme that day of dread.
"Much," said the veteran, "much as I bemoan
That deed, when half a hundred years have flown,
Still on one circumstance I can reflect
That mitigates the dreadful retrospect:
A mother with a child before us flew;
I had the hideous mandate to pursue—
But swift of foot, outspeeding bloodier men,
I chased, o'ertook her in the winding glen,
And show'd her palpitating, where to save
Herself and infant in a secret cave;
Nor left them till I saw that they could mock
Pursuit and search within that sheltering rock."
"Heavens!" Ronald cried, in accents gladly wild,
"That woman was my mother—I the child!"

THE LAUNCH OF A FIRST-RATE.

WRITTEN ON WITNESSING THE SPECTACLE.

(By the same.)

England hails thee with emotion,
Mightiest child of naval art;
Heaven resounds thy welcome! Ocean
Takes thee, smiling, to his heart.

Giant oaks of bold expansion
O'er seven hundred acres fell,
All to build thy noble mansion,
Where our hearts of oak shall dwell.

'Midst those trees the wild deer bounded
Ages long ere we were born;
And our great-grandfathers sounded
Many a jovial hunting horn.

Oaks that living did inherit
Grandeur from our earth and sky;
Still robust, the native spirit
In your timbers shall not die.

Ship to shine in martial story,
Thou shalt cleave the ocean's path,
Freighted with Britannia's glory,
And the thunders of her wrath.

Foes shall crowd their sails and fly thee,
Threatening havoc to their deck,
When afar they first descry thee,
Like the coming whirlwind's speck.

Gallant bark! thy pomp and beauty
Storm or battle ne'er shall blast,
Whilst our tars in pride and duty
Nail thy colours to the mast.

A DAY UPON THE EUXINE SEA.

From "The Styrian Lake and other Poems" by the Rev. F. W. Faber, M. A.

1.

Seven times doth Asia's flowery coast give place
To Europe's shrubby cliffs and verdant Thrace;
And Europe into seven sweet bays retires
Where summer sunrise shoots his pearly fires;
There holy East and royal West are meeting,
Each from the other's headlands still retreating.
With currents and with counter-currents seven
The cold, bright waters, blue as bluest Heaven,
Seem like the beating pulses of the free
And angry spirit of the Euxine Sea.

2.

Lift up the veil of legendary gloom
Which hangs before that dreadful sea, the womb,

So seemed it to the reverend men of old,
Where every direful shape and form untold
Of dark disaster lurked ; upon whose flood
A mist, and no mere sea-born mist, did brood
With heavy, hanging shadow : it was then
A sea for Gods and Heroes, not for men;
Yet with a kindly name they worshipped thee,
The offering of their lips, dread Euxine Sea!

3

With what a very diadem of fear
They crown'd thee king of waters! Far and near
The Delian blessing his Ægean calm,
Or Attic dweller at some inland farm
Amid his olive-yards, had many a tale
Enough to make his listening throng turn pale.
Perplexing phantoms chasing ships behind,
Mists, monsters, sudden wreck and wondrous wind,—
Such were their dim uncheerful thoughts of thee,
Thou legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea!

4.

Thy wandering waves had limits in the air,
Begotten of men's faith ; they thought not where
Nor yet how near thou wert, but cast thee far
Unto the confines of their thoughts, a bar
Not reverently to be o'erleaped : the past
One streak of light across the darkness cast ;
One path-way, moon-beam-like, the gloom did break,—
'Twas Argo passing with her burning wake ;
And in a cloud of troubled minstrelsy
They wrapped thy sacred name, dread Euxine Sea!

5.

But see this harmless glossy-surfaced ocean,
Cradling my boat with quiet throbbing motion!
This is no dismal threshold to be strown
With horrid wreck, no tempest-spirit's throne.
Faith fails the legends ; the eye seeks but sees
No monuments, no twin Symplegades.
Oh how transfigured, waves and headlands drear!
The very soul of May is breathing here!
Such skies, winds, waters,—can they truly be
Upon the veritable Euxine Sea?

6.

The hollow waves, like summer thunder, roar
On Thracia's rocks and low Silistria's shore.

There Russia looms, or mist-wreaths cheat the eye,
Upon the horizon line of history;
And there, where yon white ship hath set her helm,
Are Persia's havens deep, the garden realm,
The clime where earth, their thoughtless earth, discloses
Nought to the Poet's soul but wine and roses.
These are the shadows bygone or to be
Which flit along thy coasts, dread Euxine Sea!

7.

Now that the Strait, her seven fair bays unwinding,
Draws the caique through each blue snaky winding,
My heart is lighted on from cape to cape
By torchlike song or legendary shape,
While from the flowery Kandili there come
Cool odorous breaths to old Byzantium.
The sight of thee, dread Euxine! calm and near,
Hath made thee not the less a thing to fear;
Else why this troubled thrill that works in me
When I have seen and touched the Euxine Sea!

8.

But lo! Stamboul! A thousand sunset fires
Are gilding tall ship-masts and cypress spires.
White palace roof and glittering Kiosk,
Old Latin tower, rude gate, and pillared mosque,
Trees, houses, fountains, ships—float off and rise,
Like clouds instinct with light, into the skies.
What shall Arabian prose or Persian verse
In after years to my dull ear rehearse,
When eye hath seen upon a May-day even
Stamboul by sunset lifted into heaven?

9.

To day my thirsty spirit sought to drink
Of dreadful legends on the Black Sea's brink;
This sunset is a trouble in my soul;
Deep in my heart I heard the Euxine roll,
I felt it in me as a mighty thought,
The block whence forms of grandeur might be wrought:
But now 'twixt light and gloom my mind is tossed,
Bright thoughts in dark, and dark in bright, are lost;
Once more an untouched thing, outside of me,
I hear the murmur of the Euxine Sea!

THE EARTH'S HEART.

(From the same.)

1.

THERE is a pulse in flowing streams,
A calmly throbbing motion,
A heart in the cold mountain-springs,
As true as that of ocean.

2.

Sit by yon bay where Rothay comes
With merry sparkling fall
To rest within the glassy pool
Beneath the fern-fringed wall;

3.

And see how like a real tide,
Encroaching and retreating,
Upon the polished gravel bed
The uneven stream is beating;

4.

As if, although 'twas flowing down,
Straight on it could not flow,
But it must stay to breathe in pools,
Like some poor hunted roe.

5.

And at the river-head the lake
From its blue hollows ever,
A weary, tremulous, panting thing,
Is sighing forth the river.

6.

And thus the breath of the huge hills,
Among wet mosses sobbing,
Works alway through the upland springs
With momentary throbbing.

7.

And on the drear autumnal days,
When o'er the naked heath
The wind is riding, still it hath
A palpitating breath.

8.

And in the woods the evening air
A breathing spirit dwells,
Still cooing like a turtle dove,
A shy voice in the dells.

9.

Those dazzling things, the water-falls,
That leap with such a cry
In leafy clefts, sink down at times
Into a wood-land sigh.

10.

Like one whose heart is in his mouth,
Swift echo on the heath
Speeds onward, shedding broken words,
A runner out of breath.

11.

I speak not of the heaving sea,
But of the solemn earth,
I would thou shouldst believe there is
A heart in all her mirth.

12.

The dashing rivers are her joy,
The pinewood plaint her sadness,
The clamorous tempest is her rage,
The earthquake is her madness.

13.

The past is in her,—the long past,
With all its light and gloom,
What wonder then there should be throes,
In such a teeming womb?

14.

Her heart grows larger as each day
Sinks to it with a stir;
It makes me grave to think of all
That hath gone into her.

15.

Proud-minded kings and villain priests,
And, by the will of fate,
Enough to make another earth
Of love unfortunate.

16.

Then, when thou walkest on the hills,
Or in the woods apart,
Remember that the earth hath got
Almost a human heart.

17.

The joy and grief of centuries
Have so much dark and bright
That they constrain earth's pulse to beat
Alternate day and night.

18.

Sweet Alice! when thy blameless past,
Shall enter this old earth,
The world will find, and know not why,
More calmness in her mirth.

HEIDELBERG.

BY THE REV. THOMAS WHYTEHEAD.

I ROAMED through many a city proud
That crowns old Rhine's historic plain,
A pilgrimage my heart had vowed
Long time to royal Carlomain.

And things whereof my youth had dreamed,
Were given unto my eager sight,
Some brighter than my thoughts had deemed,
And some that scarcely seemed so bright.

And now, for I was all alone,
My English heart was homeward turning,
When by a gate of sculptured stone,
I sate me down one sunny morning.

It led into a garden bright
Within a roofless castle's bound,
Whose silent halls and towers of might
Girded a mossy terrace round.

And kings did from their niches look,
And I, their dwelling's lonely ranger,
The sadness of the scene partook
And felt me desolate and a stranger.

In such low mood it chanced I gazed,
Where o'er the arch a tablet saith
How Frederic had that garden raised
For his young bride Elizabeth.

That name had sacred powers to wake
Such thoughts in me as could none other,
If 'twere but for the honored sake
Of her and of her martyred brother.

For she was child of England's king,
And to her home beyond the water,
A high-enduring soul did bring,
As might beseem a Stuart's daughter.

And many an uncomplaining year
She bore her heritage of woes;
But 'twas more dear a memory yet
Which at that name's sweet bidding rose.

Thou gentle soul, so early gone!
'Twas thou didst look upon me then,
And I was glad I was alone,
A wanderer among foreign men.

LINES BY THE SAME.

Thou wert the first of all I knew
To pass unto the dead,
And Paradise hath seemed more true,
And come down closer to my view,
Since there thy presence fled.

The whispers of thy gentle soul
At silent lonely hours,
Like some sweet saint-bell's distant toll
Come o'er the waters as they roll
Betwixt thy world and ours.

Oh! still my spirit clings to thee
And feels thee at my side,
Like a green ivy, when the tree
It's shoots had clasped so lovingly,
Within its arms hath died:

And ever round that lifeless thing
Where first their clusters grew,
Close as while yet it lived they cling,
And shrine it in a second spring
Of lustre dark and new.

LORD WELLESLEY'S EPITAPH.

The following Latin lines were written by Lord Wellesley, for his own Epitaph, and given to Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton College.

" TITULUM PROPRIO SEPULCHRO INSCRIBENDUM.

" Fortunæ rerumque vagis exercitus undis,
" In gremium redeo, serus, Etona, tuum:
" Magna sequi, et summæ minari culmina famæ,
" Et purum antiquæ lucis adire jubar,
" Auspice te didici puer; atque in limine vitæ
" Ingenuas veræ laudis amare vias.
" Siqua meum vitæ decursu gloria nomen
" Auxerit, aut siquis nobilitaret honos,
" Muneris, Alma, tui est: altrix da terra sepulchrum,
" Supremam lacrymam da! memoremque mei!

" Wellesley

" *Kingston-house, January 5*, 1842."

TRANSLATED.

" Thro' life on fortune's varied waters cast,
" To Eton's bosom I return at last—
" By her in childhood taught the steep to climb
" Of lofty fame—to search the 'olden time'—
" And, led by virtue's pure and fostering rays,
" To track the ascending path of well-earned praise.
" If glory's beams have played around my name,
" And made me soar aloft on wings of fame—
" Nurse of my youth! the praise be wholly thine!
" The peaceful nook of earth and parting tear be mine!"

ON A MONUMENT BY SIR F. CHANTRY IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

This cannot be the sleep of death,
Or sure it must be sweet to die;
So soft, this holy roof beneath,
On such a quiet couch to lie.

Each gently pressing, gently prest,
To slumber in each other's arms;
This shrinking to her sister's breast,
For shelter from all earth's alarms,

With such entire and perfect rest,
That e'en in sleep she seems to say,
"I shall rest safe, I know I must,
My Ellen holds me night and day."

The other with maturer grace,
In dawn of thoughtful womanhood,
Half upwards turns her fair, meek face,
As if an angel o'er her stood.

As calm her brow, as sure her faith,
But more than infants use, she knew
(If right I guess) of life and death,
Of death and resurrection too.

Already now her ear began
The depth of solemn sound to trace,
The thrilling joys that round her ran,
When music filled this holy place.

Yon dark-arched galleries, high aloof,
The glory and the mystery
Of "long-drawn aisle" and vaulted roof
Already caught her wondering eye.

And she would gaze when morning's glow
Through yonder glorious panes was streaming,
As if in every niche below
Saints in their glory robes were gleaming.

To thee, dear maid, each kindly wile
Was known that elder sisters know,
To check th' unseasonable smile
With warning hand and serious brow.

From dream to dream with her to rove,
  Like fairy nurse with hermit child,
Teach her to think, to pray, to love,
  Make grief less bitter, joy less wild:

These were thy tasks; and who can say
  What visions high, what solemn talk,
What flashes of unearthly day
  Might bless those infants' evening walk.

Oft as with arms and hearts entwined,
  They mused aloud, this twilight hour,
What awful truths high God hath shrined
  In every star, and cloud, and flower.

But one day, when the glorious theme
  Seemed but to mock their feeble sight,
As they looked up from earth's dark dream,
  To worlds where all is pure and bright,

Strong in the strength of infancy,
  In little children's wisdom wise,
They heard a voice say "Come to me;
  Yours is the kingdom of the skies!"

They speed them home, one prayer they breathe,
  Then down in peace together lie:
This cannot be the sleep of death,
  Or sure it must be sweet to die.

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